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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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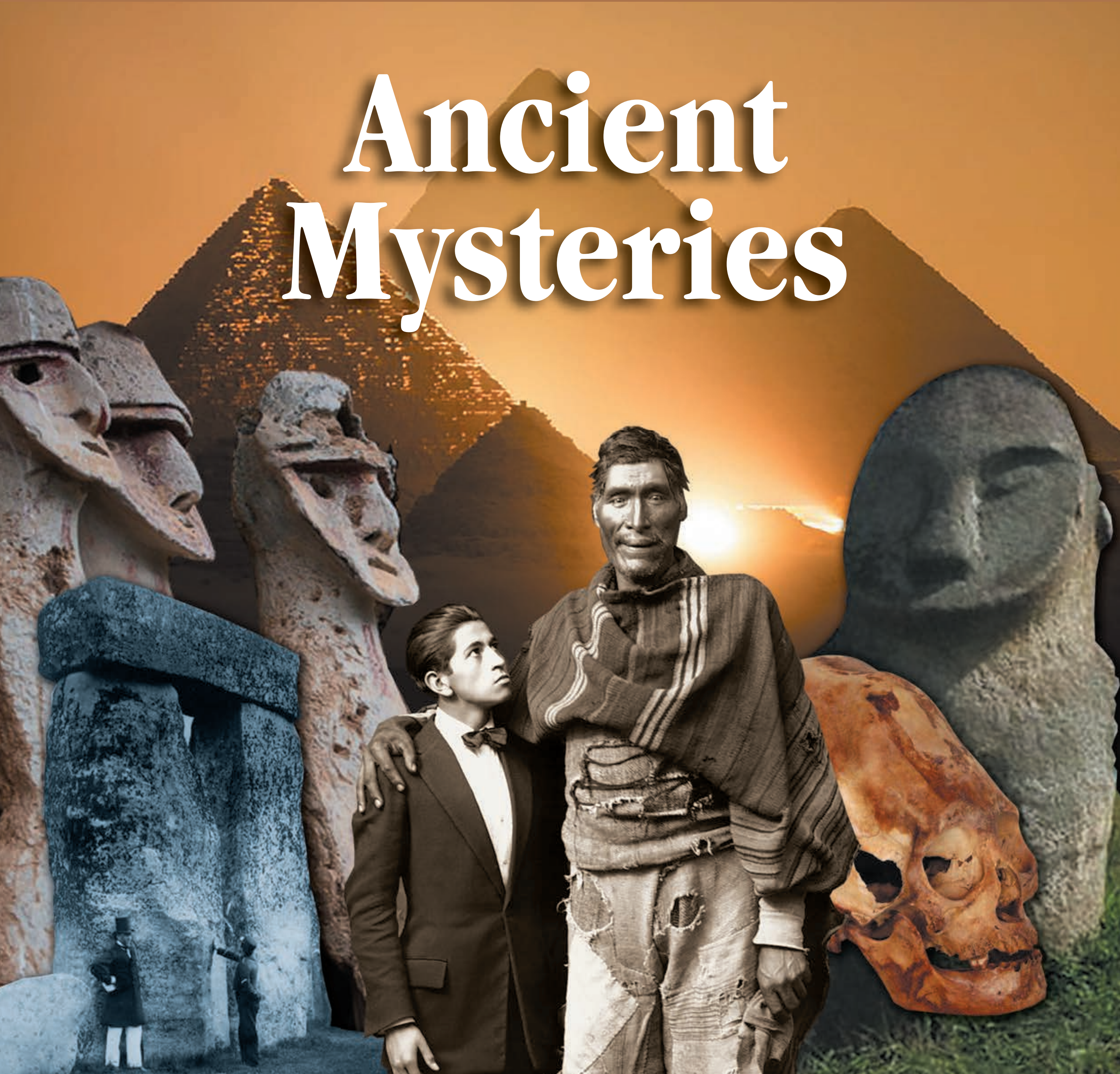
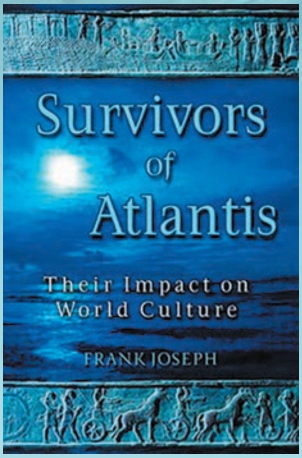
Ancient Mysteries



Survivors of Atlantis

Their Impact on World Culture



Archaeologists have long puzzled over the evidence suggesting highly sophisticated copper mining activities in the area of the Great Lakes some 5,000 years ago. Menomonie Indian tradition speaks of fair-skinned mariners who had come in the past to "dig out the shiny bones" of the Earth Mother. Plato, meanwhile, recorded that "Atlanteans" provided an exceptionally high grade of copper that was no longer available in his time. In this book, Frank Joseph argues that the Menomonie Indians' mariners were survivors of a great cataclysm and that the destruction of an advanced ancient culture by war and natural catastrophe brought about the end of Bronze Age civilization. This was Atlantis. Furthermore, Atlantis's survivors dispersed to all sides of their former island empire into Western Europe, the Near East and North and South America.

In *Survivors of Atlantis*, Frank Joseph provides an in-depth study of the Atlantean war and the intimate connections it had with the last of four great cosmic catastrophes generated by the cyclical return of a well-known comet and its deadly debris. This quartet of natural disasters was followed by mass migrations recorded in the histories of such diverse peoples as the Incas of Peru, the Keltic Irish, the Classical Greeks and the Aztecs of Mexico. Where the archeology, mythology, astronomy and geology of these cultures coincide, a common thread is exposed: the legendary Atlantis. Joseph shows that the fate of the Atlantean empire is the story of early civilization and reveals Atlantis to be a credible part of the world's history.

Softcover, 280 pages, #943, **$16** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET, to charge.

Chapter Excerpt:

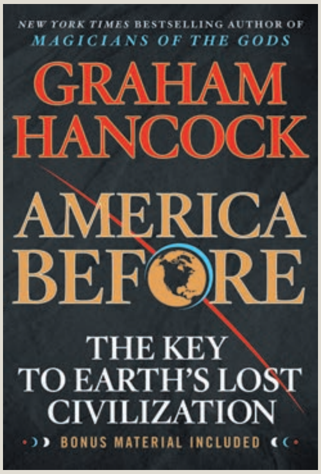
"The Narmer Palette/Codex Mendoza images and shared foundation date in the late 4th millennium B.C. are not the only similarities between the two cultures. Fundamental connections between Mexico and Egypt through some "mother culture" are apparent in abundant cross-cultural illustrations.

"For example, Mesoamerican pyramids bear strong resemblances to Sumerian ziggurats and especially early Egyptian step pyramids. The most famous step pyramid in the New World is Yucatan's Pyramid of Kukulcan, the Feathered Serpent.

"After dawn on the vernal equinox the lower portion of the west face of both this Mayan structure and Egypt's Great Pyramid are in shadow. As the day progresses, the west face of each becomes increasingly illuminated as the rays of the Sun move from the north, crossing the zenith at noon. This phenomenon is unique and occurs only on the first day of spring. . . ."

America Before

The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization


NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF
MAGICIANS OF THE GODS
GRAHAM HANCOCK
AMERICA BEFORE
THE KEY TO EARTH'S LOST CIVILIZATION
BONUS MATERIAL INCLUDED

Was an advanced civilization lost to history in the global cataclysm that ended the last Ice Age? Graham Hancock, the multiple bestselling author, has made it his life's work to find out. In *America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization*, Hancock draws on the latest archaeological and DNA evidence to bring his quest to a stunning conclusion—one that could change the accepted timeline of history as we know it.

We've been taught that North and South America were empty of humans until around 13,000 years ago—amongst the last great landmasses on Earth to have been settled by humans. But new discoveries have radically reshaped this long-established narrative. We now know that the Americas were first peopled more than 130,000 years ago—many tens of thousands of years before human settlements became established elsewhere.

Hancock's research takes us on a series of journeys and encounters with the scientists responsible for the recent extraordinary breakthroughs. In the process, from the Mississippi Valley to the Amazon rainforest, he reveals that ancient "New World" cultures share a legacy of advanced scientific knowledge and sophisticated spiritual beliefs with supposedly unconnected "Old World" cultures. Have archaeologists focused for too long only on the Old World in their search for the origins of civilization while failing to consider the revolutionary possibility that those origins might in fact be found in the Americas? To many of us, this sounds ridiculous, but Hancock offers compelling proof from across the Americas that will make any freethinker intrigued by the possibility.

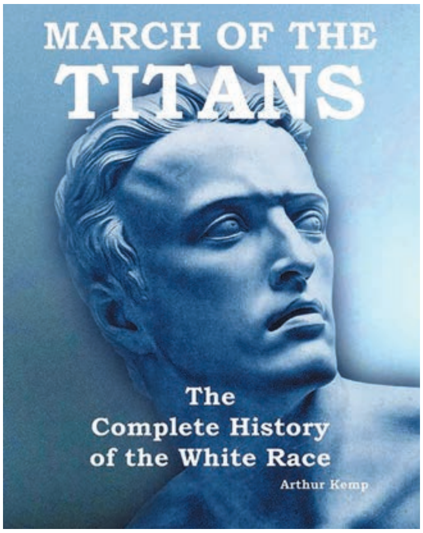
America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization is the culmination of everything that millions of readers have loved in Hancock's body of work over the past decades, namely a mind-dilating exploration of the mysteries of the past, amazing archaeological discoveries and profound implications for how we lead our lives today.

Softcover, 608 pages, #949, **$20** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Order also at our online bookstore: www.BarnesReview.com.

THE MOST HONEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN ON THE WHITE RACE—UPDATED FOR 2022!

MARCH OF THE TITANS

THE COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE



Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the White race—by prolific scholar Arthur Kemp—spanning 350 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles.

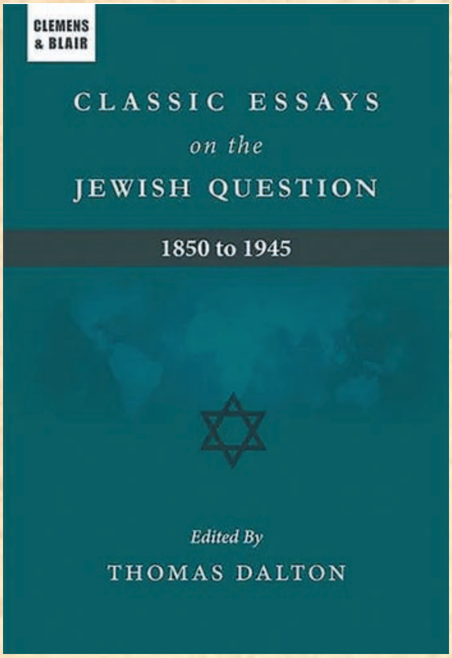
Most importantly of all, revealed in this work is the hidden, politically incorrect fact that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else. A nation can survive wars, military defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every White country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only identifies the cause of the collapse of ancient civilizations, but also applies these lessons to modern Western society. The author, Arthur Kemp, spent more than 25 years traveling over four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the White race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25” x 11” x 1” size, updated with 100 new pages—now 694 total pages with hundreds of B&W pictures, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable White culture group and more, #464, **$36** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu, 9-4:30 ET. Purchase also online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Partial List of Chapters/Topics

First White Racial Types; Late Paleolithic Age; Vast Temples and First Cities—the Neolithic Age; Old European Civilizations: Indo-European Invasions; Lost White Migrations; Whites in the Mideast; Whites in Ancient Egypt; Classical Greece; Alexander the Great; Pre-Christian Rome; Rome and the Kelts; Rome and the Germans; Rome and the Middle East; the Rise of Christianity; First Great Race War—Attila the Hun; Fall of Rome; Byzantium; the Crusades; Spain and Portugal; Moors Invade Europe; Scandinavia; Vikings; Rise of France; Napoleon; England, Scotland and Wales; Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium; Fourth Great Race War—Bulgars, Avars, Magyars, Khazars; Fifth Great Race War—Genghis Khan and the Mongols; Baltic States; Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia; Ottoman Holocaust; Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece; Resurrection of Italy; Rise of Germany; Austria and Hungary; Rise and Fall of the Tzars; Christianity and the Dark Ages; Renaissance; Christian Wars; Voyages of Discovery; The Yihequan—Race War in the Far East; British Empire; British in India; White Conquest of Mexico and South America; The Birth of the U.S.A.; Race Wars with the Amerinds and Mexicans; History of the Slaves; Racial Suicide—U.S. Civil War; The Politics of Race—America until 1945; Immigration and Racial Change; Canada; South Africa; Rhodesia; Australia; Race War in New Zealand; White Technology; Racial disaster—World War I; Communism in Russia; Jews and Communism; racial disaster—World War II; the European Jews; the Third Reich; Decolonization and “Civil Rights”; Collapse of Communism; Nonwhite Immigration into White Heartlands; Ragnarök—the Coming Fall of the West; The Final Call—What Can Be Done?

NEW FROM TBR EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBER THOMAS DALTON

Classic Essays on the Jewish Question: 1850 to 1945



Most people today are vaguely aware of alleged "issues" with Jews in contemporary society. But, generally speaking, few have any deeper awareness of the pervasive and detrimental role many claim they have been accused of playing throughout the West. And, fewer still understand the history and the context of what has long been known as "the Jewish Question"—namely: How should non-Jews deal with this minority in their midst and determine whether or not they truly do represent a threat to Christian nations, in particular?

The Jewish Question goes back centuries, at least to ancient Rome. The Romans were the first Western power to encounter the Judean Hebrews, to defeat them, and to scatter them throughout the world. But Roman victory proved temporary. With the collapse of the old Roman Empire in 395 A.D., Jews and Judeo-Christianity took hold in Europe. They are yet to relinquish their grip.

Throughout the Christian era, the facts show that Jews steadily gained in wealth and power. By the mid-1800s, they were achieving full civil rights in European countries, and their wealth and underground activities were beginning to distort the social fabric of the West. This led many observers to begin commenting, often harshly, on what they saw as the negative Jewish presence in society. From such well-known figures as Richard Wagner and Fyodor Dostoyevsky to virtual unknowns like Frederick Millingen and Wilhelm Marr, disturbing stories began to emerge. Into the National Socialist era, a number of Germans, including Theodor Fritsch, Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, took a very hard line against the Jewish "intruders." Their words are potent, compelling and "racist."

Now, for the first time, 16 classic essays on this issue are compiled into a single volume. These essays are difficult to find, even in the internet age, for obvious reasons. These kinds of essays are not only frowned upon in America, several states are pushing for an outright ban if not future criminalization for those writing or distributing them. In Europe, as we all know, dozens of nations have passed laws making open discussion of this issue a criminal offense. When found, these essays are almost always incomplete. When found complete, they are poorly translated and edited. As a result, it is nearly impossible to obtain a deeper understanding of the "Jewish Question" over the past century and a half. The aim of the present book is to alleviate this shortcoming and to offer full information so readers can decide for themselves if the authors contained herein are blazing "anti-Semites" or actually have a reasonable cause for concern.

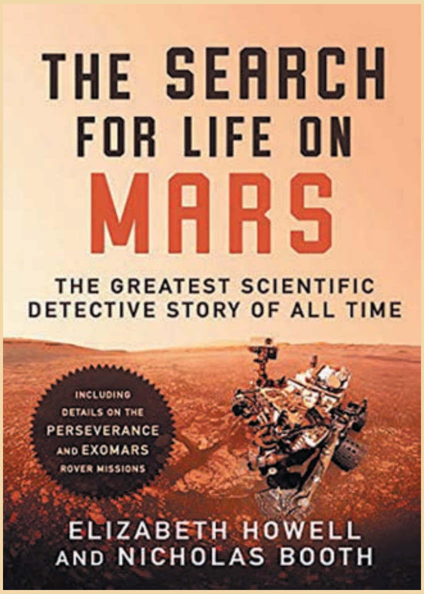
Softcover, 370 pages, #931, **$23** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET to charge. Order also at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.

NEW FROM TBR BOOK CLUB: AN ANCIENT PLANET GIVING UP ITS SECRETS!

The Search for Life on Mars

The Greatest Detective Story of All Time

With a focus of the *Perseverance* rover mission, here is the quintessential account of one of humanity's most intriguing quests. This is the most remarkable, timely and up-to-date account of Mars exploration …


THE SEARCH FOR LIFE ON MARS
THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC DETECTIVE STORY OF ALL TIME
INCLUDING DETAILS ON THE PERSEVERANCE AND EXOMARS ROVER MISSIONS
ELIZABETH HOWELL AND NICHOLAS BOOTH

From *The War of the Worlds* to *The Martian* and to the amazing photographs sent back by the robotic rovers *Curiosity* and *Opportunity*, Mars has excited our imaginations as the most likely other habitat for life in the solar system. Now the Red Planet is coming under scrutiny as never before. As new missions have been launched from the United States and China, and with the European Space Agency's ExoMars mission scheduled for this year, this book recounts in full the greatest scientific detective story ever.

For the first time in 40 years, the missions heading to Mars will look for signs of ancient life on the world next door. It is the latest chapter in an age-old quest that encompasses myth, false starts, red herrings and bizarre coincidences—as well as triumphs and heartbreaking failures. This book, by two journalists with deep experience covering space exploration, is the definitive story of how life's discovery has eluded us to date, and how it will be found somewhere and sometime this century.

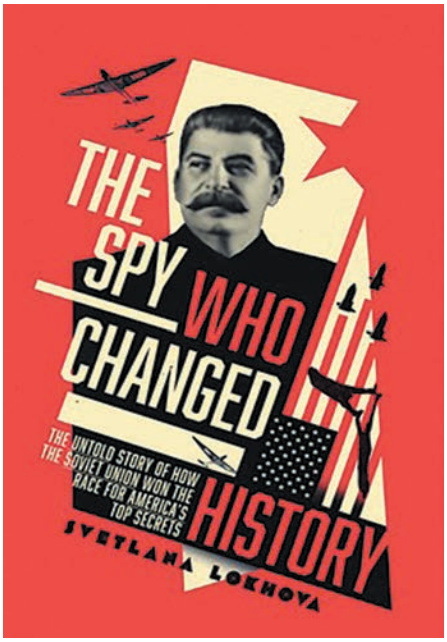
The Search for Life on Mars is based on more than 100 interviews with experts at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and elsewhere, who share their insights and stories. While it looks back to the early Mars missions such as *Viking* 1 and 2, the book's focus is on the experiments and revelations from the most recent ones—including *Curiosity*, which continues to explore potentially habitable sites where water was once present, and the Mars *Insight* lander, which has recorded more than 450 "marsquakes" since its deployment in late 2018—as well as on the *Perseverance* and ExoMars rover missions ahead.

The book also looks forward to the newest, most exciting frontier of all: the day, not too far away, when humans will land, make the Red Planet their home, and look for life directly.

Softcover, 424 pages, #932, **$18** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U,.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

THE SPY WHO CHANGED HISTORY

The Untold Story of How the Soviet Union Stole America's Top Secrets


THE SPY WHO CHANGED HISTORY
THE UNTOLD STORY OF HOW THE SOVIET UNION WON THE RACE FOR AMERICA'S TOP SECRETS
SVETLANA LOKHOVA

SHUMOVSKY

By Svetlana Lokhova

On the trail of Soviet infiltrator Stanislav Shumovsky, codenamed Agent Blériot, author Svetlana Lokhova takes the reader on a thrilling journey through Stalin's most audacious intelligence operation.

On a sunny September day in 1931, Soviet spy Stanislav Shumovsky walked down the gangplank of the SS *Europa* and into New York, concealed in a group of 65 Soviet students. Joseph Stalin had sent him to acquire American secrets to help close the USSR's massive technology gap, and the road to victory began in the classrooms and laboratories of MIT.

Using information gleaned from this mission, the USSR soon transformed itself into a military powerhouse able to defeat Adolf Hitler's Germany. Then, in 1947, American innovation exfiltrated by Shumovsky made it possible to build and unveil the most advanced strategic bomber in the world. Later, other MIT-trained Soviet spies would go on to acquire the secrets of the Manhattan Project.

In this thrilling history, Svetlana Lokhova takes the reader on a journey through Stalin's most audacious intelligence operation, piecing together every aspect of Shumovsky's life and character using information derived from American and Russian archives.

Hardback, 496 pages, #947, **$30** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. You may also purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

LOKHOVA

Above, Soviet spy Stanislav Shumovsky. Right, researcher Svetlana Lokhova of Churchill College, Cambridge discovered Shumovsky's real activities after reading documents and papers from the Mitrokhin Archive.

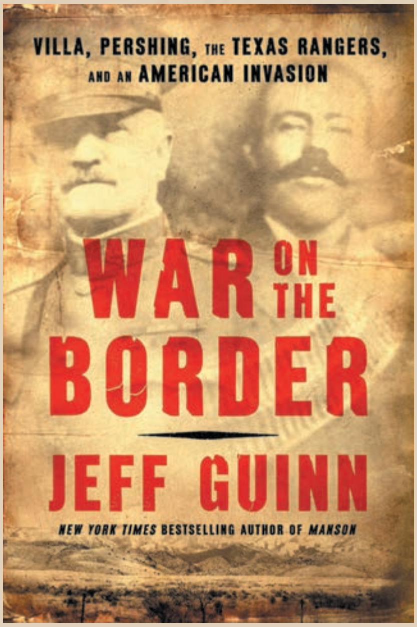
A STORY WITH GREAT PERTINENCE FOR TODAY'S WAR ON THE BORDER

WAR ON THE BORDER

Villa, Pershing, the Texas Rangers & an American Invasion

An engagingly written account of the "Punitive Expedition" of 1916 that brought Pancho Villa and Gen. John J. Pershing into conflict, and whose reverberations continue in the Southwestern United States to this day …

Jeff Guinn tells the riveting and supremely entertaining narrative of Pancho Villa's bloody raid on a small U.S. border town that sparked a violent conflict with the United States. The "Punitive Expedition" was launched in retaliation under Gen. John J. Pershing's command and brought together the Army, National Guard and the Texas Rangers—who were little more than organized vigilantes with a profound dislike of Mexicans on both sides of the border. Opposing this motley military brigade was Pancho Villa, a guerrilla fighter who commanded an ever-changing force of conscripts in northern Mexico. The American expedition was the last action by the legendary African-American "Buffalo Soldiers." It was also the first time the Army used automobiles and trucks, which were of limited value in Mexico, a country with no paved roads or gas stations. Curtiss Jenny airplanes did reconnaissance, another first. One era of warfare was coming to a close as another was beginning. But despite some bloody encounters, the Punitive Expedition eventually withdrew without capturing Villa. Today Anglos and Latinos in Columbus, New Mexico, where Villa's raid took place, commemorate those events, but with differing emotions. And, although the bloodshed has ended, the U.S.-Mexico border remains as vexed and volatile an issue as ever as some Mexican "La Raza" groups vow to reclaim the Southwest for Mexico—if not by pure force, than by slow and steady attrition. Some "political correctness" here and there, but otherwise a valuable book.

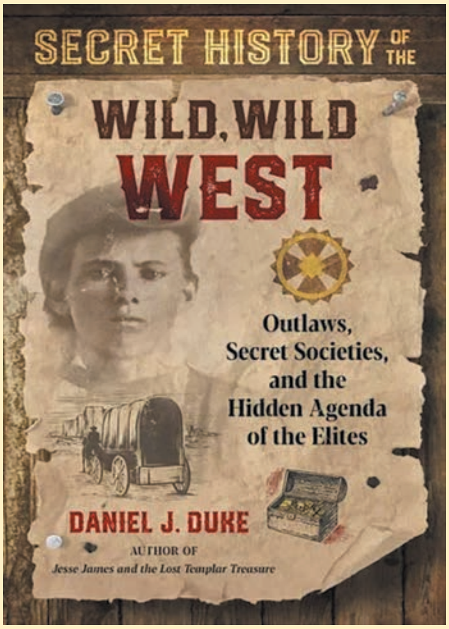

VILLA, PERSHING, THE TEXAS RANGERS, AND AN AMERICAN INVASION
WAR ON THE BORDER
JEFF GUINN
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF MANSON

Hardback, 368 pages, #941, **$28** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

THE COMPANION VOLUME TO *JESSE JAMES & THE LOST TEMPLAR TREASURE*

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WILD, WILD WEST

Outlaws, Secret Societies & the Hidden Agenda of the Elites


SECRET HISTORY OF THE
WILD, WILD
WEST
Outlaws, Secret Societies, and the Hidden Agenda of the Elites
DANIEL J. DUKE
AUTHOR OF
Jesse James and the Lost Templar Treasure

Jesse James and many other Old West outlaws were much more than just wild cowboys. As author Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James—reveals, Jesse and other infamous outlaws were part of a larger organization, centuries old, that has affected U.S. history from the small, rural streets of early America to the highest levels of the nation's government, with continuing influence to this day. Drawing on his great-great-grandfather's secret diaries, Duke unravels the hidden history of the Wild West to expose the outlaws, politicians and secret societies who were pulling strings behind the scenes. He examines Jesse's close ties with other notorious outlaws, such as Johnny Ringo, Jesse Evans and Billy the Kid, and demonstrates not only how Jesse faked his own death and lived out his life under an alias, but how Billy the Kid did the same. He also details how both Jesse and Billy the Kid continued their work for the nameless organization after their faked deaths.

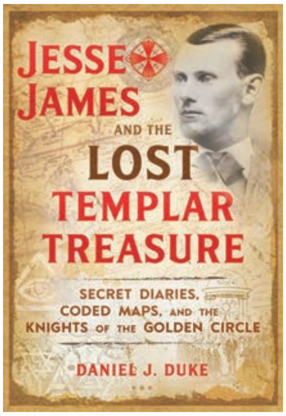
Exploring how Jesse was related, by blood or marriage, to powerful people in law enforcement and politics, Duke details Jesse's connections to the Baylor family, who founded Baylor University in Waco, Texas, and other elite families who were instrumental in founding and leading the Copperheads and the Knights of the Golden Circle organizations before, during and after the Civil War. The author shows how Jesse James was connected to former U.S. presidents Lyndon Baines Johnson and Harry S. Truman as well as LBJ's man in the shadows, Texas mob figure Billie Sol Estes.

Exposing the secret agenda behind the outlaw gangs of the Wild West, Duke also reveals the stealthy war between the secret organization and its opposition that has been waged in the shadows for centuries.

Softcover, 208 pages, #944, **$17** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

Companion Book: Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure

Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

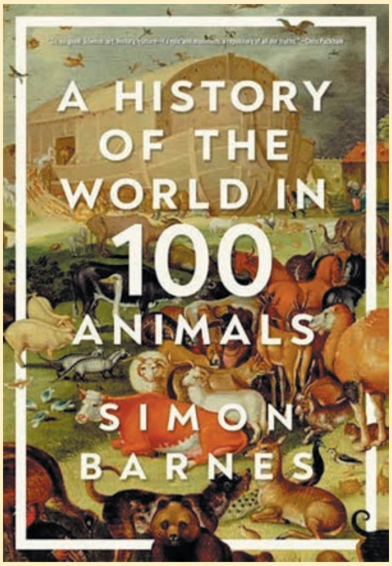

JESSE JAMES
AND THE
LOST
TEMPLAR
TREASURE
SECRET DIARIES, CODED MAPS, AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE
DANIEL J. DUKE

By Daniel J. Duke. Here is an amazing investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers. Explains how Jesse James used techniques involving sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide the treasures he was entrusted with and encode his maps. Provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure and sacred relics. Shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X" of the Knights Templar. Jesse left behind these secret diaries and coded treasure maps. Working to decrypt these maps, Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James—reveals hidden treasures yet to be recovered as well as connections between the infamous train robber and Freemasonry, the Knights Templar, the Founding Fathers and even some ancient mysticism—and how you might be able to find treasure yourself! Softcover, 160 pages, #868, *$17* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

A PERFECT GIFT FOR A BUDDING SCHOLAR OR A TRAINED REVISIONIST!

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD IN 100 ANIMALS—IN COLOR

Fully illustrated in color, a fascinating exploration of the 100 animals that have had the most profound influence on humanity throughout the ages.



We are not alone. We are not alone on the planet. We are not alone in the countryside. We are not alone in cities. We are not alone in our homes. We are humans and we love the idea of our uniqueness. But the fact is that we humans are as much members of the animal kingdom as the cats and dogs we surround ourselves with, the cows and the fish we eat, and the bees who pollinate so many of our food-plants.

In *The History of the World in 100 Animals*, award-winning author Simon Barnes selects the 100 animals who have had the greatest impact on humanity and on whom humanity has had the greatest effect. He shows how we have domesticated animals for food and for transport, and how animals powered agriculture, making civilization possible.

He posits that the wholesale slaughter of bison in North America in the 19th century, for example, was responsible for the United States becoming "the nation it is today" because it removed a major resource for American Indians; that a plague spread by fleas in 14th-century Europe led to changes in religion after the Black Death; and that "whales changed human possibilities" thanks to the oil made from their blubber, which "provided a genuinely bright source of illumination" and made the night a time for productivity.

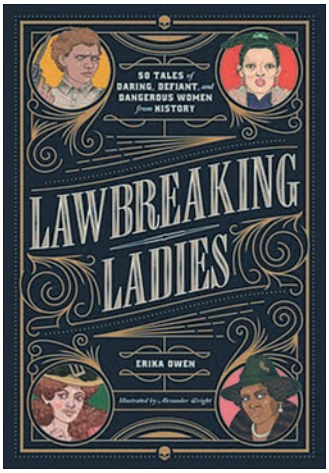
He explains how pigeons made possible the biggest single breakthrough in the history of human thought. In short, he charts the close relationship between humans and animals, finding examples from around the planet that bring the story of life on Earth vividly to life, with great insight and understanding.

Throughout, Barnes demonstrates many lessons humans can learn from the animal kingdom: the platypus, for example, shows that "there are creatures queerer than we are capable of supposing," and the realization of dolphins' intelligence has led to "rethinking about the place of humans in the world." Vivid illustrations are a bonus to Barnes's moving prose, as when he notes that the saola, a forest-dwelling bovine discovered in Vietnam in 1992, was "the land's last secret. The age of finding is over; we are already deep in the age of losing." Hardback, full color, 496 pages, 6 x 9, #930, **$40** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

- Whale
- Cattle
- Camel
- Lion
- Barnacles
- Honey Bee
- Cat
- Dog
- Shark
- Tiger
- Asian Rat
- Mosquito
- Flea
- Wolf
- Donkey
- Dodo
- Eagle
- Pig
- Rabbit
- Deer
- Turkey
- Termite
- Elephant
- Pheasant
- Stork
- Oyster
- Jaguar
- Bat
- Butterfly
- Mammoth
- Salmon
- Goat
- Llama
- Locust
- Horse
- Tsetse Fly
- 64 more!

Lawbreaking Ladies

50 Tales of Daring, Defiant and Dangerous Women from History


50 TALES of DARING, DEFIANT, and DANGEROUS WOMEN from HISTORY
LAWBREAKING LADIES
ERIKA OWEN
Illustrated by Alexander Wright

Discover 50 fascinating tales of female pirates, fraudsters, gamblers, bootleggers, serial killers, madams and outlaws in this illustrated book of lawbreaking and legendary women throughout the ages. Many of us are familiar with the popular slogan "well-behaved women seldom make history," but that adage is taken to the next level in this book, which looks at women from the past who weren't afraid to break the law, challenge their male counterparts or the idea that women belong at home, barefoot and pregnant. From pirates to madams, gamblers to bootleggers and outlaws, women throughout the ages haven't always decided to be sugar, spice and everything nice, as you will see!

In *Lawbreaking Ladies*, author Erika Owen tells the stories of 50 remarkable women whose rebellious and often criminal acts ought to solidify their place in history. (See list at right for many of the women covered in this intriguing book.)

A perfect gift for true crime fans and lovers of little-known women's history, *Lawbreaking Ladies* serves as an engaging and informative guide to gals who were daring, defiant, and sometimes downright dangerous. Take a break from the stress of the world and enjoy a completely different kind of book—or purchase it as a gift for a naughty gal you know!

Hardback, 208 pages, #948, **$20** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Purchase this and other books online at www.BarnesReview.com.

A collection of the fascinating historical "dames" covered includes:

- Sayyida Al-Hurra
- Jacquotte Delahe
- Ingela Gathenheilm
- Anne Bonny
- Rachel Wall
- Ching Shih
- Sadie "the Goat" Farrell
- Maria Gertrudis Barcelo
- Eleanor Dumont
- Belle Siddons
- Lottie Deno
- "Poker Alice" Tubbs
- Stephanie St. Clair
- Judy Bayley
- Mary Louise Guinan
- Willie Carter Sharpe
- Maggie Bailey
- Mary Wazeniak
- Gloria de Casares
- Josephine Doody
- Elizabeth Bathory
- Giulia Tofana
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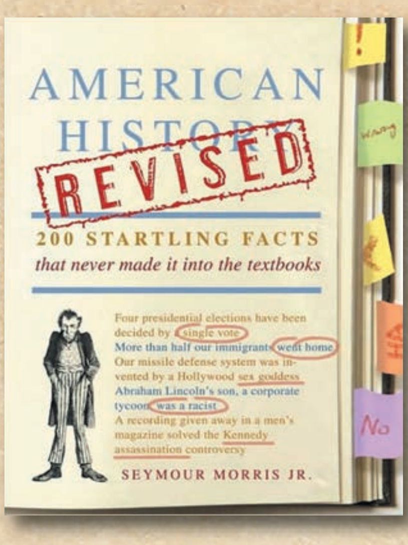
AMERICAN HISTORY
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200 STARTLING FACTS
that never made it into the textbooks
Four presidential elections have been decided by single vote
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We discover that:

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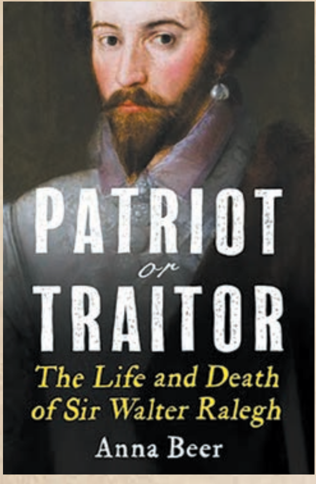
PATRIOT OR TRAITOR

The Life and Death of Sir Walter Ralegh



Sir Walter Ralegh—heroic, courageous, gifted, grasping, a poet, politician and spy, an explorer, dreamer and schemer, an iconic Renaissance man—lived more lives than most in his own time, in any time.

The fifth son of a Devonshire gentleman, he rose to become Queen Elizabeth's favorite, only to be charged with treason by her successor. Less than a year after the death of his queen, Ralegh was in the Tower of London, watching as the scene was set for his own execution. *Patriot or Traitor* tells the dramatic story of his rise and fall. It is a beautifully written and impeccably researched biography. Finally, here is a fresh perspective on one of the most colorful and controversial characters of the Tudor and Stuart age. The hero of Elizabeth I and the scourge of her successor, Ralegh is brought to life as never before with colorful detail and astute interpretation as we follow Ralegh's dramatic rise and disastrous fall.

Nearly all of what we think we know about Sir Walter Ralegh—potatoes, tobacco, spreading his cloak over a muddy puddle etc—is fable. The real story is far more exciting. Here was a man who both achieved and failed extravagantly, who was both hated and loved excessively, and who both lived life and faced death courageously. In this book, Anna Beers reveals the full measure of this fascinating man.

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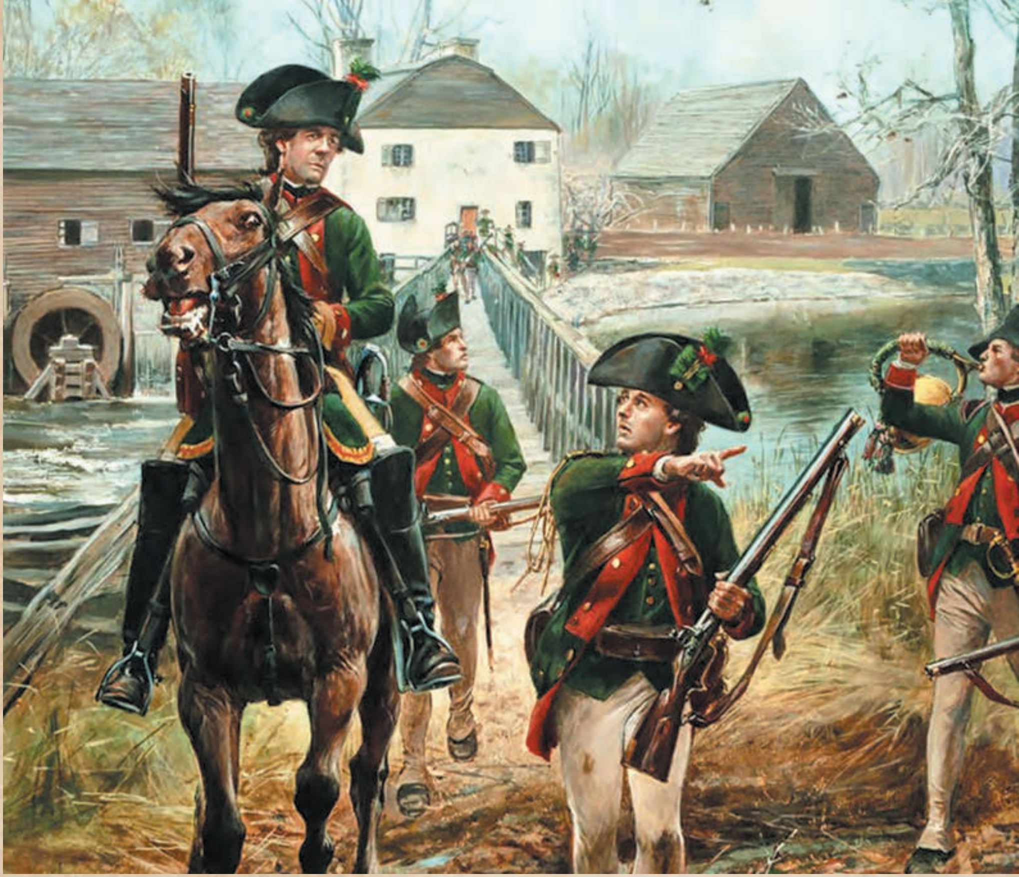
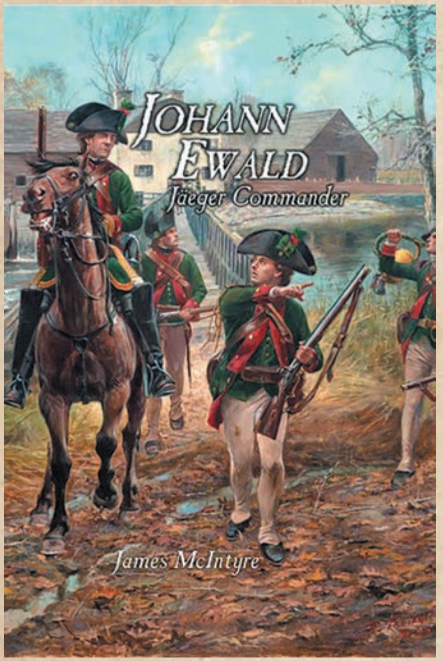
Johann Ewald:

Jäeger Commander





Johann Ewald began as a commoner in one of the states of the Holy Roman Empire who rose above the constraints of his time. As a soldier, he fought in all of the great conflicts of the latter 18th century, the Seven Years' War, the American War of Independence and the Napoleonic Wars. He keenly recorded his observations of both the people he met and places he encountered throughout these adventures. Through all of his experiences, he remained a soldiers' soldier. Due to his observations on the conduct of irregular warfare of his time, he has become one of the most important authorities on 18th-century small-unit tactics. His writings provide a unique insight on the major events of the later-18th and early-19th centuries.

Ewald stood as one of the most accomplished practitioners of irregular warfare in hs era. Beginning his military career in the Seven Years' War, and continuing through the American War of Independence, he amassed a vast wealth of experience leading troops in the art of irregular warfare or *petite guerre*. He later wrote several works based on his experiences, and at least one of these received the favorable comment of Frederick the Great, the warrior King of Prussia. In addition, Ewald composed for the members of his family a diary of his experiences in the American Revolutionary War. Later on, he served in the Danish Army during the French Revolutionary and the Napoleonic Wars. Among all but a small group of dedicated scholars of the American War of Independence, however, Ewald has vanished into obscurity. There are no other English-language biographies of Ewald, and only a few articles in German that date to the 19th century. It is the purpose of this work to rescue him from oblivion.

Telling Ewald's story, therefore, tells much of the story of warfare of his era. Instead of focusing on the great battles, however, James McIntyre's biography of Ewald focuses on the conduct of irregular operations: raids, ambushes and the like. In German-speaking states during the early modern era, the term *Jäger* came to denote light infantrymen whose civilian occupations (mostly hunters and foresters) made them well-suited to patrolling and skirmishing, on an individual and independent basis, rather than as part of a large-scale military unit or traditional line infantry. As a consequence, *Jägers* were used to describe skirmishers, scouts, sharpshooters and runners. Ewald allows readers a view into this often neglected dimension of 18th-century warfare, and this biography thoroughly explores the topic through his writings, both his military treatises and his diary of the American War of Independence. Note that the famed Headless Horseman of Washington Irving fame was a *Jäger*.

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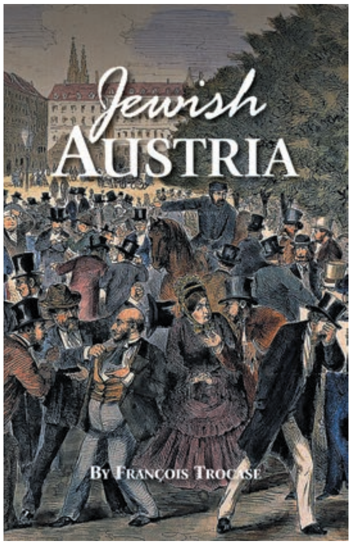

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A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2022 ❖ VOLUME XXVIII ❖ NUMBER 5

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and has been publishing without interruption for the past 27 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

TBR Hits a Major Milestone

It's hard to believe. It seemed like yesterday when we began this journey together. With this September/October 2022 expanded "Ancient Mysteries" edition of The Barnes Review, TBR hits its 28th anniversary. It's an amazing milestone in independent publishing, and it's all thanks to one man—prolific nationalist publisher Willis A. Carto. Without his vision, this magazine would never have begun, let alone succeeded. This issue is dedicated to Willis, whose interest in things historical went way beyond "the Jewish Question" or World War II Germany. Willis was intrigued by almost everything, from pygmies to porcupines, and peonies to Papuans.

Many people thought this magazine would fold when Willis died on October 25, 2015—seven short years ago. But the concept was just too strong. Who wouldn't want to hear about the "other side" of history, one not tainted by political correctness, one written not by the victors of wars, but by the losers, so to speak—a previously silenced choir. Surprisingly, the answer is that lots of people don't like the truths contained within TBR. It's why so many groups have joined forces over the decades to destroy it, from George Soros-funded anti-free speech groups to powerful hate peddlers such as the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center and more. We've even been attacked by supposedly like-minded "allies" in the Revisionist movement. "You're too honest. You talk about the holocaust. That is a no-win topic. You don't have enough footnotes. Your writers aren't all trained at university," they chide. And to them we reply, "Stick it." All have failed to slow us down—and our writers are the most courageous scholars one will find on this planet.

In this issue we have assembled an abundance of articles and items that should intrigue any curious person. Special thanks go to author Marc Roland who accepted the task of assembling much of the material found in these pages. It was a Herculean task, and he accomplished it efficiently and professionally—and all of it for your historical edification.

Understand, though many people love TBR, the battle to keep this organization alive has not been an easy one. We are always in need of financial help. That comes in the form of subscriptions, book purchases and donations. Please take a look at the enclosed catalog and also the ads in this issue. Most of them are ancient history related, but our catalog is loaded with all kinds of books discussing all eras of history.

Note: We encourage you to purchase extra copies of this special expanded "Ancient Mysteries" edition of TBR to distribute. It would make a great gift. At this size, it contains the same number of words as a 250-page book! Prices: 1-24 copies are $15 each; 25-34 copies are $13 each; 35-49 are $12 each; 50 or more are $11 each. Please see page 124 for a handy TBR ordering form that also lists S&H. ◆

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

WHY ANCIENT HISTORY IS SO IMPORTANT

"Oh no," some people say. "Ancient history is so boring. It's for stuffy academics who like digging in the dirt and looking at rocks and bones." True, real archeologists do like to dig in the dirt, much as many of us did when we were kids. And, no doubt, analyzing rocks and bones is an integral part of the daily activity of any scholar specializing in ancient history. But I love it, and I hope you do, too, because there is more to discover under thousands of years of accumulated soil and debris than one could possibly imagine.

Think about the excitement Heinrich Schliemann experienced when he uncovered the remains of the city of Troy—long thought to be just a figment of the imaginations of the saga writers of ancient Greece—or the elation Egyptologists feel when they pop open the tomb of a long-lost pharoah filled with wonders unseen for thousands of years. The fact is, you know almost everything there is to know about the Revolutionary War, America's War Between the States and World Wars I and II. The last real discoveries are still buried under the sands of time, and, once excavated, will offer insights into the human race that will boggle the mind.

For instance, when I was in school, I was taught that civilization began in Egypt and Mesopotamia in approximately 3,500 B.C. "Civilized" humans needed towns, governance and civil service. Soon, however, archeologists pushed that founding of civilization back to 4,700 B.C. with the city of Harappa in the Indus Valley. That was it. It was decided. This was the oldest civilization until, of course, excavations at Catal Huyuk in Anatolia showed a Neolithic settlement whose top layers dated back to 5,600 B.C. and the deepest layers of the 18 discovered reached 7,000 B.C. The people of Catal Huyuk, though they had not mastered the smelting of metals or real city planning, were, according to archeologists, "scrupulously clean, painting murals on the walls of their mud-brick and plaster homes" that depicted local animals, landscapes and geometric patterns. They also crafted wonderful figurines of goddesses and patriarchs, carving them from alabaster, basalt and marble. True, they did not have writing or kiln-fired pottery, but they were fully human with the same dreams, desires and intelligence of people today. But, again, scholars insisted there could not possibly be any civilized humans to be found that were older than this.

They were proven wrong again with the discovery of the Gobekli Tepe temple complex in what is today Turkey, just north of the Syrian border. Here, Klaus Schmidt, after a tip from a local herdsman, uncovered a sprawling, sophisticated religious complex with 10-foot tall, finely carved T-shaped megalithic pillars, carefully arranged to astronomical points and decorated with images of gazelles, snakes, foxes and lions that may personify heavenly bodies including constellations and even comets. Gobekli Tepe was built some time around 10,000 B.C. and showed not only a communal effort thought impossible for Neolithic hunter-gatherers, but also demonstrated a knowledge of the cosmos previously unimagined. And that is just the beginning. Barely 10% of the site has been uncovered.

Certainly, that's it—right? How could advanced humans go back any further than that? Any other older cultures would assuredly be little more innovatory than our "brutish" cave-dwelling ancestors who were merely knuckle draggers, Court Historians insisted. But wait—don't underestimate them, either. Our European relatives—so-called cavemen—were much more sophisticated than ever thought before. Their cave paintings, hidden deep in subterranean passageways far away from any light source, are gorgeous works of religious art that surpass anything you'll see in the National Gallery of Art from Jackson Pollack or Mark Rothko.

Not only that, Cro-Magnon man possessed an amazingly sophisticated tool kit that included weapons and implements that could pierce the hide of a wooly rhino, ward off a short-faced bear, catch fish as efficiently as today's metal hooks and plastic lures, and bone needles so well crafted they could be used to repair the waterproof clothes they wore. Suffice it to say, we modern humans would not make it 20 minutes in Ice Age America or Europe. We'd either freeze to death, have to beg for food or end up on the menu of a dire wolf.

So what is left to discover? That is the intriguing thing about ancient history. We don't know what is left. New discoveries that will rewrite the history of man are still out there, just waiting for someone who likes to dig in the dirt and look at dried-up old bones. What more might be hidden under the sands of Egypt or covered by 100 feet of water along the continental shelves? Each one of these finds will tell us more about ourselves and offer insights on how unsophisticated we moderns actually are today compared to these ancient peoples.

Who knows? Should Nancy Pelosi feel the need to travel to Taiwan again and rile up the Chinese, or Joe Biden confuses the nuclear button with the intercom, we might all be living in a "Stone Age" once again and wished we, too, had studied a bit more about our incredibly advanced ancient ancestors. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Gears, Hydraulics & More Marvels of the Ancients

An overview of the fantastic and mystifying technological discoveries and innovations of ancient geniuses

By Marc Roland

Modern technology, in the form of new satellite imagery and drones, for instance, and ancient technology, which is progressively unveiling itself with each new find, are becoming increasingly more difficult to distinguish. "We are entering a golden era of archaeological discoveries where technology will be at its core," said Terry Madenholm, a project partner of Drone Archaeology, a research group using non-invasive technology to identify ancient cultural ruins hidden under natural cover.[1] The more discoveries are made, the more obvious it becomes that our ancient ancestors made incredible advancements in technology and industry that few today recognize.

A case in point occurred two years ago in Guatemala, when anthropologists, geographers and biologists from the University of Cincinnati's (UOC) College of Arts and Sciences investigated Tikal. Among Mesoamerica's largest, oldest and most powerful ritual centers, it was known to its Mayan residents as Yax Mutal, the "First City," or the capital of a surrounding kingdom they called Mutul. Their jungle metropolis took root in the early 4th century B.C., but reached the apogee of its greatness during the Classic Period, beginning around 200 A.D.

For the next 700 years, Yax Mutal spread across an area of 48 square miles amid limestone pyramids towering over 230 feet high. The ancient development featured sprawling royal palaces, splendid aristocratic residences, magnificent temples, seven immense ball-courts, expansive ceremonial platforms and inscribed stone monuments. It even included a jail. Exterior surfaces for most of these public places were entirely whitewashed with plaster, upon which geometric designs or the stylized representations of plants, animals, gods and men were painted in bright blue, yellow, green and red.

The First City's total population of farmers, artisans, merchants, priests, soldiers and construction workers peaked at around 120,000 residents before the late 9th century A.D. Keeping so many people properly supplied with clean drinking water in a tropical environment proved a serious dilemma made all the more challenging by Yax Mutal itself, which had no water other than rain deposits stored in 10 well-crafted reservoirs.

"For the ancient Maya," writes *Archaeology* magazine, "finding ways to collect and store clean water was of critical importance. Tikal and other Maya cities were built atop porous limestone that made ready access to drinking water difficult to obtain for much of the year during seasonal droughts."

At the largest and most important source tank, known as *El Corriental* ("The Current"), Ohio scientists "identified crystalline quartz and zeolite imported miles from the city. The quartz found in the coarse sand along with zeolite, a crystalline compound consisting of silicon and aluminum, create a natural molecular sieve. The filters would have removed harmful microbes, nitrogen-rich compounds, and heavy metals, such as mercury and other toxins, from the water," said Kenneth Barnett Tankersley, associate professor of anthropology and lead author of the study.

He and his colleagues "traced the zeolite and quartz to steep ridges around the Bajo de Azúcar, about 18 miles northeast of Tikal," using X-ray diffraction analysis to identify

At the Guatemalan jungle city of Tikal, "the Maya were millennia ahead" of their times.

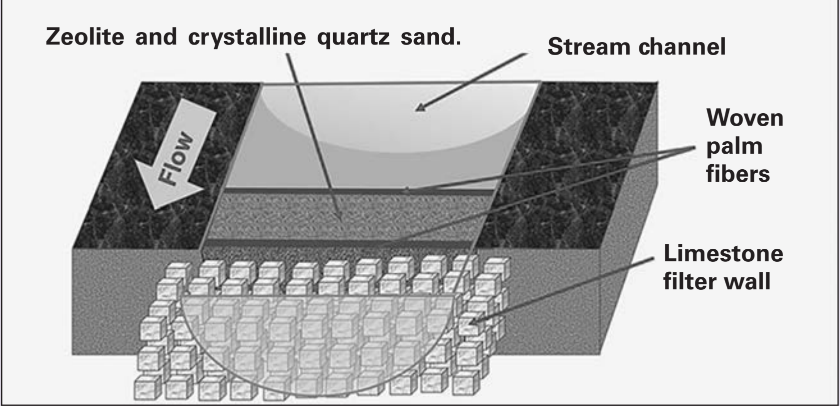
mineral composition in the reservoir sediments. UOC biologist David Lentz found that Yax Mutal's filtration system protected its inhabitants from harmful cyanobacteria and other toxins that would have otherwise made them sick by drinking from the reservoir.[2]

"Complex water filtration systems have been observed in other ancient civilizations from Greece to Egypt to South Asia," Tankersley remarked, "but this is the first observed in the ancient New World. What's interesting is this system would still be effective today."

Both zeolite and quartz are used in modern water filtration. "The Maya discovered it more than 2,000 years ago, before similar systems were used in Europe, making it one of the oldest water treatment systems of its kind in the world, … When it comes to water management, the Maya were millennia ahead."[3]

Even they, however, were surpassed by an example of hydraulic genius that, unlike the Corriental reservoir, continues to function, incredibly, after the last 2,300 years. By comparison, how many machines, devices or instruments we use today will still be in operating condition 23 centuries from now?

El Corriental reservoir was filled with water filtered by the structure above. Water would pass through a dense filter of crystalline quartz sand, zeolite, limestone and woven palm fibers. Researchers believe the water would have been purer than that produced by the ancient Romans. Below, an illustration of how the filtration system worked.



None, almost certainly.

The enduring creation in question is a fountain built by Philip II of Macedon (382 B.C.–336 B.C.), better remembered as the father of Alexander the Great. Philip was a champion of cutting-edge inventiveness, whose avocation of applied science helped him to build "the first modern, tactically sophisticated army in Western military history," writes author Richard Gabriel in *Military History* magazine. "Philip was the first Greek general to create a department of military engineering in his army. … It was likely Macedonian engineers who developed the prototype of the torsion catapult."

At Philip's behest, they introduced new, superior weapons, like "the *sarissa*, a 13- to 21-foot-long pike made of cornel wood with a blade at one end and a butt plate on the other to lend it balance."[4] The *sarissa* gave his armies a technological advantage over their enemies in the field. Philip's sense of innovation spread to civil improvement and a general, overall modernization of Greek society in his determination to unite the entire peninsula.

A small but surviving part of this up-grading process is a public works project dedicated in his name: the *Filippeios Krini*, or "Philip's Fountain," the oldest, still-in-use hydraulic work in the world. It was built in 338 B.C. at Nestane during the same year he established a nearby military camp close to the southeast coast of Greece. Fundamental mechanics and solid masonry have enabled the *Filippeios Krini* to provide local townspeople with fresh water to the present day.

Unique as it may be for its incomparable endurance, the Nestane specimen is the only surviving example of many other fountains built across 4th century B.C. Greece by King Philip. In doing so, he was motivated as much by civic-mindedness and refreshing his soldiers, as by the therapeutic benefits allegedly associated with running water. Among all Indo-Aryan peoples—not only the Greeks—certain natural springs and waterfalls were revered as holy locations for their alleged healing properties. By the time Imperial Rome built its 39 monumental fountains, "going to the fountain" (*ad fontem*) was a common expression for a visit to the doctor.

Ancient Greek fountain still in working condition since it was built more than 2,300 years ago during the reign of Philip of Macedon.

With the downfall of Roman civilization, free-flowing water's sacred and rejuvenating reputation was demonized as "pagan." Fountains across the crumbling empire were allowed to deteriorate and cease functioning through deliberate neglect—or shut down altogether—with the subsequent deterioration of public heath. In the 1,500 years since, historians dismissed the Classical world's belief in the curative power of water fountains as an ancient superstition. Not until the late 20th century did medical scientists inadvertently discover that King Philip and the Caesars who followed him were amazingly correct in building so many public fountains for the general health of their people.

Fountains, it turned out, produce particles called negative ions—airborne molecules created by the turbulence of running, splashing water. These molecules have lost one or more electrons. Each ion, therefore, possesses a negative charge that adheres to impurities in the air, removing dust, smoke, and other particles harmful to the lungs. Inhaling negative ions is especially helpful in all matters pertaining to respiratory function, just as Greco-Roman physicians prescribed for patients with pulmonary complaints.

Additionally, studies at Columbia University determined that the in-take of negative ions, like those produced by fountains, increases the production of serotonin.[5] This is a brain chemical primarily found in the enteric nervous system, located in the gastrointestinal tract, a division of the autonomic nervous system, whose component neurons lie within the walls of our digestive organs—the esophagus, stomach and intestines. There are often serotonin abnormalities in gastrointestinal disorders, such as constipation and irritable bowel syndrome.

The relationship between lower serotonin levels and gastrointestinal disorders must have been at least appreciated 2,000 or more years ago, because negative ion stimulus was prescribed back then to counter constipation, irritable bowel syndrome and urinary bladder contractions which are, indeed, corrected by increased serotonin levels, as confirmed by modern research.

Persons with clinical depression suffer from abnormally low levels of serotonin, and most anti-depressant medicines counteract this disorder by raising serotonin levels. Serotonin's association with mood is most known for various forms of depression and bipolar disorders. This explains why medical practitioners in ancient Greece and Rome used a kind of fountain

This artificial island of Dhaskalio in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea was fashioned by Bronze Age construction engineers to resemble a pyramid. The island contained a sophisticated network of tunnels scientists believe was used to funnel and filter water.

therapy to successfully treat patients suffering from acute depression, including suicidal thoughts and extreme anxiety. Variants of this therapy were used to address learning disorders, memory loss, aggressive behavior and irrational fears—all of which proved susceptible in modern testing to higher levels of serotonin.

After setting broken bones, Greek and Roman medical doctors specializing in the human musculoskeletal system advised prolonged periods of convalescence in the immediate vicinity of a fountain as an important part of rehabilitation. Surprisingly, exposure to a profusion of negative ions makes serotonin act as a neurotransmitter, exerting a positive and dominant effect on bone mass accrual by enhancing bone formation and limiting bone resorption.

This “remodeling” releases calcium and repairs micro-damage to bones from normal wear and tear. The process of resorption involves the removal of hard bone tissue by osteoclasts (large, multi-nucleate cells that absorb bone tissue during growth and healing), followed by the laying down of new bone cells by osteoblasts (cells that secrete the matrix for bone formation). That medical practitioners understood and successfully applied the vital relationship between fountains and osteogenesis several millennia before modern orthopedic surgeons made the same discovery testifies to the high degree of remedial procedures developed in antiquity.

More than a thousand years before Philip of Macedon, his ancestors in Minoan Crete built what was long believed to have been Europe’s first water works. In 2008, however, archaeologists from the University of Cambridge, the Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades and the Cyprus Institute excavated a much older, quite complex arrangement of drainage conduits buried on a small, remote, and unpopulated island 130 miles southeast of Athens known as Dhaskalio.

Director of the excavation, Dr. Michael Boyd, told *The Guardian* newspaper that Dhaskalio’s plumbing dated to the Middle Bronze Age, circa 2,500 B.C., making it the earliest-known tunnel network of its kind.[6] At the same time, the upper half of the 500-foot-diameter island had been entirely reconfigured from an original, natural formation into its present, pyramidal configuration.

To achieve such an ambitious terra-forming project, the ancient Greek construction engineers imported by ship over 1,100 tons of gleaming white marble from the island of Naxos, nearly six miles away. The cut stones were then arranged into terraced walls rising over Dhaskalio in a new summit that holds its artificial shape to the present day. Yet even this remarkable Bronze Age achievement pales before industrial-scale operations undertaken over 2,000 years ago.

In northwest Spain, Imperial Roman mining engineers harnessed hydraulic power to excavate prodigious quantities of material during a 250-year period, beginning in the

Ancient Roman gold mining in Spain was on an industrial scale unmatched for another 1,800 years. The remains of one of those hydraulically excavated mines in Spain are shown above.

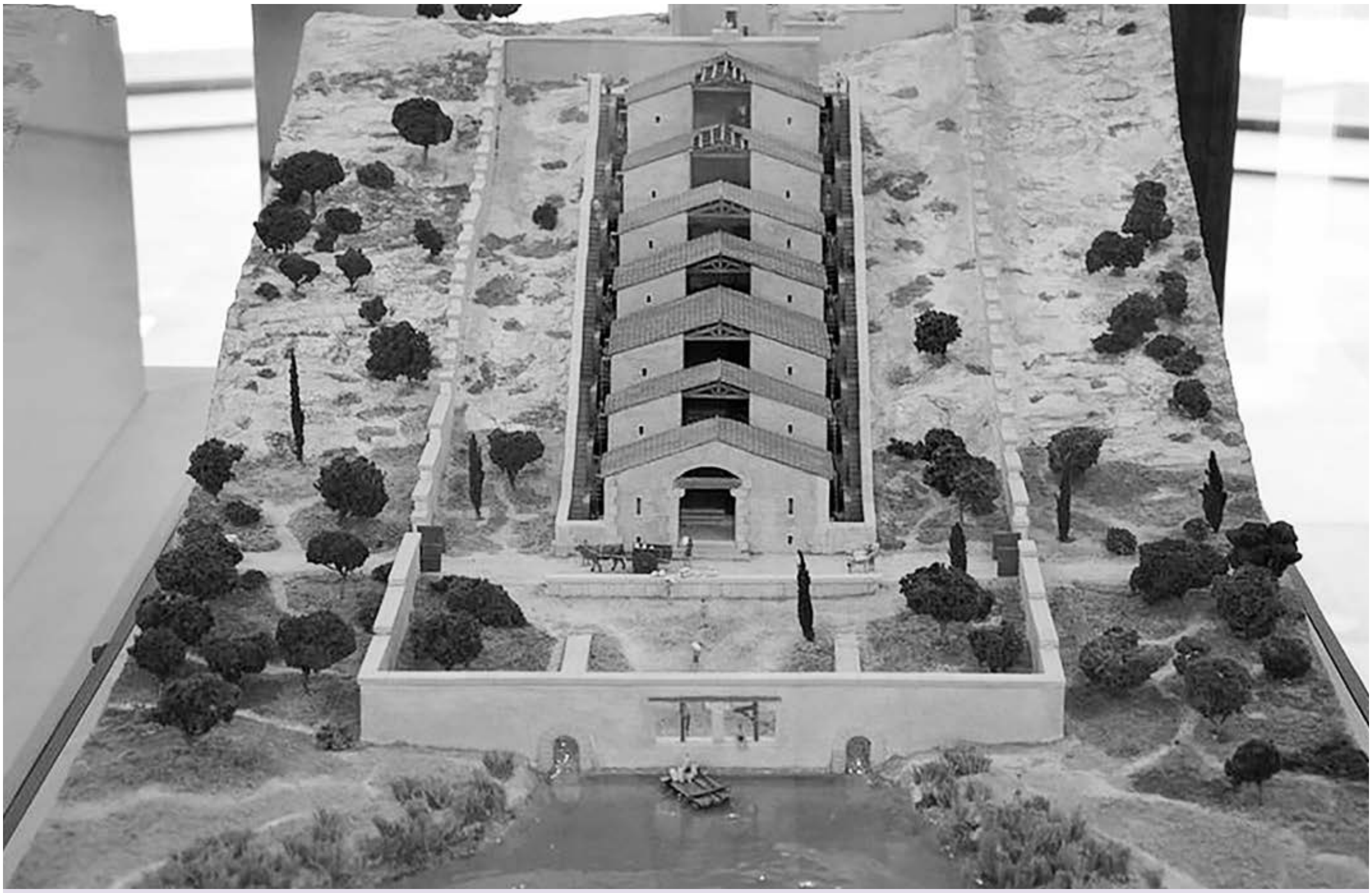
mid-1st century B.C. Known as Las Medulas ("The Marrow"), they terraformed the entire region between Castile and León into a vast, man-made landscape. From one mountain alone, 200 billion cubic yards of earth were removed, yielding 221 pounds of gold. The whole mountain had been eradicated. In all, Caesar's miners withdrew more than 1,000 tons of gold from Las Medulas on a scale unmatched for the next 1,600 years.[7]

Roman mastery of waterpower was repeated in Gaul, at Barbegal (12 miles from the town of Arles, in the south of France), where its 40,000 residents were in need of flour to make their daily bread. Accordingly, a complex consisting of 16 waterwheels was arranged in two parallel sets of eight, descending a steep hillside. These were overshot water wheels, with outflows driving successive wheels to the base of a hill, thereby supplying fresh water to other towns via a pair of aqueducts joined just north of the mill, creating a sluice-controlled water supply for the whole complex.

From its inception at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D., the mill ground out 4.5 metric tons of flour every day for the next 300 years, producing, in total, some 492,750 tons, making it one of the most successful machines ever invented. James Burke, an English science historian, referred to Barbegal as "the greatest known concentration of mechanical power in the ancient world," noting the project was responsible for helping to kick-start the Industrial Revolution.[8]

That revolution would not have been possible, however, without Europe's late-18th-century development of modern gears, which turned as component parts in all early machines—from pocket watches to steam locomotives. Yet even they were surpassed by ancient predecessors. Sixteen years ago, a peculiar gearwheel was discovered near Olbia, a city on the northeastern coast of Sardinia. The name—itself an artifact of the 3rd or 2nd century B.C.—is Greek in origin from a time when the object was made and the Mediterranean island was occupied by Greek settlers.

An abundance of dated finds removed together with the gearwheel established its provenance from circa 225 B.C. to 150 B.C. Giovanni Pastore, an Italian professor of mechanical engineering, noticed that the gear's "teeth have a special curving, which make them extraordinarily similar to the mathematically perfect profile used in modern gears. This unique profile makes the



Museum model at Barbegal, France of an ancient Roman mill that produced nearly half a million metric tons of flour using the above ingenious architectural configuration.

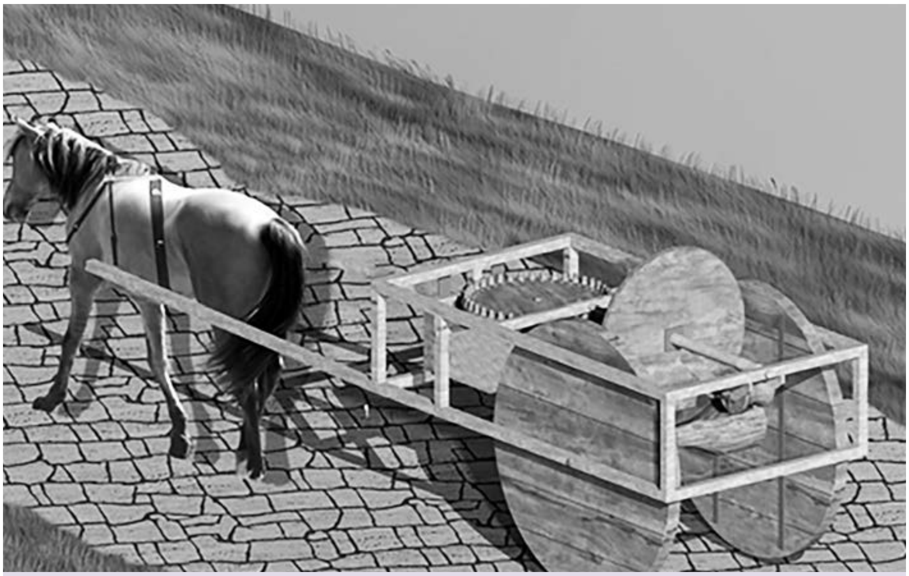
mathematical meshing technically perfect."

He was surprised to observe that the gear was not made of bronze, "as would be expected, because it was very common in antiquity, but brass, which was much more rare, due to difficulties in manufacturing it, though more appropriate for the construction of gears." The Greco-Sardinian manufacturers of the Olbia gear "had mathematical knowledge and were also learned in metal technology, at least 20 centuries ahead of their time. … The construction of the piece was obviously scientifically superior to all other gear mechanisms that we are aware of, made in the following 20 centuries."[9]

Sophisticated machining in the ancient world made possible several advances we associate exclusively and erroneously with modern technology. The appearance of giant, whirling propellers generating electrical power has become a common sight across America's 21st-century landscape. But geared wind turbines were developed in Mesopotamia 3,700 years earlier to pump water for irrigation. So successful were these "wind towers" that they were still being built 20 centuries later by Persian engineers in Greater Iran, where a more advanced version, the first windmill, was based on a similar model originally developed by the Babylonians.

High quality gear engineering achieved by our ancestors also enabled creation of the earliest odometer, a feature in the dashboard of every automobile today. The Roman architect and engineer Vitruvius mounted a wheel with a circumference of 12.5 feet in a small frame connecting an axle with a gearbox on a horse-cart. When the vehicle moved forward, turning the wheel, it automatically dropped one pebble into a container at each revolution, thereby measuring the distance the cart had traveled.

The device accurately measured one Roman mile (equal to a thousand steps) calculated through 400 rotations of the wheel in contact with the ground. The data thus provided contributed importantly not only to commerce and military mobilization but to the geopolitical organization of the entire Roman Empire.



The world's first odometer, lost with the fall of Imperial Rome, was re-invented 18 centuries later by Benjamin Franklin.

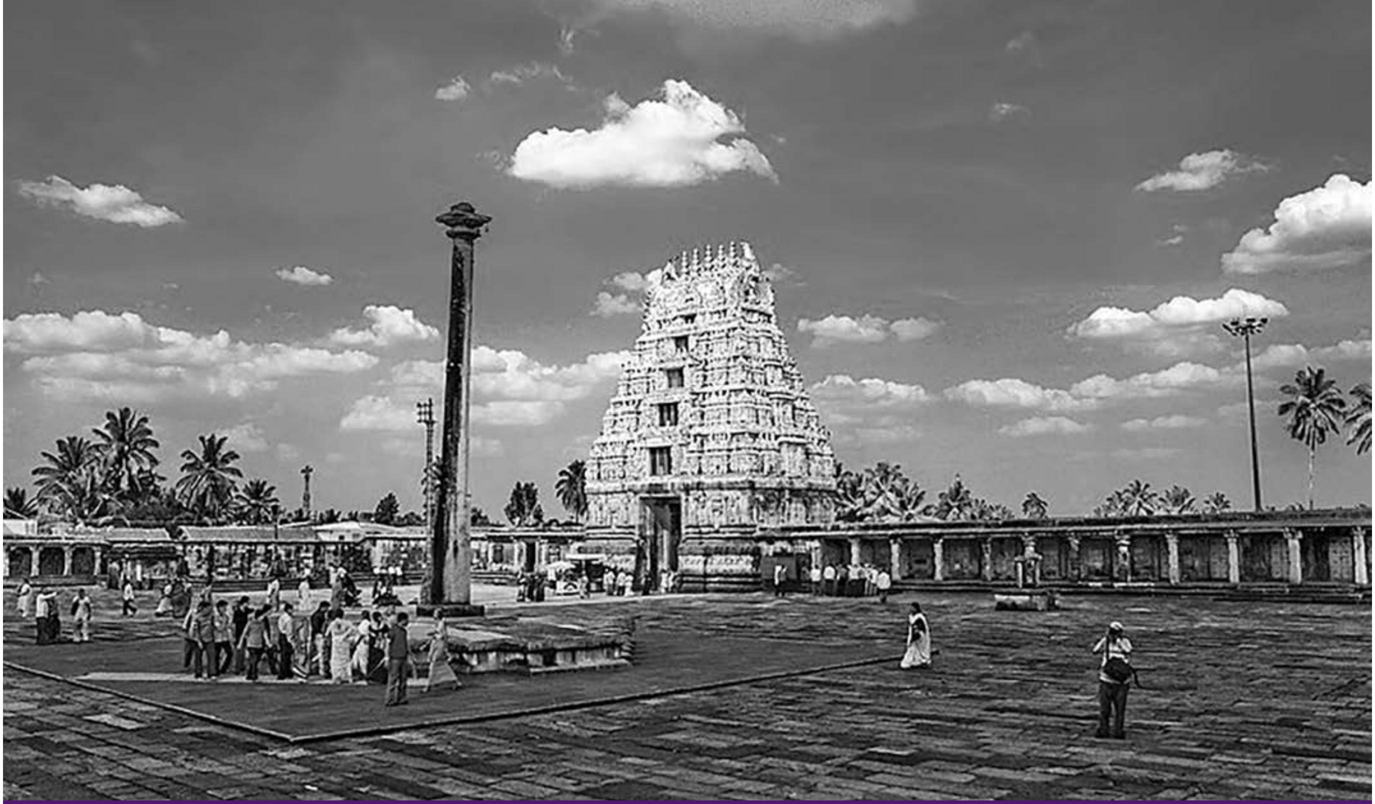
Many of the inventions we moderns take credit for were made thousands of years ago.

Vitruvius and his invention fell into oblivion with the collapse of Western civilization during the late 5th century. 1,300 years later, another genius, our first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, equipped his carriage with a fundamentally similar odometer to determine the mileage of colonial American postal routes. He got the idea from reading *De Architectura*, written by Vitruvius around 15 B.C., but only re-discovered by Carolingian Renaissance scholars about 850 years after he wrote it.[10]

The technological advances achieved during antiquity, their disappearance and eventual re-discovery centuries or millennia later, represent only half the story. The other half concerns those lost, ancient inventions even our best scientific minds have not yet been able to duplicate. A reminder of these superior examples from the deep past took place just last year, in southwest India, before an early 12th-century Hindu sacred site.

Standing not far from the Chennakeshava Temple is a tall pillar topped by a multi-layered stone platform from which a small stone ball fell to the ground on September 17, around 5:30 p.m. Nothing of the kind was known to ever have occurred before at the great monolith. The inexplicable appearance of a falling stone ball was, however, only the most recent feature of the pillar's largely impenetrable mystery.

Although carved from a single block of granite 42 feet high, and weighing an estimated 45 tons, the structure is neither rooted in the earth, nor attached to the ground by any supports whatsoever at its



An earthquake-predicting pillar, erected circa 1100 A.D., still stands before India's Chennakeshava Temple.

three-and-one-half-foot-wide base. It is a completely free-standing column balancing on a platform by only three legs; a fourth corner does not even touch the pedestal. The monolith could only have been set up by someone who impossibly predetermined its precise center of gravity. The means to have done so and to have balanced it so perfectly—especially by early 12th-century builders—are far beyond present understanding.

How the unsupported, free-standing upright can remain erect on just three points of contact with the ground, as it has for the last nine centuries against high winds and earthquakes, is even more mind-boggling considering modern construction engineers are at a total loss to explain, much less replicate it. But, at least its identity and purpose were revealed when the column dropped its stone ball in 2021.

According to Praveen Mohan, an independent researcher, this event defined the pillar as a monumental seismometer. He tells how, in 132 A.D., Chinese astronomer Zhang Heng created such a device capable of detecting seismic events, some as far as hundreds of miles away, when small stone balls dropped from his instrument in one of the four cardinal directions. So, too, a stone ball fell from the Chennakeshava Temple pillar, just before the area was affected by a 2.3-magnitude earthquake last year. Mohan additionally points to the pillar's square top, where four metal bells were mounted at each of its four corners.[11] Why, if not to ring when earthquake activity was detected?

Far greater questions remain: What prevents the unsupported pillar from toppling over? What has kept the free-standing structure standing upright for more than 900 years, despite a variety of stressful environmental conditions? The answers could very well transform our modern world as nothing else has since Thomas Edison turned on the first incandescent light bulb. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Madenholm, Terry. "Why archaeology will be the next harbor for technology." *HeritageDaily*.com. Accessed July 19, 2022.

2 Cyanobacteria are micro-organisms related to bacteria, but which are capable of the process of photosynthesis.

3 Madenholm, *op. cit.*

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6 Kennedy, Maev. "Complex engineering and metal-work discovered beneath ancient Greek 'pyramid'." TheGuardian.com. Accessed July 19, 2022.

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8 James Burke is an influential science historian behind the *Connections* television series produced for the BBC beginning in 1978. The program ran for three seasons and included 40 episodes.

9 Pastore, Giovanni. *The Recovered Archimedes Planetarium*. Rome: 2010, translated into English in 2013. Full book is accessible at GiovanniPastore.It.

10 Vitruvius. *The Ten Books on Architecture*. Translated by Morris Hicky Morgan. NY: Dover Publications, 1960.

11 Mohan, Praveen. "Anti-Gravity Pillar Found in Chennakeshava Temple? Evidence of Ancient Technology in India." Accessed July 19, 2022 on YouTube.com.

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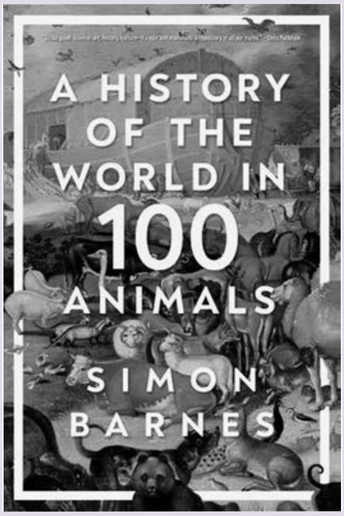

We are not alone. We are not alone on the planet. We are not alone in the countryside. We are not alone in cities. We are not alone in our homes. We are humans and we love the idea of our uniqueness. But the fact is that we humans are as much members of the animal kingdom as the cats and dogs we surround ourselves with, the cows and the fish we eat, and the bees that pollinate so many of our food-plants.

In *The History of the World in 100 Animals*, award-winning author Simon Barnes selects the 100 animals who have had the greatest impact on humanity and on whom humanity has had the greatest effect. He shows how we have domesticated animals for food and for transport, and how animals powered agriculture, making civilization possible.

He posits that the wholesale slaughter of bison in North America in the 19th century, for example, was responsible for the United States becoming “the nation it is today” because it removed a major resource for Native Americans; that a plague spread by fleas in 14th-century Europe led to changes in religion after the Black Death; and that “whales changed human possibilities” thanks to the oil made from their blubber, which “provided a genuinely bright source of illumination” and made the night a time for productivity. He explains how pigeons made possible the biggest single breakthrough in the history of human thought. In short, he charts the close relationship between humans and animals, finding examples from around the planet that bring the story of life on Earth vividly to life, with great insight and understanding.

Throughout, Barnes demonstrates many lessons humans can learn from the animal kingdom: the platypus, for example, shows that “there are creatures queerer than we are capable of supposing,” and the realization of dolphins’ intelligence has led to “rethinking about the place of humans in the world.” Vivid illustrations are a bonus, and complement Barnes’s moving prose, as when he notes that the saola, a forest-dwelling bovine discovered in Vietnam in 1992, was “the land’s last secret. The age of finding is over; we are already deep in the age of losing.” This impressive survey offers plenty to savor—and ponder in regard to “climate change.”

Hardback, full color, 496 pages, 6” x 9”, #930, **$40** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

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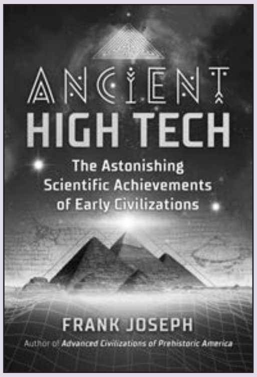
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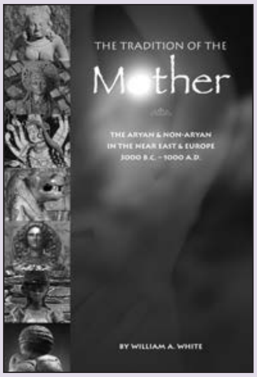
THE TRADITION OF THE
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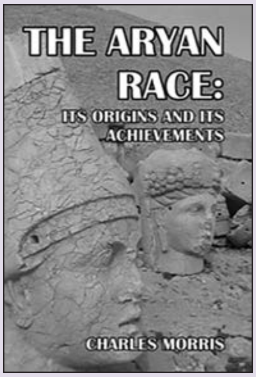

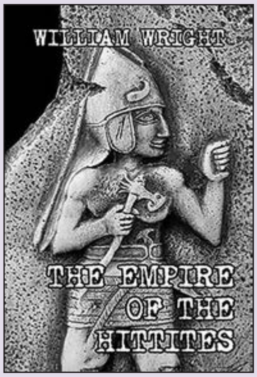

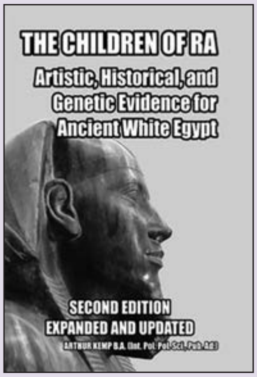
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The Empire of the Hittites

By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. This book has its roots in a series of inscriptions discovered while the author was on missionary work near Damascus, Syria. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Aryan Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture, examining them in terms of their own writings, and those of the Egyptians and Assyrians. The book then moves on to an evaluation of the geographical extent of the Hittite empire, its art and learning, religion and racial makeup. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, *$12.*

The Goths: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion of Spain

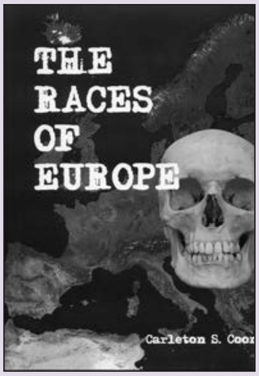
By Henry Bradley, 1887. The Goths were an East Germanic tribe, whose two main subgroups, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Roman empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. Far too little credit has been given to the Goths for their role in forging what is now modern-day Europe, they being many times portrayed as hide-wearing barbarians. The Goths were far more sophisticated than that, as shown in this book on their rich culture and accomplishments. Softcover, 372 pages, #642, *$26.*

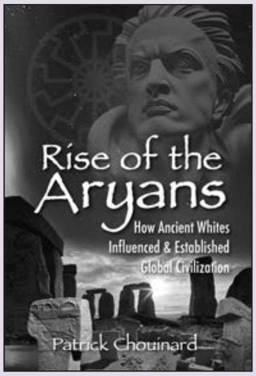
The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

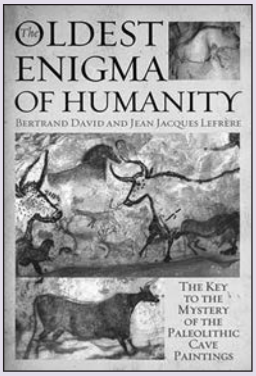
By Arthur Kemp. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a historical overview, this book proves that Whites created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. Proves Tutankhamen was of the same racial stock as Europeans, and discusses the massive DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists. Softcover, 86 pages, color interior. #827, *$16.*

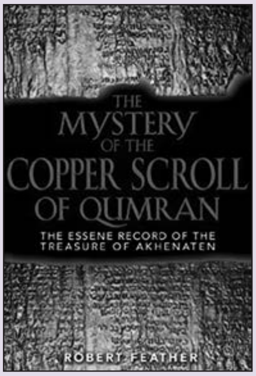
The Races of Europe

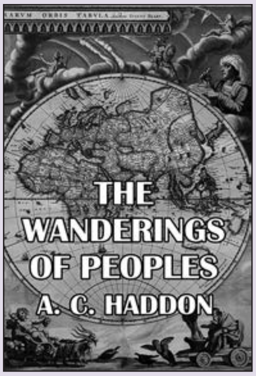
By Carleton S. Coon. Although printed in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Coon concluded that: The White race is of dual origin, consisting of sapiens and neanderthal types and purely sapiens types; the Upper Paleolithic people are the indigenous people of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic period; when Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mixed, a process of "dinarization" occurred. Coon classified the White races after regions or archeological sites such as Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic,




Rise of the Aryans
How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization
Patrick Chouinard


The OLDEST ENIGMA OF HUMANITY
BERTRAND DAVID AND JEAN JACQUES LEFRÈRE
THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY OF THE PALEOLITHIC CAVE PAINTINGS


THE MYSTERY OF THE COPPER SCROLL OF QUMRAN
THE ESSENE RECORD OF THE TREASURE OF AKHENATEN
ROBERT FEATHER



Danubian, Lappish, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric, Armenoid etc. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, maps, charts, photos, #608, *$40*.

Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization

All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From Easter Island to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Who built them and why? Was there a mother culture? Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25*.

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By Bertrand David and Jean-Jacques Lefrère. More than 30,000 years ago our prehistoric ancestors painted images of animals on walls of deep, dark caves in near-complete darkness. How was this possible? What meaning and messages did the "cavemen" want these paintings to convey? Why, some 10,000 years later, did startlingly similar animal paintings appear once again? Hardback, 176 pages, #858, *$22*.

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By Hans F.K. Günther. This long-suppressed work by one of Germany's foremost racial thinkers was first published in English in 1927. The author, an unabashed Nordicist, provides a remarkable overview of the concept of race, defines five different European races and discusses their physical and mental characteristics. Over 300 illustrations and maps. Softcover, 241 pages, #798, *$22*.

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Cranial Deformation Versus Elongated Skulls: Two Views

An analysis of competing theories attempting to explain the "otherworldly" elongated skulls uncovered near ancient megalithic sites

By Karl Haemers

The mystery of unusually shaped humanoid skulls found in association with sacred megalithic building sites among ancient civilizations has been an issue of intrigue for centuries. Speculation includes that the skulls belonged to otherworldly aliens who were responsible for the advanced building techniques, astronomical alignment and mathematical precision as well as the extraordinary art found in ancient temples and cities. Others have theorized that the skulls belonged to fully earthly beings, but humanoids of a different species than *homo sapiens*. Still others say the skulls are from normal *homo sapiens*, but were distorted by the practice of headbinding, also known as artificial cranial modification or cranial deformation or disease.

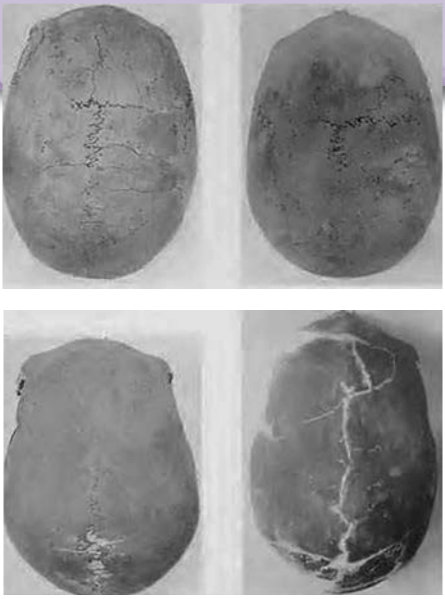
Here we will explore two partially contrasting views of contemporary researchers. The first comes from the *Forbidden History* television series, Season 7, Episode 6, "Mysteries of the Hypogeum: A Subterranean Neolithic Temple," produced by Jamie Theakston.[1] It features the work of medical doctor Anton Mifsud who has examined some unusually shaped skulls found in the Hypogeum underground temple of Malta and presents a medical explanation for their fully human origins. Second, we consider the work of Brien Foerster, a researcher of ancient megalithic sites, derived from a lecture he gave at the Contact in the Desert conference in 2019. A video of the lecture can be found on Foerster's extensive website, "Hidden Inca Tours," where more on Foerster's research into elongated humanoid skulls—including a link to his book *Elongated Skulls of Peru and Bolivia: The Path of Viracocha*—can be found.[2] This article will focus on the video lecture and its accompanying slideshow primarily.

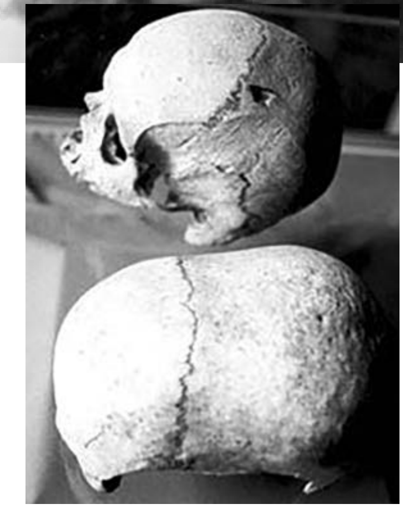
DR. ANTON MIFSUD
Maltese archeologist.

DR. ANTON MIFSUD'S THEORY

The small, three-island archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea known as Malta contains numerous ancient building sites, many of them considered to be temples of sacred ceremony and practice. "Malta is home to some of the very oldest ritual buildings we've ever identified in the world, temples that stretch back 6,000 years," declares one of the experts consulted in the *Forbidden History* episode. Another states, "[Malta's] temples are older than the pyramids of Egypt, older than Stonehenge," at a time when the builders had "no tools, no machinery" to build such elaborate and magnificent stone structures. In the narration, we are told that only "wood and stone tools" were available at the time.

The Hypogeum, translated as "underground temple," was among the last of these structures to be built on Malta by what appears to





The strange skulls of Malta: Archeologists found the remains of 7,000 mostly disarticulated skeletons in the Hypogeum in Malta. Of those, 11 of the skulls were considered "abnormal," i.e., they were extremely "long headed." Top left is shown a grainy photo of the skulls then on display in Malta in 1985. According to the website "Ancient Origins": "After 1985 all the skulls that had been found in the Hypogeum, along with other elongated skulls found across multiple ancient sites in Malta, disappeared without a trace. What remains [top right] to testify to their existence and their abnormality are the photos of Dr. Anton Mifsud and his colleague Dr. Charles Savona Ventura." Left, a photo of two Maltese skulls. The bottom of the pair lacks the sagittal suture—the omnipresent cranial knitting going down the center of the skull that is normal in average humans.

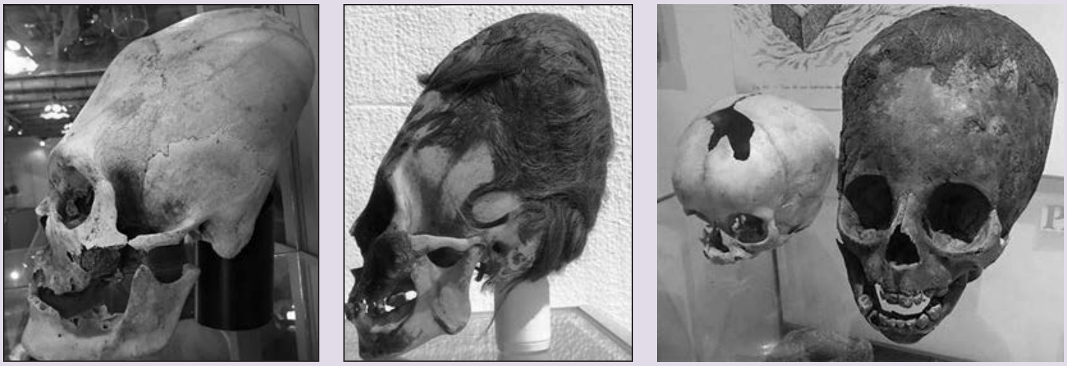
be a vanished race or culture of people. It is thought to be 5,000 years old. The Hypogeum was accidentally discovered in 1902 during excavation in the city of Paola, followed by subsequent investigation by archaeologists. Starting at 36 feet underground and descending in three distinct levels, the bottom reaches of this elaborately and precisely carved and decorated temple connect to even deeper—perhaps natural—caverns. Some of the chambers within the temple complex display extraordinary acoustical and possibly even energetic properties.

Exploration of the Hypogeum revealed a layer of reddish soil deposits, among which were the skeletal remains of 7,000 people, all bones seemingly scattered and jumbled haphazardly (that is, not anatomically arranged in intact individual skeletons). Shards of pottery and other artifacts were also found within the soil, along with 11 unusual skulls. These skulls showed some form of elongation, as well as features in some such as heavier brow bones, thicker skull plates, and lack of the sagittal suture. The human skull is formed of three plates that fuse throughout life. The line where the plates fuse left to right down the back of the skull is called the sagittal suture. Some of the Hypogeum skulls lacked this ubiquitous human feature. It was said that only one of the skull shapes was due to cranial deformation, or headbinding in babies to distort the shape of a normal human skull.

Speculation and rumors abound in Malta among tourists and even among experts regarding the mystery of the Hypogeum and its enigmatic skulls. The *Forbidden History* episode shows us an interview with a Maltese native whose grandmother and others of her generation believe the skulls belonged to an alien race that built the Hypogeum and other Maltese temples. Images of one of the skulls morphs into the full fleshed face of a round-eyed, green skinned alien in the video.

Thankfully the focus switches to the work of Dr. Anton Mifsud, a medical doctor trained in anatomy and infectious disease. Here we are presented with a credible theory. Though Dr. Mifsud took several photographs of all 11 skulls, he was only able to directly examine six of them, since curators of the site, designated

The Elongated Skulls of Paracas, Peru



Several of the many elongated skulls found in Peru belonging to members of the Paracas culture. There is a debate on whether these skulls are the product of headbinding or whether this is a naturally occurring shape of a sub-species of *homo sapiens*. Of great interest are the skulls to the far right. The skull to the left of the picture is a normal Paracan child and to the right of the photo is the skull of a Paracas child of the same age. Note that that skull has not been deformed by headbinding and, thus, remains inexplicable.

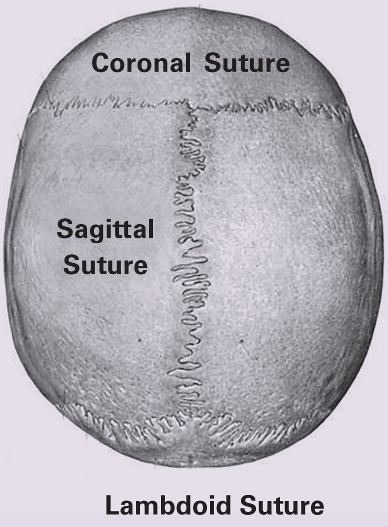
a UNESCO World Heritage Site, removed five of the skulls from display. Mifsud continued to work with the Natural Museum of Archaeology of Malta to develop his theory after careful examination of the skulls and skull fragments to which he had access.

Dr. Mifsud says that some of the skull features, such as enlarged brow ridge, thicker skull plates, and disappearance of the sagittal suture (especially in skull No. 11), is due to the blood condition known as thalassemia. This is an adaptation to the insect-borne disease of malaria, whereby the blood cells die off before the malaria infection can reproduce, thereby protecting the body from the effects of malarial parasites. It causes the bone marrow to make new blood cells more rapidly, and this can have the effect of thickening and enhancing the size of bones, most visibly in the skull.

Significantly, the narrator states that thalassemia "does not explain the long headedness" of the Hypogeum skulls and, indeed, of other longheaded skulls found at other temple sites around Malta. This is attributed to genetic selection and inbreeding among an isolated island population. It is believed that the people among the ancient Maltese with elongated heads, and in particular the other distorted features attributed to thalassemia, were considered elites, whom Dr. Mifsud calls "Serpent Priests." It was they who are thought to have directed the building of the temple sites including the Hypogeum, and used them for ceremonies, healing, and divination. Dr. Mifsud says the disease adaptation may have given those who had it improved mental powers, due to the greater blood flow to their brains.

Normal Cranial Suturing

Front of Human Skull



Curiously, Dr. Mifsud states that "97% of Neolithic people were longheaded," suggesting it was common. Whether he means on the island of Malta specifically or throughout the world is not clear. Earlier in the *Forbidden History* documentary, we are told that long headedness is defined as a skull with a width less than 75% of length, and that this is "rare." One is led to assume that Dr. Mifsud's statement means he is referring only to the long headedness of the ancient Maltese population. The prevalence of long headedness on Malta, then, is attributed to natural selection, isolated island population, and preference for elites. The other unusual skull features are attributed to thalassemia.

Finally, the sudden disappearance of these ancient Maltese temple builders is thought to be due to a massive tsunami that flooded the islands after the temples had been in use for 1,000 years. This dates the cataclysm at about 2,000-2,500 B.C., and *Forbidden History* says other evidence shows a tsunami originating from the northeast at this time. The red sediment was washed into the Hypogeum from the surface, and the intact skeletons of 7,000 ancestors entombed in the upper layer in proper anatomical formation were washed in a jumble to the lower layer of the Hypogeum. As further evidence of a flood event, only one skeleton was found intact, on the second level. It showed signs, especially of its hand clenched in "cadaveric spasm," of traumatic drowning. This individual was thought to be performing duties in the underground temple when it was hit by the flood waters.

For our inquiry, the cataclysmic flood theory explains why the prevalence of inherited long headedness did not endure to today's "indigenous" Maltese people. They were completely wiped out.

Dr. Mifsud presented a scientific paper, "Ancient Maltese Skulls: Disease, Genetics and Population Migrations," at the Exploring the Maltese Prehistoric Temple Culture conference in 2003.[3] Though focused on thalassemia, it does make some comment on the Neolithic Maltese prevalence for elongated heads:

> Maltese prehistoric skulls are characteristically long headed [dolichocephalic], visibly different from the round-headed people who followed them in occupying the islands. According to the classification identified by Sergi (1901), they belonged to the Mediterranean race.

This was confirmed later in the paper: "According to the excavator, the skulls were dolichocephalous, probably belonging to the Mediterranean race as defined by Sergi."

According to these two references cited by Mifsud, elongated skulls are within the normal range of variation among normal human skulls, attributed most to "the Mediterranean race."

BRIEN FOERSTER'S THEORY

Brien Foerster is a researcher and explorer of ancient megalithic sites around the world, with a focus on those in Peru and Bolivia. He has produced many videos of his site visits and has written several books. In 2019, he gave a slideshow lecture focused on the many elongated skulls found in particular along a line connecting ancient megalithic sites on the Nazca Desert plain of Peru. The lecture is introduced with this statement:

BRIEN FOERSTER

Investigator believes many long-headed skulls do not show signs of headbinding, thus leading him to conclude, instead, that the skulls are from members of an unrecognized species of humans.

> An enigmatic people lived on the coast of Peru between 2,700 and 2,000 years ago that academia spends little time studying. …
>
> The most intriguing characteristic of these Paracas people was that they had elongated heads and, through my research, I can state that the earliest of them, especially their nobility, were born with elongated skulls; cranial deformation of their infants being performed later due to genetic mixing with normal *homo sapiens* [modern humans].
>
> They also genetically had red hair and, thus, were most likely light skinned and may have had green or blue eyes; thus, they were not Native Americans. Recent and extensive DNA testing shows us that they very well could have migrated from the Black Sea area as much as 3,000 years ago and sought refuge from invasion and oppression.

Though not a doctor like Mifsud, Foerster says he has a medicine and biology background, and became intrigued by the skulls he first saw displayed in the Paracas History Museum in Peru. Paracas is the name of the "enigmatic people" who lived on the Peruvian coast in the time under study and among whom so many elongated skulls have been found. Foerster displays more than 80 in his slideshow. Some had cinnamon colored hair, many red, with even a few displaying blond hair.

It is their shape and size that is of interest. Some appear to be *homo sapiens* and are the product of headbinding to produce cranial deformation, in an attempt not just to distinguish a member of the nobility class, but, in this case, also to mimic the truly genetically elongated heads of a purer breed race or species, who are thought to be the original founders and rulers of the Paracas.

Since it is impossible to increase the volume of the skull by cranial deformation, other skulls show a greater volume than normal humans, in at least one case up to 50% larger. These skulls show other divergence from *homo sapiens*, such as larger eye sockets (especially vertically), an off-center and smaller foreman magnum (hole at the base of the skull through which the spinal cord and arteries pass) than *homo sapiens*, and two smaller foramina at the back of the head which fully human skulls do not have. The necks, when present, are also longer than normal.

About 13 of the skulls depicted are of babies. In a few cases, the rest of the skeleton is still attached, and the long necks and presence of fully formed permanent molars are seen, even in a newborn. One baby skeleton had one fewer set of ribs than *homo sapiens*. Even the baby

The Amazing Hypogeum of Malta

Located at Paola on the island of Malta, one of the three islands in the Maltese archipelago situated just south of Sicily, the ancient Hal Saflieni Hypogeum is an impressive megalithic site whose construction began somewhere around 3,600 to 3,300 B.C.

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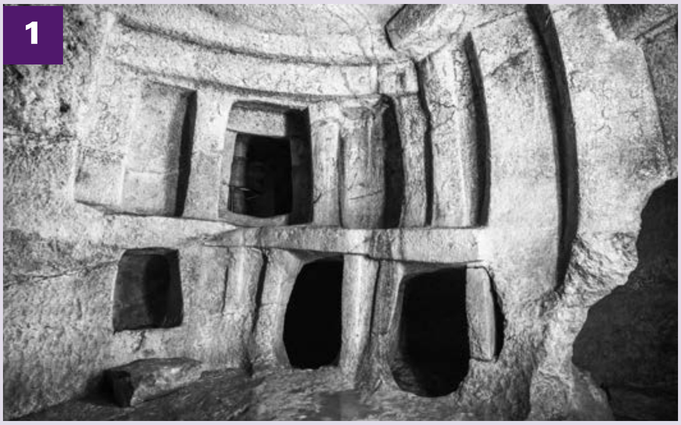

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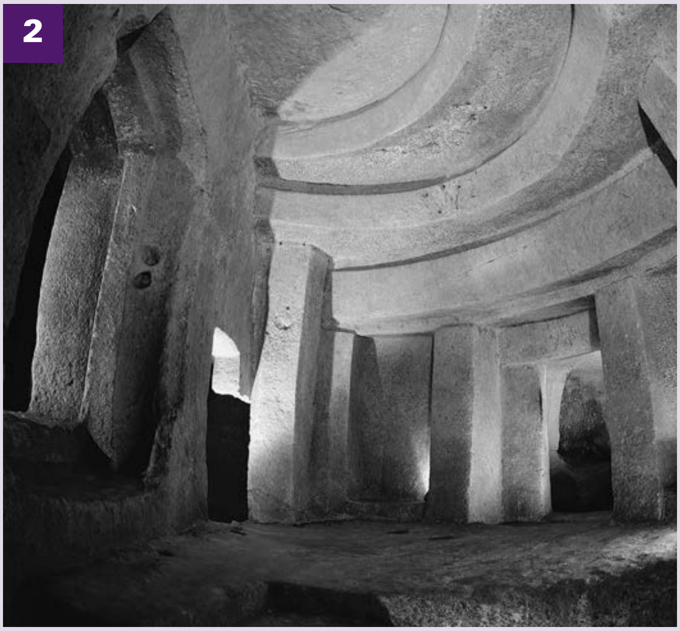

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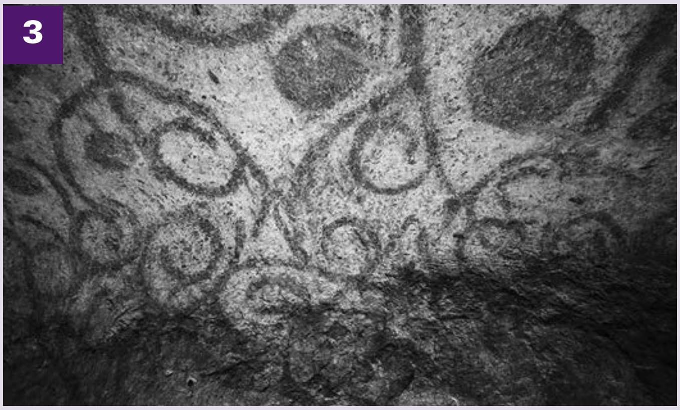

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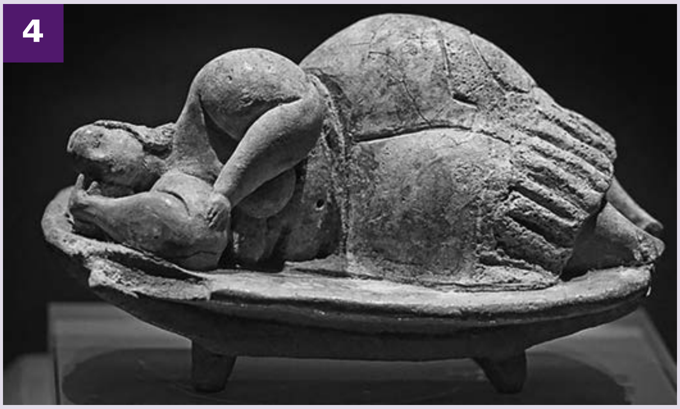

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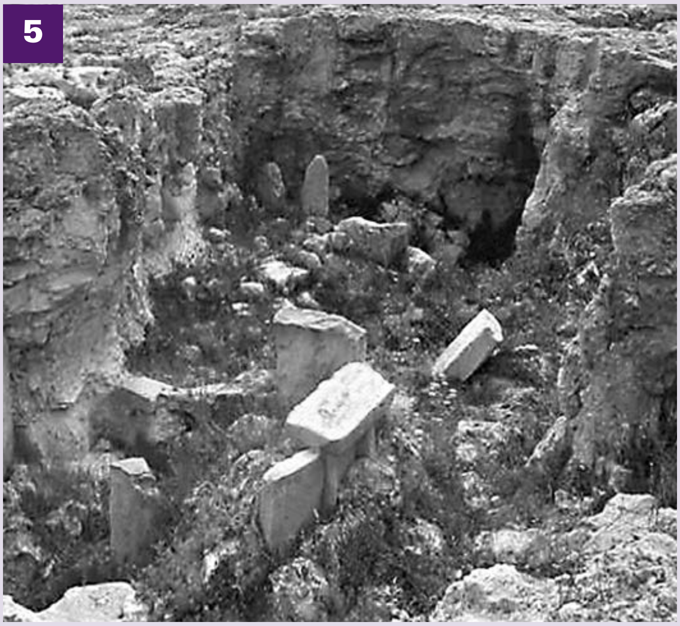


Images of the Hypogeum of Malta and other constructions of the Maltese temple builders: 1. Various doorways leading to more underground chambers, halls and passages that lead to other portions of the temple and burial areas. **2.** The famous "Oracle Room" of the Hypogeum. It's hard to believe our ancestors created this magnificent chamber which is said to be able to amplify whispers in the center of the room so they can be heard perfectly in all areas of the hall. **3.** Some of the whirl patterns that decorate various ceilings in the structure. Is there a hidden message in these patterns? **4.** This small stone sculpture is called "The Sleeping Lady," an evolution of Western man's obsession with voluptuous fertility figurines. **5.** The remains of the ancient Xaghra Stone Circle near the Hypogeum. Notice the massive trilithon that still stands. Look familiar? It reminisces quite obviously of Stonehenge.

skulls are missing the sagittal suture, which is harder to explain by thalassemia fusing the plates more completely over time, even if the propensity for thalassemia is inherited. One skull had a suture from the crown to the brow ridge in front, something never seen in any *homo sapiens* skull.

Throughout the lecture, Foerster makes several definitive statements, including an insistence that the skull shapes could not have resulted from cranial deformation and had to have been genetic and that the skulls could not have been a recognized *homo sapiens* species.

Many of the skulls were found near megalithic sites that lie along a straight line across the Peruvian plain, called Capac Nan, or Royal Road, also called the Path of Viracocha. Sites include Potosi, a mountain that was almost entirely made of silver mined by the much later Spaniards, Tiwanaku, Cuzco and the Isle of the Sun in Lake Titicaca, among others. What Foerster calls "the largest ceremonial city in the world" is also along the Capac Nan, named Cahuachi. All were most likely built by the Paracas, and only found later by the Nazca people who repurposed them for their own culture.

Speculation about the nature of the clearly unusual Paracas skulls ranges from Nephilim (giants mentioned in the Old Testament), Anunnaki (Sumerian sky Gods), human/alien hybrids, and pure aliens. Foerster presents the latest DNA analysis of many of the skulls, which leads to an intriguing insight.

He says many of the skulls had their genetic origin in the Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Crimean regions of Eastern Europe. Foerster believes the Paracas arrived on the coast of Peru by "maritime emigration," in boats across the northern Pacific, then down the coast of Central America to Peru. Some of the skulls are mummified, including some babies, and they clearly show the red, cinnamon or blond hair of European genetic types. Foerster believes they were light-skinned and had blue or green eyes. An artist reconstructing the actual facial features of some of the skulls arrived at the same depiction. According to Foerster, the largest numbers of elongated skulls are found in two regions: the Black and Caspian Sea regions, and Peru. Others are also found near Stonehenge in the British Isles, and many other megalithic sites around the world, but not in such large concentrations. This gives validity to the view that the Paracas were Eastern European humanoids who migrated to Peru.

> Some skull shapes were not from cranial deformation and had to have been genetic.

Blood testing from remnants on cloth of the mummies showed the original Paracas were all type O. Later generations began to mix with other blood types and, near the end of the civilization, the Paracas were only 53% type O. This suggests they bred with other racial types, yet retained their European-based genetics, at a time long before the first Europeans—the Spaniards—are said to have arrived in Peru in the 1500s.

Foerster seems certain that the Paracas civilization ended in a genocide by tribes moving into the region from the north. Mass graves filled with Paracas skeletons but no ceremonial burial customs evident have been found to support this view.

SYNTHESIS AND CONTRAST

It may not be necessary to fully contrast Mifsud's thalassemia theory with Foerster's genetic difference theory. In fact, Mifsud's theory does not claim to explain the elongation of skulls found on Malta, but to explain other unusual features of the skulls such as a heavier brow ridge, thicker plates and fused sutures. If an adaptation to malaria created these features over time, it did not necessarily also create skull elongation. The *Forbidden History* documentary attributes that to natural selection, inbreeding of an isolated island population, and preferential selection for elongated skulls as a visible feature of nobility.

Here the two theories do contrast. Given that the Maltese Hypogeum and other temple sites on Malta are dated to about the same time period as the flourishing of the Paracas civilization in Peru, it is possible to consider that the two peoples were related, perhaps even closely related. Since elongated skulls—resulting not simply through headbinding and cranial deformation—are found widely around the world, they could all have been of the same race or species, dispersed by travel, often by boat.

Foerster displays Peruvian skulls with features that the thalassemia theory of Mifsud would struggle to explain. Increased cranial capacity, differently placed foramina, larger oblong eye sockets, permanent molars in babies, and missing ribs may not be explained by an adaptation to malaria. Foerster makes no mention of malaria in Peru, and even explains conditions of drought in post-Paracas Peru, where the *homo sapiens* in the region used Paracas skulls in a magical attempt to induce rain. Mosquitos that spread malaria need standing water to breed, and the Paracas region of Peru was unusually dry. Indeed, a strong reason the Nazca Lines—large geoglyphs in the shape of animals, humanoids, and symbols, as well as straight lines etched into cliff faces and the floor of the plain—have endured so long is because the region receives less than one inch of rainfall per year. Some of the geoglyphs were made by the pre-Nazca Paracas

This writer remains somewhat cautious of the *Forbidden History* documentary, since it is directed at a general audience and features more dramatic and exciting content than purely scientific, archaeological and biological analysis. Knowledge of ancient White and Aryan civilization builders has been and remains largely suppressed or downplayed, and Executive Producer Lindsey Foster Blumberg may be participating.

Foerster, while not a doctor himself, presents a more scientific, archaeological and biological approach, including DNA test results, blood type results and careful anatomical analysis of the skulls and skeletons. *Forbidden History* adheres to the current (though crumbling) view that civilization is only 6,000 years old, when it says that the temples of Malta are older than the Egyptian pyramids. Foerster aligns with the emerging view that the pyramids were built much longer ago than the Dynastic Egyptians, who only found them and reused them. He says the same about the Inca people, who did not build the ancient structures around the Peruvian region but found them and incorporated them into their less advanced culture.

Also, while *Forbidden History* says the Maltese temple builders only had stone and wooden tools at that Neolithic time—making the carving out of the Hypogeum incredible—Foerster says such structures would have been built long before 5,000 years ago, at least 12,000 years ago, using a lost, highly advanced technology.

In conclusion, while we can concede that Mifsud explains some of the unusual skull characteristics of the Maltese "Serpent Priests" with his thalassemia theory, he does not explain the prevalence of head elongation. Foerster does better in attributing that to a unique race or species of humanoid of Eastern European origin, capable of crossbreeding with *homo sapiens*. This unique race or species likely had advanced knowledge of architecture, stone masonry, astronomy, medicine and the ability to navigate the world. Their civilization began to decline as they inter-bred with normal humans, and later generations attempted in vain to regain the royal head elongation through headbinding, resulting in cranial deformation.

Interestingly, in both cases the people with the elongated heads were wiped out, in Malta by a catastrophic natural flood, and in Peru by a genocide of an invading tribe. Their skulls, artifacts, cities and temples remain to tell us of these "enigmatic beings" who once lived among us on Earth. Cranial deformation is no substitute for their larger brain capacity.

In one of his slides, Foerster shows us a living man sitting in an office, dressed in modern clothes, displaying a large, elongated head. Perhaps the descendants of the Paracas, though somewhat diluted, still walk among us. ❖

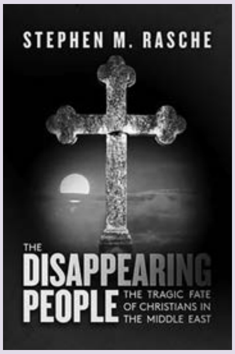
ENDNOTES:

1 Theakston, Jamie. "Mysteries of the Hypogeum, a Subterranean Neolithic Temple." *Forbidden History.*

2 Foerster, Brien. "Ancient Elongated Skulls of Peru and Bolivia Full Lecture." *Hidden Inca Tours*. Accessed July 21, 2022.

3 Mifsud, Dr. Anton. "Ancient Maltese Skulls—Disease, Genetics and Population Migrations." *Academia*. Accessed July 21, 2022.

Karl Haemers is the name of an author and researcher currently working in Oregon. Some of his essays have been published in the online journal *The Occidental Observer*, and reproduced elsewhere. He is currently assembling his writings and thoughts over the past year and a half into a book tentatively titled *Covid Culprits*.



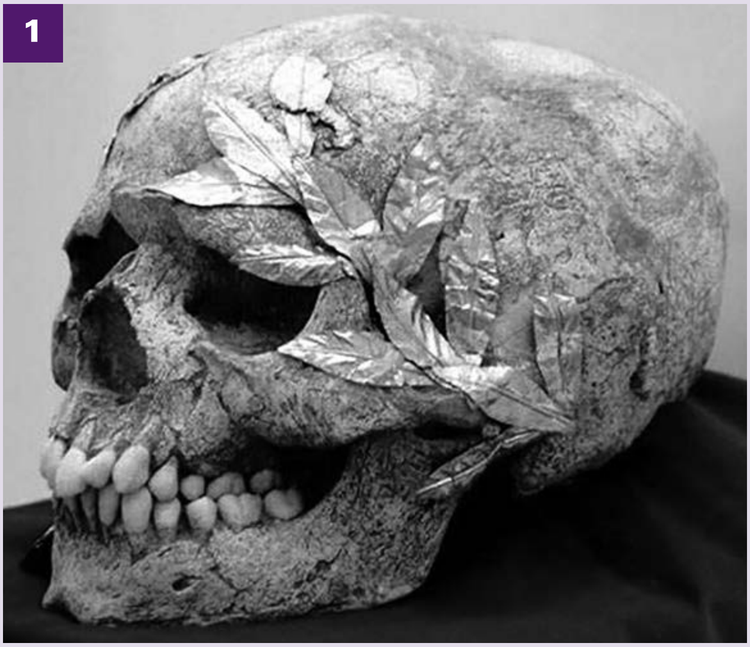
The Disappearing People: The Tragic Fate of Christians in the Middle East

By Stephen M. Rasche. Persecution of Minorities in the Middle East. Western indifference and complicity. The looming end of Christianity in the Middle East. For 1,400 years, the Christians of the Mideast lived under a system of sustained persecution as a distinct lower class of citizens under their Muslim rulers. Despite this systemic oppression, Christianity maintained a tenuous—even sometimes prosperous—foothold in the land of its birthplace up until the past several decades. Yet today, Christianity stands on the brink of extinction in much of the Mideast. How did this happen? What role did Western foreign policy and international aid policy play? What of the role of Islam and the Christians themselves? How should history judge what happened to Christians of the Mideast and what lessons can be learned? This book examines these questions based on the firsthand accounts of those who are living it. Hardback, 208 pages, #890, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR at 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit www.Barnesreview.com.

Elongated Skulls of Europe

Many people are familiar with the elongated skulls of South and Central America, including those of the Maya and Paracas people. Few, however, are aware of the elongated skulls of Europe, of which there are many verified finds. Here are a few of those skulls and the area where they were found.

1



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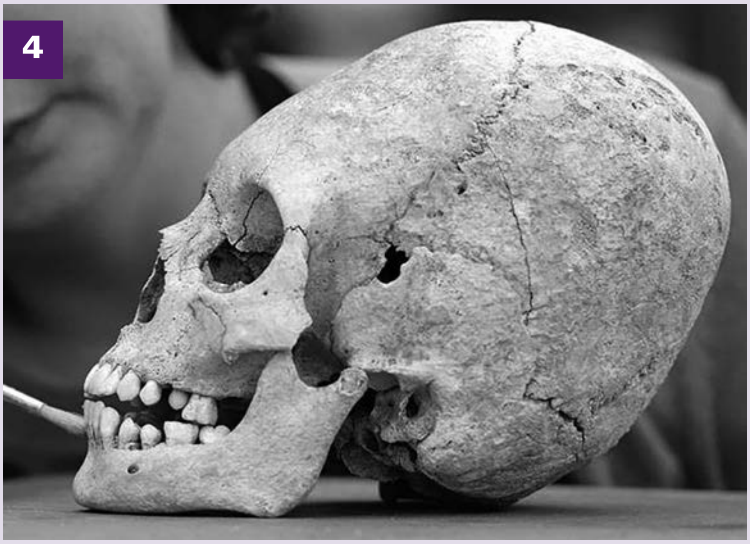
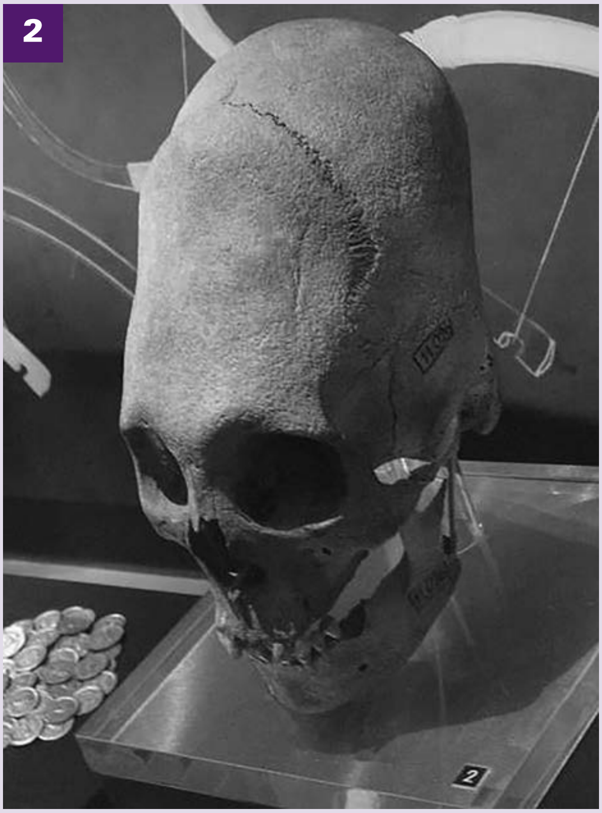


1. Skull discovered in Crete. Gold leaves wrapping skull indicate was most likely an honored athlete. Notice the obvious bone growth over the eye sockets and cheekbones, possibly a result of thalassemia, a blood condition that prevents malarial parasites from reaching maturity in the brain. **2.** A skull found in Hungary. **3.** Skull fund in Dossenheim, Germany of a Frankish woman dating to the Merovingian era. **4.** An elongated skull found in France.

2



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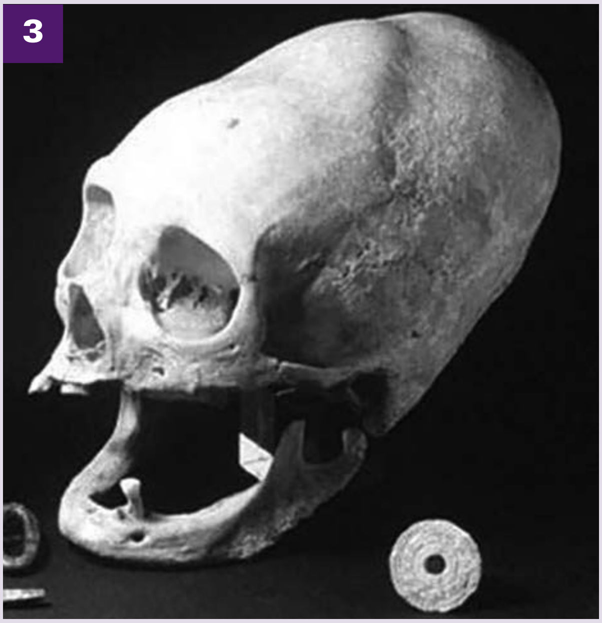

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The Discovery & Admonition of Superhenge

Comets, floods, and other environmental catastrophes inspired man to study the heavens

By Frank Joseph

In August 2015, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) operators made British archaeology's greatest discovery. Ground-penetrating radar is a geophysical method that uses electronic pulses to identify hard objects beneath the surface of the Earth. Electromagnetic radiation in the microwave band (UHF/VHF frequencies) of the radio spectrum detects reflected signals from subsurface structures, converting them into detailed images, somewhat like taking photographs of buried objects with radar. The instruments, capable of rendering three-dimensional images from an otherwise unseen, subterranean world, can be hitched to trailers towed by four-wheelers and tractors.

Since 2010, University of Bradford team members from the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project drove these vehicles slowly back and forth over the fields of Wiltshire, beaming downward electromagnetic pulses that bounced back with visual information on returning signals. The remote-sensing instruments gradually built up an illustrated map of southern England's ancient underground landscape, which included 17 small stone structures the archaeologists refer to as "chapels," hundreds of other archaeological features and a large timber building encased in chalk suggesting a house of the dead where defleshing was performed as a burial ritual.

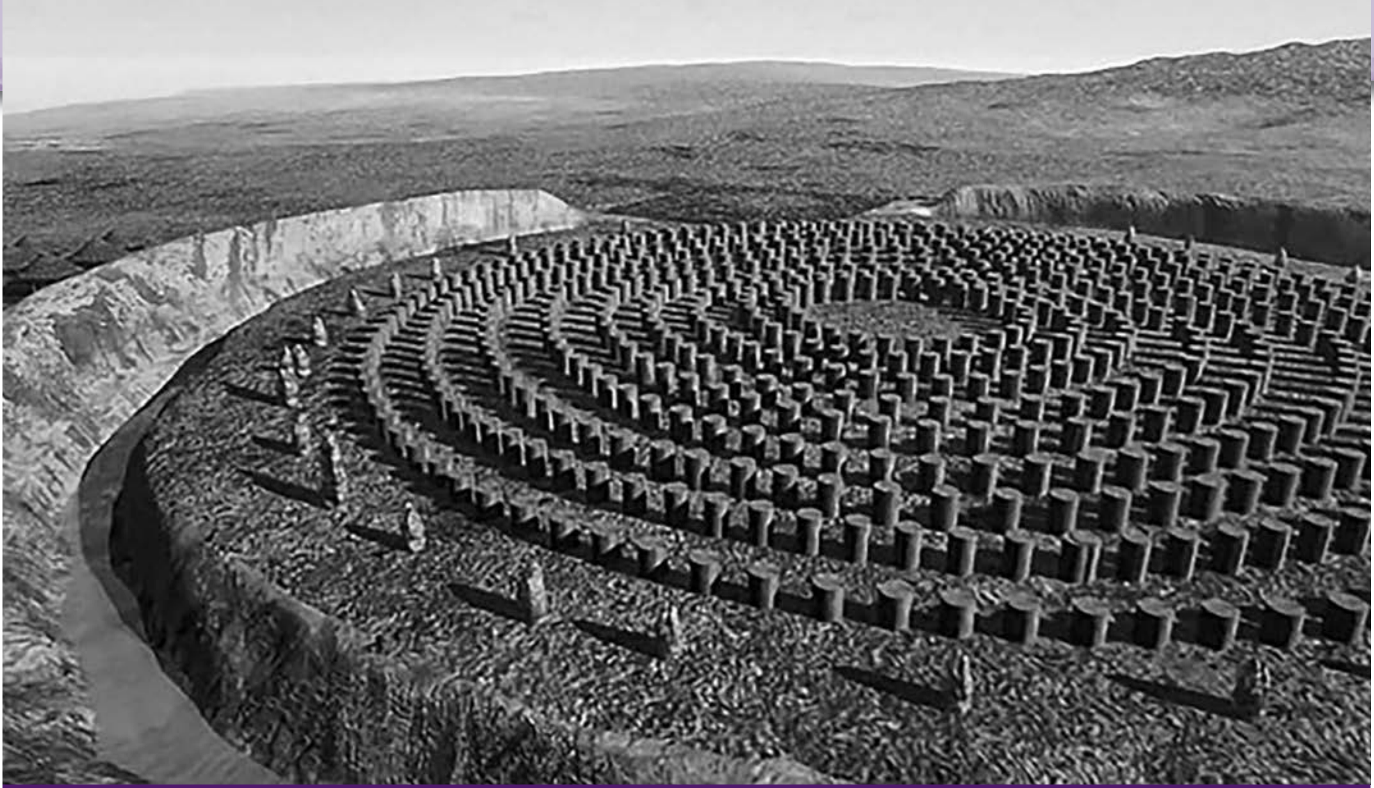
Dramatic as these revelations appeared, they were eclipsed by the 2015 find of "the largest surviving stone monument that has ever been discovered in Britain and possibly in Europe," according to Vince Gaffney, a project archaeologist.[1] It lies just two miles from Stonehenge, but is five times greater in area and has six times more megaliths—90 compared to the 15 at Stonehenge, where the tallest stand 13 feet; the newly found site possesses many more that are two feet taller. Spreading over four-square miles, Superhenge is closely associated with a pair of immense pits in a two mile-long monument called the Cursus.

> "Superhenge" is but two miles from Stonehenge, but is has six times more megaliths.

On midsummer's day, the eastern pit's alignment with the rising Sun and the western pit's fix to the setting Sun intersect at Stonehenge's precise mid-point. Superhenge incorporates its own lunar and solar orientations, although, unlike the concentric circles of Stonehenge, the megaliths were configured into a gargantuan capital "C" open toward the river Avon. They may have been set up to create an immense arena for many thousands of spectators and/or participants in ceremonial events probably timed with its celestial relationships.

The massive stones were deliberately joined up with a chalk ridge into which the Neolithic construction engineers cut, thereby accentuating the location's natural border and forming a ritual arena centered on the area's natural depression. In other words, they built Superhenge in very close conformity with the natural landscape.

Found just three feet beneath a thick, grassy bank, most of the pro-



Artist's recreation of Superhenge with its hundreds of sighting pillars.

digious stones were intentionally pushed over, then buried under an earthen embankment, more than 4,000 years ago. "Henge" is an Old British term defining any prehistoric earthwork consisting of a roughly circular or oval-shaped bank with an internal ditch surrounding a central flat area more than 60 feet across. Superhenge is located along the lower edge of another related Neolithic megalopolis.

One mile in circumference, Durrington Walls is surrounded by a ditch and a 120-foot-wide, three-foot-tall outer bank that once enclosed more than 1,000 houses. One of the homes excavated was very similar in layout to a house at Skara Brae, a contemporaneous stone-built settlement in Orkney, more than 700 miles due north. [See page 28.—Ed.] Durrington's surviving "walls" are actually eroded remains of the inner slope of the bank—originally 98 feet wide—and the outer slope of the internal ditch, 18 feet deep, 23 feet wide at its bottom, and 59 feet wide at the top.

A very large village occupied the sloping riverbank on this side, where four large concentric rings of postholes held extremely large standing timbers. Referred to as the Southern Circle, they were oriented southeast toward sunrise on the midwinter solstice. A paved avenue was also constructed on a slightly different alignment—toward the sunset on the summer solstice—that led to the River Avon, the replication of another "avenue" at Stonehenge. A large timber post laying on this orientation, about as far away from the circle as the so-called "Heelstone" is from Stonehenge, shared the same celestial relationship. "Woodhenge," as Durrington Walls' huge timber circle is known, alone required upward of 6,000 workers to complete.

They were, of course, a tiny fraction of vast multitudes of persons who congregated at Wiltshire's vast ceremonial complex.

"Everything written previously about the Stonehenge landscape and the ancient monuments within it," declared Paul Garwood, lead historian on the project, "will need to be rewritten."[2] Stonehenge and Superhenge are composed of *sarasen* blocks, a type of sandstone common to the Salisbury Plain. This shared building material and comparative chronologies demonstrate that both belonged to the same vast collection of ceremonial monuments that spread over the Salisbury Plain, beginning toward the close of the 4th millennium B.C. These mutual time parameters do, in fact, identify the origins of Superhenge and its related structures. Their initial event horizon was circa 3,100 B.C., when the first henge at the Salisbury Plain was completed.

The next major phase was about 2,100 B.C., as an additional two concentric rings were added at Durrington Walls, and Woodhenge was constructed, while, immediately south of it, another large timber circle and henge were created. A ditch some 18 feet deep was dug, and soil was used to create a large outer bank almost 100 feet wide and about 15 feet high. Several features of the village, including houses and middens, or refuge pits, were built over. At the same time, the great standing stones of Superhenge were toppled and buried. By 1,500 B.C., construction stopped at Stonehenge, which took its final form. About 300 years later, the entire Salisbury Plain and all its monuments were abandoned and fell into ruin.

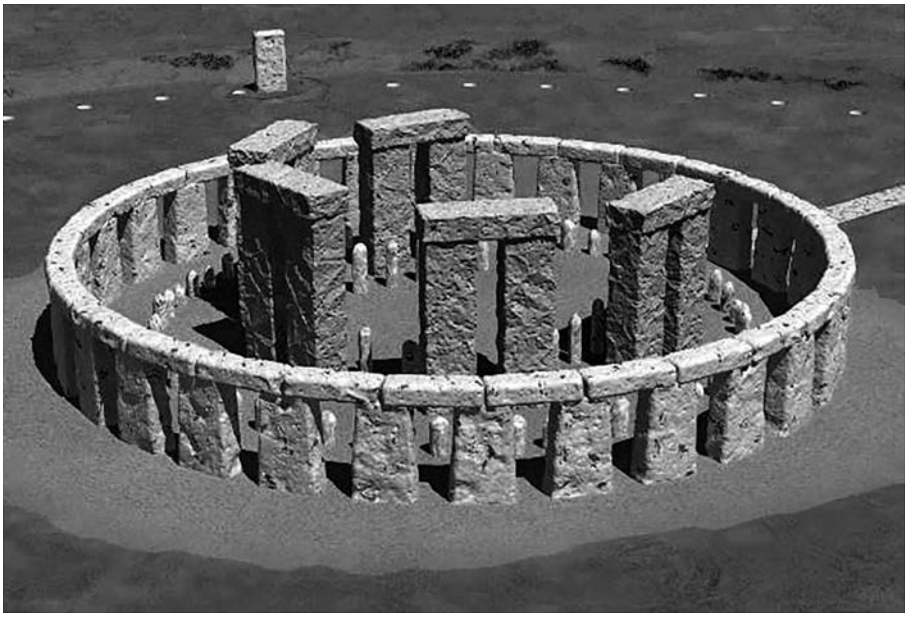
These periods of cultural florescence and decline exactly parallel periodic close passes of the Earth made by a large comet known as "Encke." Named after an early 19th-century German astronomer, Johann Franz Encke, it collided with the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, resulting in the Stohl Meteor Streams. These later formed the Taurid meteors, as described by the astronomers Victor Clube and William Napier in their broadly respected books *The Cosmic Serpent* and *The Cosmic Winter*.[3,4] Their conclusions have been more recently confirmed and expanded upon by Dr. Richard B. Firestone, a nuclear physicist and staff scientist at California's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, in his *The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes: How a Stone-Age Comet Changed the Course of World Culture.*[5]

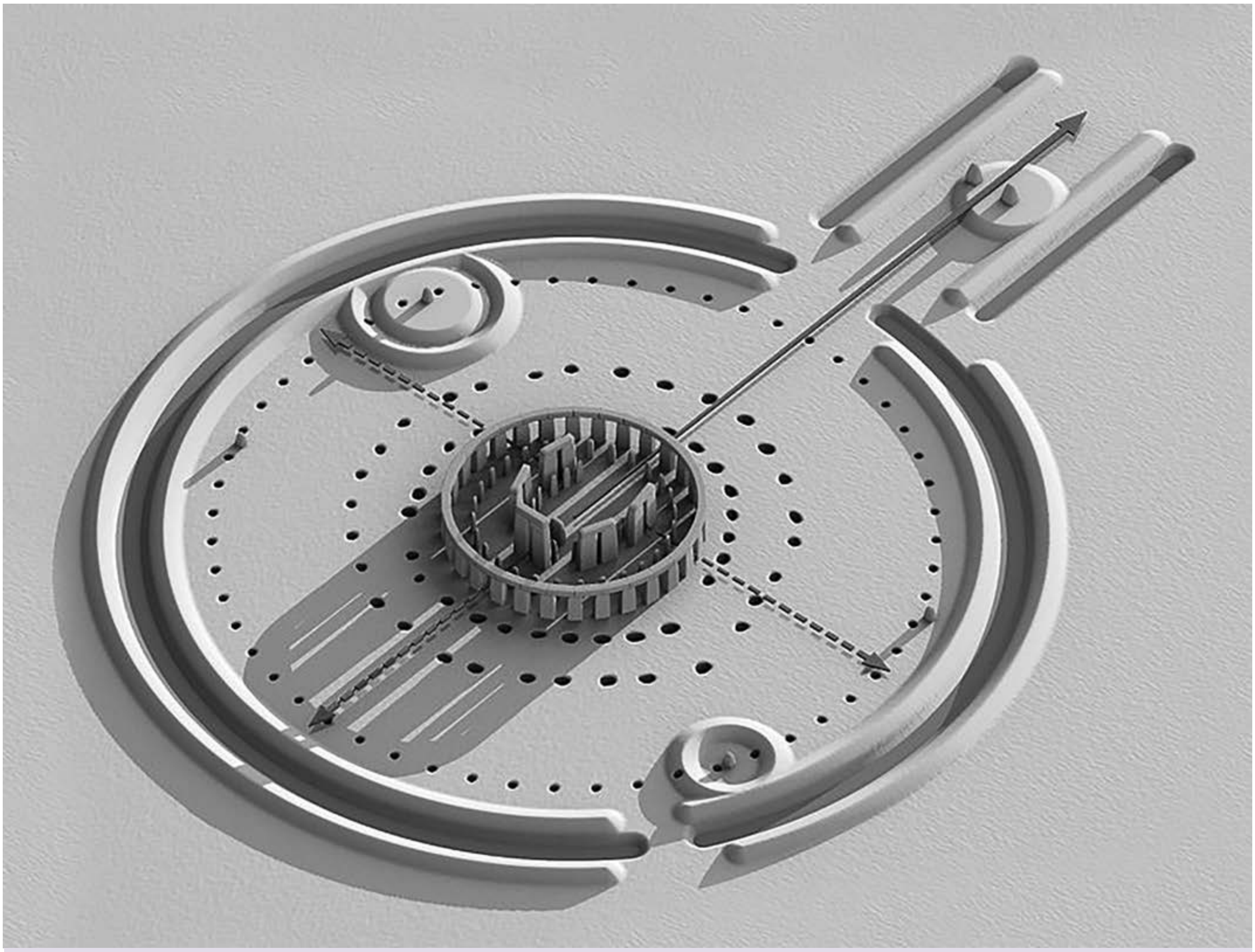
Supporting their research, astronomer Duncan Steele tells how "the night sky around 3,000 B.C., and for a period of at least one or two millennia after it, was disturbed, contained one or a few major comets recurring annually, coupled with epochs (set by orbital precession), when the annual meteor storm reached prodigious levels." He stated that a series of four comets spaced one month apart made "terrestrial orbit intersections" with the Earth in 3,100 B.C.[6] His observations have been underscored by an acidity spike in Greenland's Camp Century ice core, which indicates a large, sudden increase of ashfall worldwide. In fact, Atlantic Ocean volcanism reached a peak around the turn of the 4th millennium B.C., particularly in Iceland, at Mt. Heyday, and in the Azores. Worldwide, erosion values of 20 to 30 tons/kilometers^2 before 2,950 B.C. jumped to 140 tons/kilometers.^{2}

Simultaneously, a so-called "dust veil event," indicating the abrupt appearance of massive ash in the atmosphere, is documented by tree-rings in Ireland and England. There was increased cosmic dust input coincident with the widespread burning of various northern European bogs. In addition to completion of the first henge at the Salisbury Plain, the Stones of Stenness, outside the village of Barnhouse, and Maes Howe, located at the center of the Orkney island of Mainland, and Britain's Ring of Brodgar were erected.

This cultural explosion of unprecedented Neolithic construction resulted from the arrival of a people displaced from their outside homeland by a natural catastrophe caused by the near miss of Comet Encke around 3,100 B.C. That they were

Above, Stonehenge today. Below, an artist's recreation of Stonehenge after completion of its final phase, about 3,600 years ago.





Stonehenge was purpose-built as an astronomical computer skillfully aligned with particular celestial phenomena, such as the vernal and winter equinoxes, lunar phases, the changing positions of various constellations, such as the Pleiades etc.

already in possession of megalith-building skills is self-evident in the sudden, simultaneous appearance of already sophisticated stone structures arranged in huge complexes from north of Scotland to the south of England. Neolithic Britain's second major surge of activity likewise occurred about 1,000 years later, just as Comets Encke, Oljato and Hale Bopp converged near Earth's orbit.

W. Bruce Masse, an environmental archaeologist with the U.S. Air Force, concludes that "the period 2,350 to 2,000 B.C. witnessed at least four cosmic impacts (circa 2,345, 2,240, 2,188, 2,000 B.C.) and perhaps a fifth (circa 2,297 to 2,265 B.C.)."[7]

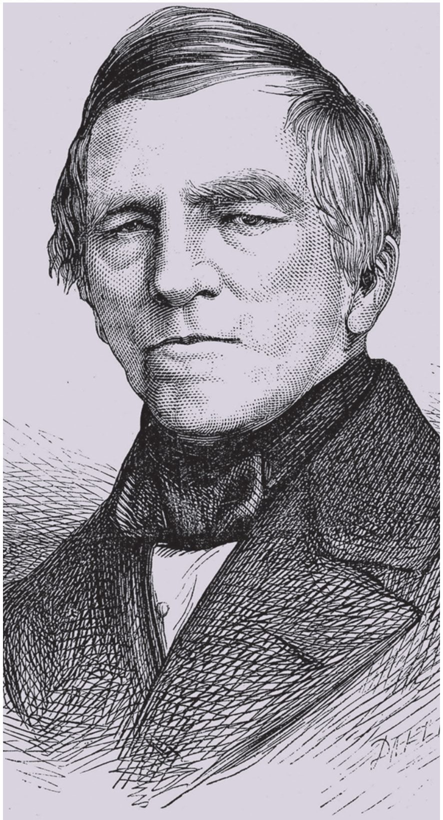
During this period, a 359-megaton asteroid exploded over Argentina, leaving a series of impact craters across the Rio Cuarto area. At the same time, according to Maltese researcher Anton Mifsud, a large land-bridge between Malta and the nearby island of Filfla cataclysmically collapsed, generating giant waves that flooded the whole archipelago and brought about the end of Neolithic civilization on Malta.[8] Traces of major faulting in the submarine Pantelleria Rift upon which both islands sit have been dated to 2,200 B.C. Swedish geologists Lars Franzen and Thomas B. Larrson found in their geologic material "indications of strongly increased atmospheric circulation in rhythmically appearing periods" throughout the Bronze Age, with a high peak in the late 3rd millennium B.C.[9]

Ashfall from the Icelandic volcano Hekla-4 dates a major eruption to about 2,290 B.C. Irish oak chronologies display evidence of an extraordinary "narrowest ring" event in 2,345 B.C. which, paleo-climatologist Michael Baillie believes, "could have a cometary relationship."[10]

Radiocarbon dating of flood-plain deposits in central England's Ripple Brook catchment evidenced drastic increases of sediment deposition. One of the 17th century's greatest scientists, William Whiston, successor to Isaac Newton at Cambridge, concluded that the fabled Old Testament deluge of 2,349 B.C. was in fact brought about by the near miss of a large comet.[11]

Stonehenge reached its final construction stage immediately after Comet Encke made its third pass, leaving a “dust veil event” of ash in its wake. During the 1980s and 1990s, a team of dendrochronologists from Cornell University, led by Peter Kuniholm, found a sudden growth spurt in British tree rings. A log from a Swedish bog showed the same ashfall that accompanied climate regression from 1,636 to 1,632 B.C. It occurred in concert with particularly severe volcanic eruptions throughout the Aegean and the South Pacific. Resulting iron spherules were recovered from Tunisian peat bogs. “Their heterogeneous composition,” according to Larsson and Franzen, “points to another formation mechanism (other than volcanism), maybe comet or asteroid impacts in ocean shelf sediments.”[12]

The British Red Ochre and Bell Beaker Cultures were snuffed out. But the inhabitants of Superhenge and its Neolithic environs quickly recovered to prosper for another three centuries, until their time ended no less abruptly and thoroughly around 1,200 B.C. It was then that the killer comet made its closest approach to Earth. Geologist Robert Hewitt described the turn of the 13th century B.C. as “a catastrophe which was one of the worst in world history.”[13]



Johann Franz Encke (1791-1865) was the German astronomer who, in 1819, established the period of the comet that today bears his name.

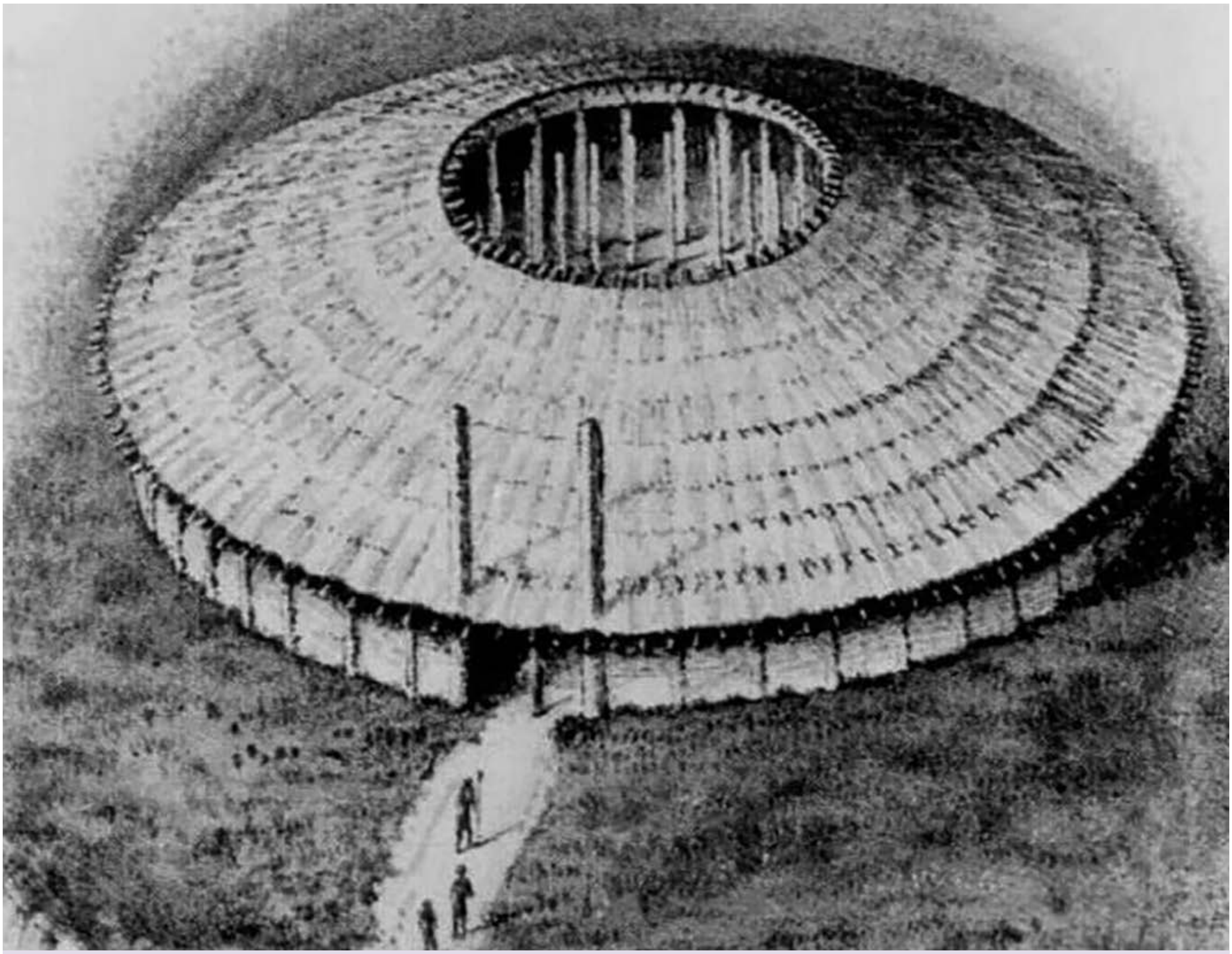
Larsson and Franzen “take the liberty to suggest that relatively large extraterrestrial bodies hit somewhere in the eastern North Atlantic, probably on the shelf of the Atlantic coast of North Africa or southern Europe around 1,000 to 950 B.C., mainly affecting the Mediterranean parts of Africa and Europe, but also globally.” Both felt compelled by the geologic evidence to “propose that cosmic activity could offer an explanation for the observed changes. We even suggest that relatively large asteroids or comets (a quarter-mile in diameter) hit somewhere in the eastern Atlantic.”[14] The cometary barrage was worldwide. West of Broken Bow, Nebraska, lies a mile-wide impact crater created approximately 3,000 years ago by a meteor, which exploded with the equivalent force of a 120-megaton nuclear blast.

Greenland’s Camp Century ice-cores reveal that a global catastrophe threw several thousand cubic kilometers of ash into the global atmosphere about 1,170 B.C.

Volcanism around the world, triggered by meteoric impacts, peaked at the close of the 13th century B.C. Outstanding eruptions occurred in Arabia, Russia’s Avachinsky and Sheveluch volcanoes near the Pacific Ocean on the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Japanese Atami-san, North America’s Mount Saint Helens, California’s Mount Shasta, Oregon’s Newberry and Belknap volcanoes and Central America’s San Salvador volcano. Atlantic Ocean volcanism was widespread, with events in Iceland (Hekla), Ascension Island, Candlemas, the Azores (Mount Furnas), the Canaries (Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote). Baillie concluded that “there were two major temperature troughs around 1,600 B.C. and 1,100 B.C.” The latter, “the most marked one, can be traced in many other parts of the world, including Europe, the Americas, the Near East, and the Antarctic.”[15]

Flooding across Europe was so great, perhaps unequaled before or since in known history or prehistory, that new lakes formed in Germany near Memmingen, Munich, Ravensburg and Toelz. Lake levels rose dramatically throughout Northern Ireland, such as Loughbashade. In the German Rhineland, a vast majority of oak trunks show clear signs of massive flooding around 1,000

The unseen head of Comet Encke, as rendered in *Celestia*, a free software program, based on data obtained from Earth-bound observations.



Artist's recreation of Durrington Walls, as the structure appeared 4,100 years ago.

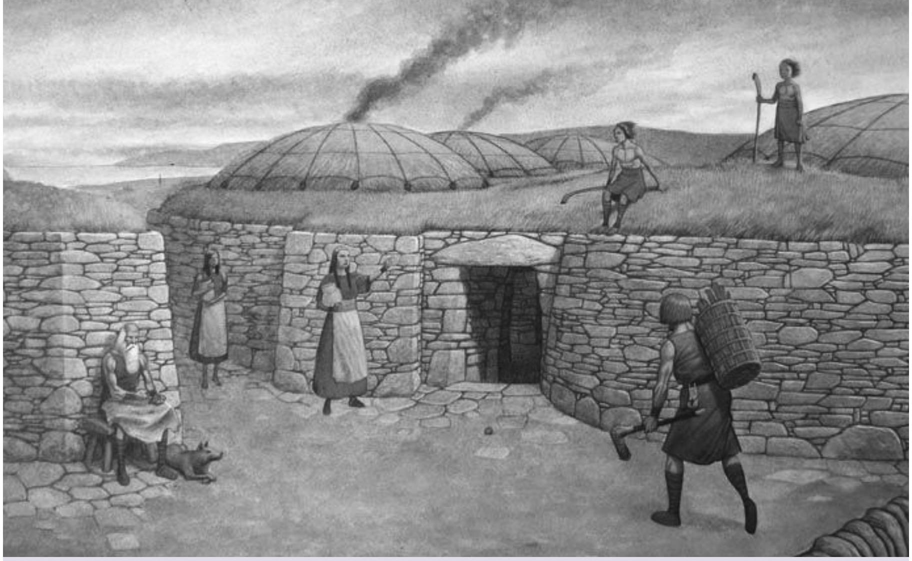
B.C. In horrible contrast, Bavaria's entire Black Forest was almost completely incinerated.

A vast area of low-lying land where several large rivers converged totally submerged the Hungarian Plain in catastrophic flooding. The largest soda lake on Earth, Turkey's Lake Van, rose 250 feet in about two years. Climatologists calculated that such an increase would have required approximately 150 inches of rainfall. Tree-ring sequences compiled by Peter Kuniholm showed that climate deterioration reached its peak in Turkey from about 1,185 to 1,141 B.C. The British Isles were almost totally depopulated, thereby accounting for the thorough abandonment of Superhenge with all its related works, and the dark ages that hung like an impenetrable ash cloud over England until the arrival of the Kelts from the European continent, 800 years later.

Each one of Neolithic Britain's four major cultural phases was exactly paralleled by as many close calls our planet experienced with the catastrophic passages of Comet Encke around 3,100 B.C., 2,100 B.C., 1,600 B.C., and 1,200 B.C. These cataclysmic event horizons are not only associated with the influx of technologically sophisticated populations on Wiltshire's Salisbury Plain and their impact on New Stone Age developments there but identifies these outsiders as survivors from the natural calamities that beset Atlantis. They fled *en masse* from every such disaster, many or most of them finding refuge at the nearest landfall on the shores of southern England. Their identity is more than supposed, but physically embodied in Stonehenge itself.

For example, the sacred numerals five and six, incorporated in Atlantean architecture, according to the *Kritias*—Plato's account of the lost city—recur throughout Stonehenge. The structure even resembles the concentric city plan of Atlantis itself.

Stonehenge was first laid out by 3,100 B.C., began to reach the apex of its construction 1,500 years later, and then it was was suddenly



Artist's recreation of Skara Brae, circa 2,100 B.C.

discontinued around 1,200 B.C. Its development, use and abandonment coincided with alleged Atlantean immigration at the close of the 4th millennium B.C., the zenith of Atlantis as the foremost Bronze Age civilization, and final destruction in 1,198 B.C., as documented in the so-called "Harris Papyrus," a Late New Kingdom written record of extraordinary natural phenomena accompanying the investiture of Pharaoh Ramses III and inscribed on the exterior walls of his "Victory Temple" at Medinet Habu, in the Lower Nile Valley.[16] If the history of our species has been man's capability or inability to adapt to environmental change, then the rise and fall of Neolithic Britain becomes clear in the context of the natural challenges we faced and that periodically overwhelmed us.

Today, we are adding to our own challenges which coming generations will be no less hard-pressed to overcome. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Smart, James. "Enormous ritual arena found near Stonehenge." *Lonely Planet*. Accessed July 15, 2022.

2 Feltman, Rachel. "Move over Stonehenge: Scientists just found a 'superhenge' next door." *The Washington Post*. Accessed July 15, 2022.

3 Clube, Victor and Napier, William. *The Cosmic Serpent*. NY: Universe Pub., 1982.

4 Clube, Victor and Napier, William. *The Cosmic Winter*. UK: Blackwell Publishing, Ltd., 1990.

5 Firestone, Dr. Richard B. *The Cycle Cosmic Catastrophes: How a Stone-Age Comet Changed the Course of World Culture*. VT: Bear & Company, 2006.

6 Steele, Duncan. Quoted in Bailey, Mark E.; Palmer, Trevor; Peiser, Benny J., editors. *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilisations* (BAR International Series 728). British Archaeological Reports, 1998.

7 Masse, W. Bruce, cited in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilisations*.

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11 Whiston, William. *A New Theory Of The Earth: From Its Original, To The Consummation Of All Things*. NY: Arkose Press, 2015 reprint of the original.

12 Franzen and Larrson, *op. cit.*

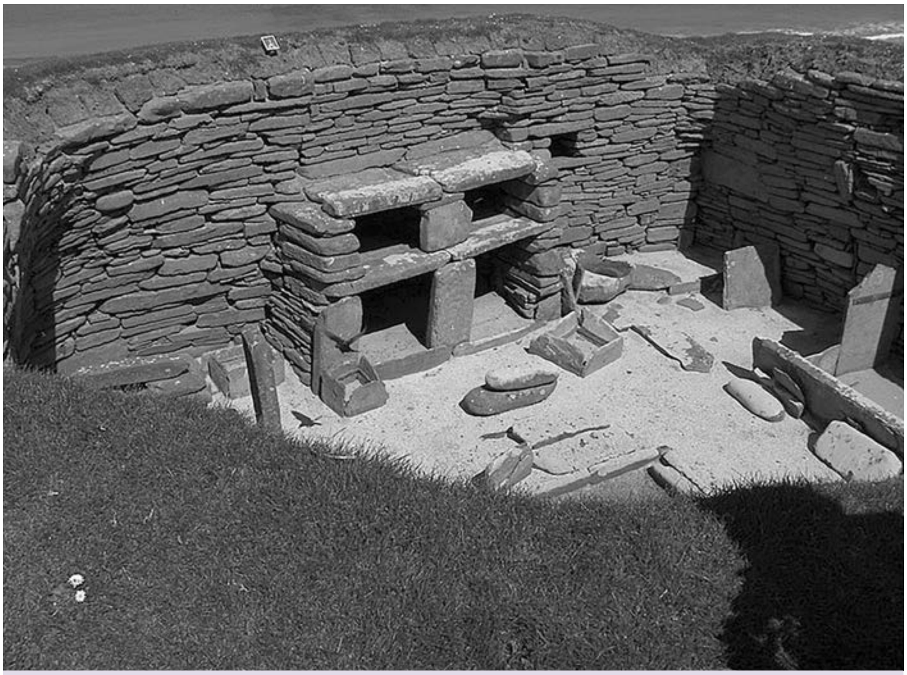
13 Hewitt, Robert, cited in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilisations*.

14 Franzen and Larrson, *op. cit.*

15 Baillie, Michael, *op. cit.*

16 Breasted, James Henry. *Ancient Records of Egypt*. Oriental Institute Press, University of Chicago, 1906.

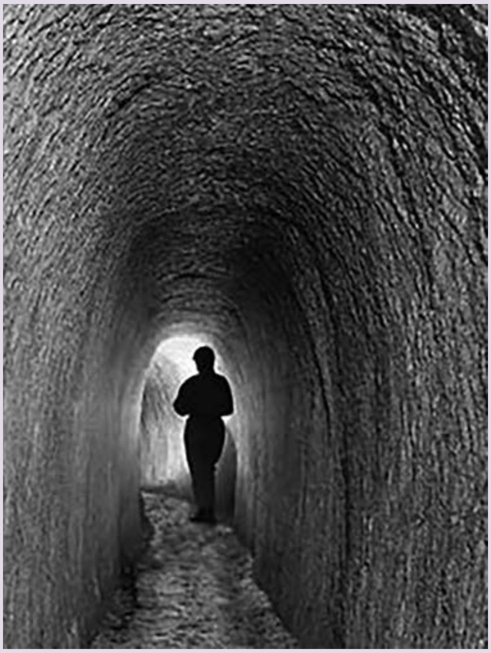
FRANK JOSEPH is the prolific author of dozens of books on ancient and modern history. He is the author of *Mussolini's War*, volumes 1 and 2 available from TBR as well as multiple other books sold by TBR BOOK CLUB. This article is an updated, corrected, and expanded revision of the original released in January/February 2016 by *Atlantis Rising* magazine (No. 115), with the generous permission of publisher and editor, J. Douglas Kenyon.

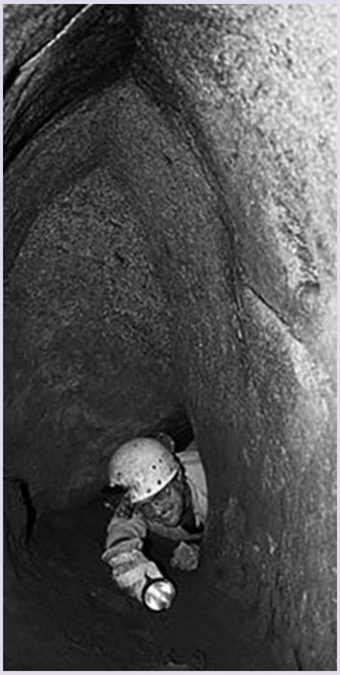


The present-day ruins of Skara Brae.

THE ENIGMATIC ERDSTALL TUNNELS

A network of nearly 2,000 tunnels in Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic has baffled historians and archaeologists for decades, who continue to speculate as to their origins, construction techniques and ultimate purpose. Known as the Erdstall Tunnels, a German-derived term meaning "mining tunnel," most historians believe the tunnels were created during the Middle Ages. However, others have claimed the tunnels are much older, dating to the Stone Age and are alleged to be part of a wider network of tunnels stretching from the British Isles through Central and Eastern Europe all the way to Turkey. This has been shown to be false. The majority of scholars now believe they are Medieval.

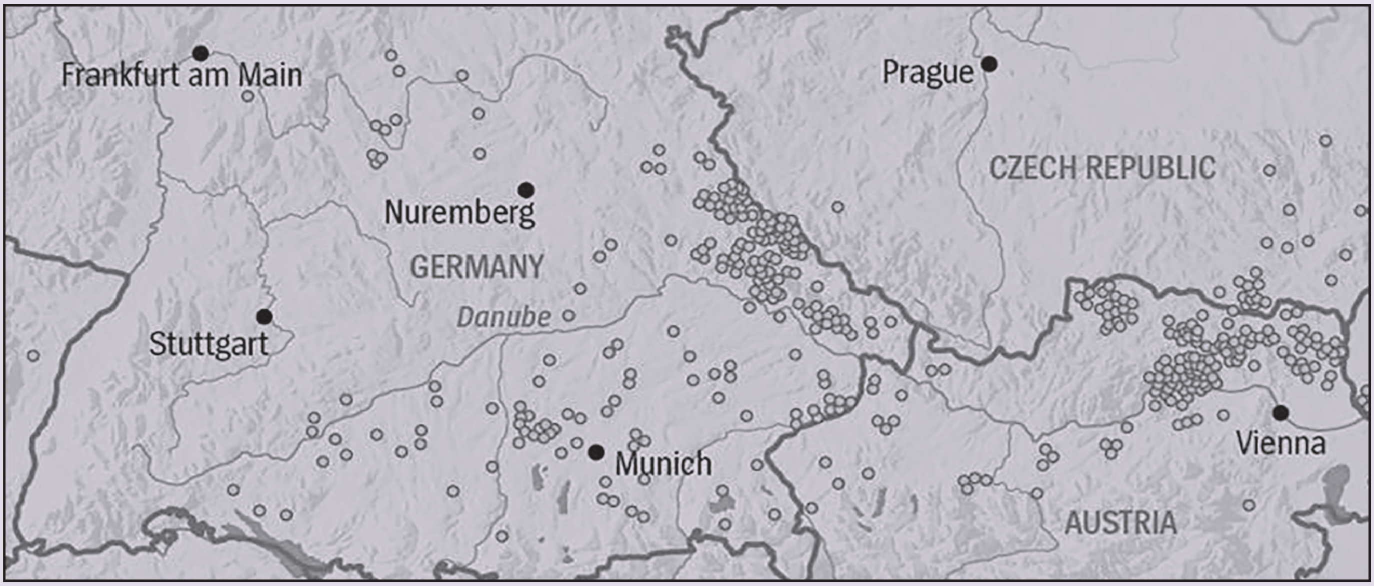


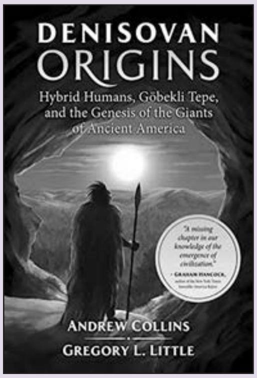


About 700 erdstall tunnels have been discovered in Germany, the vast majority of them in the southern state of Bavaria. Another 500 have been discovered in neighboring Austria. The tunnels are oval in shape, are aligned either vertically or horizontally, and generally extend roughly 60 to 150 feet. A distinguishing feature of an Erdstall Tunnel is the *schlup*, a very tight hole that allows transition between tunnels at varying elevations.

According to local legends, elves, gnomes and other long-assumed mythical creatures constructed and lived in the tunnels, while other speculation posits that the tunnels connected to castles, where nobles could easily escape or hide. Whatever the truth is, the Erdstall Tunnels—yet another ancient enigma—represent a highly impressive feat of engineering and construction whatever their purpose. ❖

Location of Erdstall Tunnels in South Central Europe

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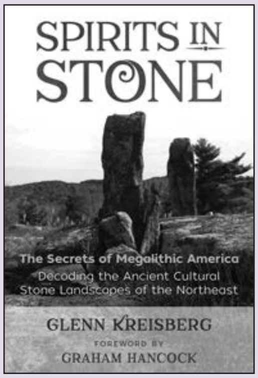
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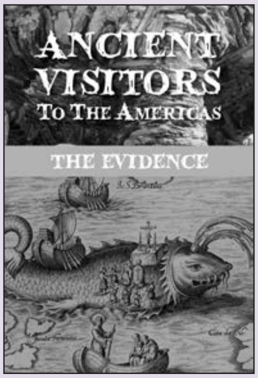
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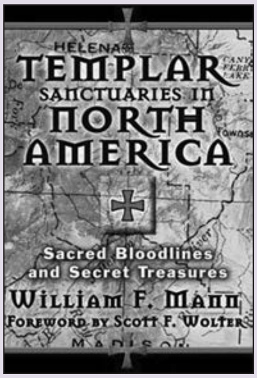
THE EVIDENCE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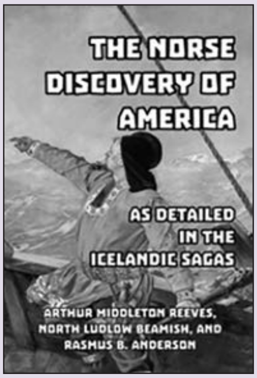
William F. Mann
FOREWORD BY Scott F. Wolter


THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
AS DETAILED IN THE ICELANDIC SAGAS
ARTHUR MIDDLETON REEVES, NORTH LUDLOW BEAMISH, AND RASMUS B. ANDERSON

MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT AMERICA

Denisovan Origins: Hybrid Humans, Göbekli Tepe & the Genesis of the Giants of Ancient America

By Andrew Collins and Gregory L. Little. The authors trace the migrations of the Denisovans and their interbreeding with other hominid populations over 40,000 years ago. Ice-age cave artists, the builders of Göbekli Tepe and the mound-builders of North America all share a common ancestry. They dominated southwest Europe before reaching North America 20,000 years ago. Yet, even before the Solutreans, the American continent was home to a powerful population of unusually tall men and women remembered in Indian legend as the Thunder People. Research shows they were hybrid descendants of the Denisovans, whose existence has now been confirmed. Softcover, 438 pages, #877, *$25*.

Spirits in Stone: Secrets of Megalithic America

Subtitle: *Decoding the Ancient Cultural Stone Landscapes of the Northeast.* In this comprehensive guide to hundreds of lost, forgotten and misidentified megalithic stone structures in the northeastern U.S., Glenn Kreisberg documents many enigmatic formations still standing across the Catskills and Hudson Valley region, complete with functioning solstice and equinox alignments. Sites include the "Wall of the Manitou," "Devil's Tombstone" and Overlook Mountain. This is a groundbreaking study of ceremonial stone landscapes in America and their relationship to other sites around the world. Kreisberg provides first-person descriptions of related sites that include animal effigies, reproductive imagery, calendar stones, enigmatic inscriptions and evidence of celestial alignments. Foreword by Graham Hancock. Softcover, 432 pages, 376 B&W illustrations, #806, *$25*.

Ancient Visitors to the Americas: The Evidence

Articles cover the Kensington Rune Stone, Templars and Vikings in America, ancient Irish in America, Bronze Age copper miners in America, the Burrows Cave debate, White ancestors of many American Indian tribes, Phoenicians in America, ancient Chinese and Japanese artifacts found in Central and South America, the Newport Tower mystery, pre-Columbian maps of the Americas and the many Old World scripts found carved in stones in the Americas—including one of Minoan origin—plus more. Softcover, 183 pages, *$15.*

Templar Sanctuaries in North America

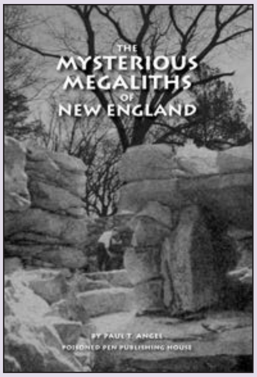
Drawing on his access as grand archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishanaabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear a striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Mann explores how Sinclair built sacred monuments, including the Newport Tower. The author also reveals the search for Templar sanctuaries to be the chief motivation behind the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition, otherwise known as the Corps of Discovery. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, *$20*.

The Norse Discovery of America as Detailed in the Icelandic Sagas

The Norse exploration of North America remains one of the lesser-known episodes of pre-Columbian American history, despite its numerous archeological proofs. One of the more interesting sources for these early transatlantic voyages is the famous Icelandic sagas. Written and compiled by expert scholars and translated directly from the original Icelandic, the sagas showed that there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration—and settlements—in North America more than 500 years before Columbus. The research in this work also reveals that Columbus was aware of these ventures, and this knowledge provided important sailing information. Completely reset, all original illustrations and the complete text. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, *$18*.

The Mysterious Megaliths of New England

By Paul Angel. Scattered across New England are anomalous stone structures of great antiquity that defy explanation using mainstream logic. Employing their faulty timeline, these structures should not even exist. Why? They are clearly built not by the American Indians, but by some Old World European culture (or cultures), possibly thousands of years before Christopher Columbus set foot in the Americas. This illustrated booklet focuses on Mystery Hill in New Hampshire, a sprawling megalithic complex allegedly built by early American colonists and used as root cellars. Why then, is everything aligned to the stars, Sun and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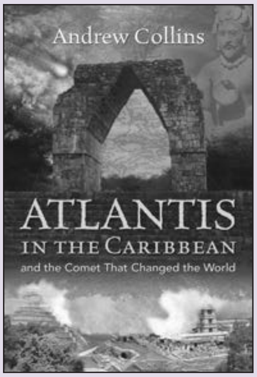
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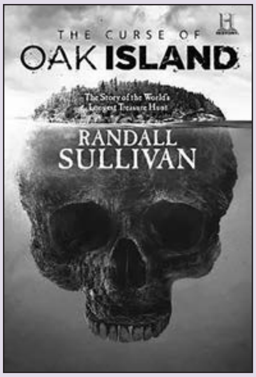
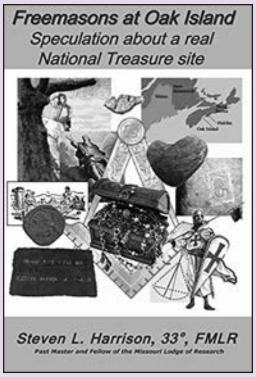

THE CURSE OF OAK ISLAND
The Story of the World's Longest Treasure Hunt
RANDALL SULLIVAN


Freemasons at Oak Island
Speculation about a real National Treasure site
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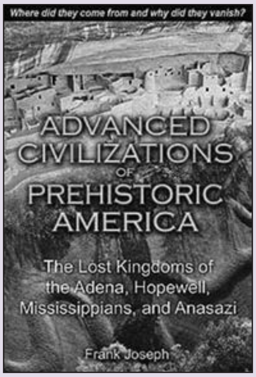
Past Master and Fellow of the Missouri Lodge of Research


Where did they come from and why did they vanish?
ADVANCED CIVILIZATIONS OF PREHISTORIC AMERICA
The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians, and Anasazi
Frank Joseph

Moon? And why would colonists waste so much time covering their root cellars in multi-ton lintels? But Mystery Hill is by far not the only inexplicable megalithic construction in America's northeast. There are literally hundreds of them spread across New England all built by some unknow culture. Evidence points to the Kelts and Phoenicians as these people left ogamic inscriptions as well as religious iconography tying them to these ancient European cultures. Softcover, 48 pages, *$7*.

Atlantis in the Caribbean

Disproving many popular Atlantis theories and providing a new hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the natives of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays" across the mid-Atlantic. The author reveals evidence of sunken ruins and ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts, 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20*.

The Curse of Oak Island: The Story of the World's Longest Treasure Hunt

By Randall Sullivan. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious depression in the ground on Oak Island, Nova Scotia. This ignited rumors of buried treasure. Excavators uncovered a mysterious clay-lined shaft. When digging reached a depth of 90 feet, water poured into the shaft and made further excavation impossible. Here is a fascinating account of the history of the island and the treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, breakdowns and death in pursuit of answers. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, *$28*.

Freemasons at Oak Island: Speculation About a Real National Treasure Site

For over two centuries a small patch of land on an obscure island has baffled treasure hunters. Tantalizing clues indicate it may be the site of a huge treasure—or an elaborate hoax. Speculation about who is responsible for the "treasure pit" has raged ever since it was found. Who made it? Evidence on Oak Island points to one group: the Freemasons, as the island has many Masonic symbols carved in the stones as well as other tantalizing clues just now being uncovered. But how, when and why did they do it? And is the treasure still there—or long gone? Softcover, 66 pages, #832, *$7*.

The Lost History of Ancient America

This book by Frank Joseph and 20 eminent contributors presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus. Old World plants in North America, underwater ruins off the coast of Oregon, Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania, horses in America before Columbus, a Mexican pyramid's liquid mercury, Kelts in Michigan, Greeks in Missouri, stone faces in Peru, Old World axes in America, ancient Georgia's city of shells, the Topper site, Vikings in Ontario, King Arthur's American colony, more. Softcover, 288 pages, #755, ***$19. NOTE: This book is becoming harder to find. Limited quantity!***

Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America: The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians & Anasazi

Before Rome ruled the Classical World, gleaming stone pyramids stood amid smoking iron foundries from North America's Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River. On its east bank, across from today's St. Louis, Missouri, flourished a walled city more populous than London was over 1,000 years ago, with a pyramid larger—at its base—than Egypt's Great Pyramid. During the 12th century, hydraulic engineers laid out a massive irrigation network spanning the American Southwest that, if laid end to end, would stretch from Phoenix to the Canadian border. On a scale to match, they built a five-mile-wide dam from 10 million cubic yards of rock. While Europe stumbled through the Dark Ages, a metropolis of weirdly shaped, multistory superstructures, precisely aligned to the sun and moon, sprawled across the New Mexico desert. How did they do it? Who influenced them? Was there contact with Old World cultures? Who was responsible for such colossal achievements? Where did these mysterious builders come from, and what became of them? These are some of the questions investigated by Frank Joseph in his examination of ancient influences at work on our continent. Softcover, 310 pages, #534, *$18*.

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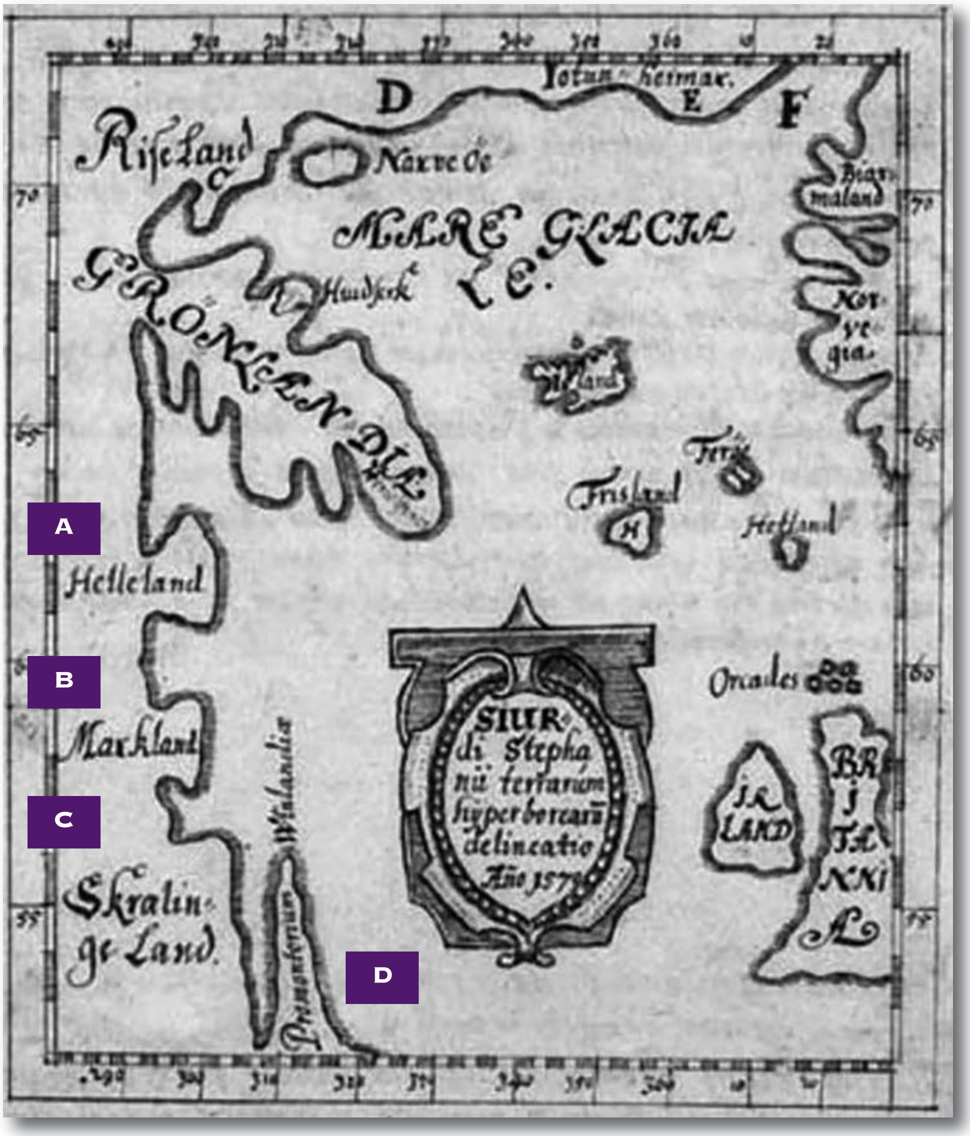
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Sigurdi Stephanii terrarum hyperborearum delineatio Ano 1570

The Skalholt Map and Icelandic Genes

According to scholars at "Ancient Origins":

"Scientists have been searching through the genetic code of certain Icelanders looking to see if a Native American woman accompanied Viking explorers back to Iceland five centuries before Columbus arrived in Spain with American Indians.

"It is well established through historical accounts and archaeological findings that Vikings set up initial colonies on the shores of North America just before 1000 A.D. But what is not known for certain is how a family of Icelanders came to have a genetic makeup that includes a surprising marker dating to 1000 A.D.—one that is found mostly in American Indians.

"In 2010, it was reported that the first Indians arrived in Iceland around the 11th century. The study, led by deCODE Genetics, discovered a unique gene that was present in only four distinct family lines. The DNA lineage, which was named C1e, is mitochondrial, meaning that the genes were introduced by and passed down through a female. Based on the evidence of the DNA, it has been suggested that an Indian woman accompanied the Vikings back to Iceland. The woman survived the voyage, and had children in her new home. Today, there are 80 Icelanders who have the distinct gene passed down by this woman."

Above: The Skalholt Map, made by the Icelandic teacher Sigurd Stefansson in 1570. **A.** Helleland ("Stone Land" = Baffin Island). **B.** Markland ("Forest Land" = Labrador). **C.** Skralinge Land ("Land of the Foreigners" = Labrador). **D.** Promontorium Vinlandiae ("The Cape of Vinland = Newfoundland).

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ANCIENT MINOANS IN PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA

Evidence suggests the seafaring Minoans were the ones mining copper in ancient North America and transporting it back to Europe

By Marc Roland

The most successful and attractive human society of the ancient world—perhaps of all time—flourished in the sunny eastern Mediterranean for nearly 2,000 years, beginning around the late 4th millennium B.C. Ruggedly dramatic Crete was home to the Minoans, a vivacious people comprised of artists, musicians, acrobats, athletes, engineers, explorers, mariners and craftsmen. As early expressions of their civilized greatness, they laid out stone-paved roads made of cut blocks connecting their surprisingly modern cities equipped with efficient drainage sewer systems along with terracotta plumbing for running water in fountains and baths, both public and private.

Archeologist Sir Arthur Evans discovered the Minoan Palace of Knossos, deducing the location from observing that the locals were wearing ancient stone seals as pendants. What he found was stunning.

Numerous villas built of gypsum, sandstone and limestone were smaller, almost as lavish copies of immense, terraced palaces aglow in open-air plazas, their walls and ceilings covered almost entirely with vibrant artwork swirling amid geometric patterns mimicking floral growth or scenes from daily life—bull-leaping contests, boxing matches, or groups of fashionable ladies in ceremonial attire. Artists strove to out-do each other in the depiction of pleasure cruises, religious processions, banquets, social outings, sporting events or natural scenes of fish, squid, birds and lilies. Aristocratic women wore glamorous gowns, jewelry, stylish hairdos, lipstick and eye make-up.

Elegantly shaped pottery was colorfully adorned with spirals, rosettes, triangles, curved lines, swastikas, crosses and fishbone motifs. The Minoans developed polyculture, growing more than one crop at a time, resulting in an abundance of food already bolstered by fishing and fig, olive and grape orchard production. They were busy copper miners, highly skilled metalsmiths, stone sculptors, painters and far-ranging merchants. They were manufacturers of honey and wine, landscapers and gardeners, importers of date palm trees, quinces and pomegranates from the Near East, thanks to their large mercantile fleet.

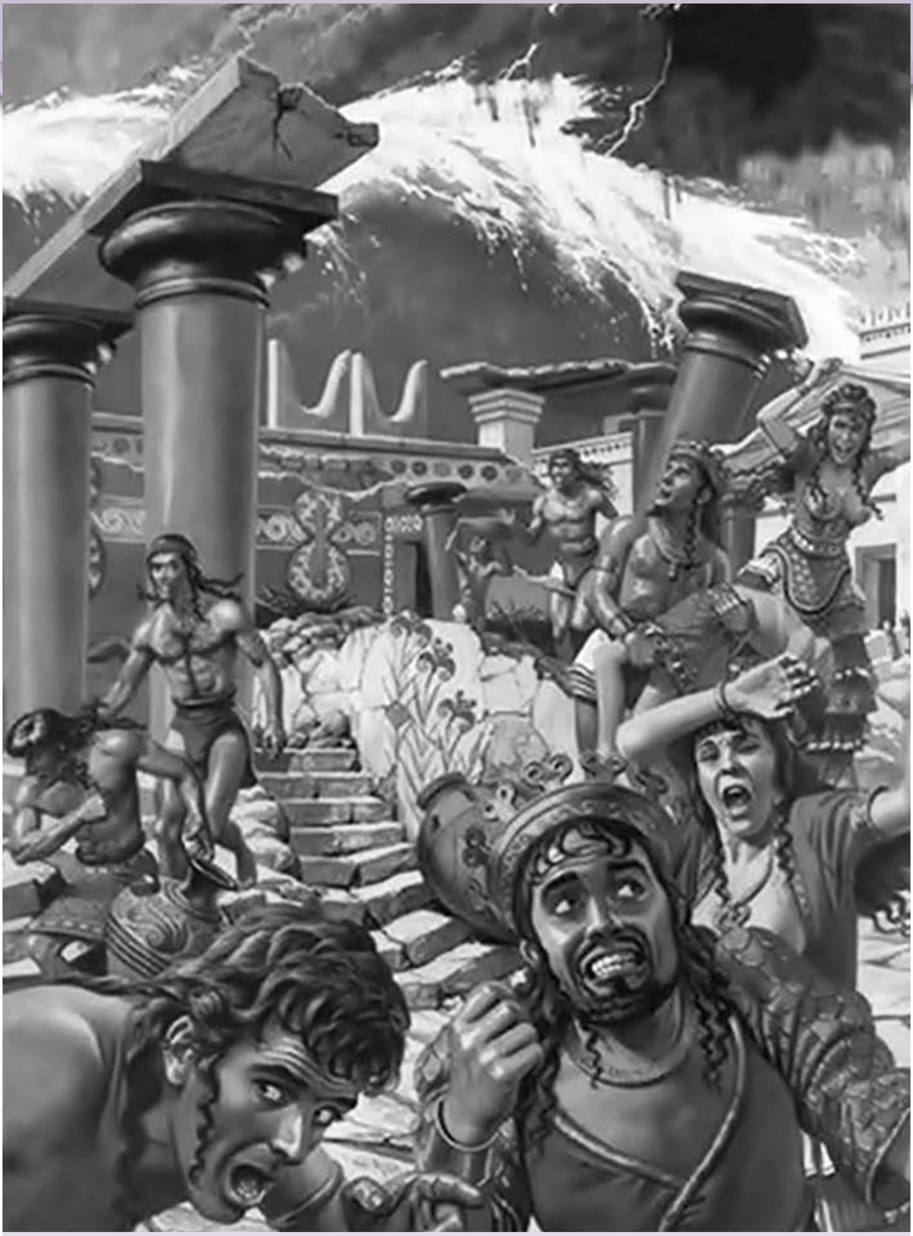
The Minoans, outsiders said, completely surrounded Crete with a vast, wooden wall—a poetic analogy for the wooden hulls of its coast guard ships. Their fleet comprised less of a militarized navy and more of a maritime police force to fight piracy and keep the sealanes open for commerce. Their heavily armed, well-trained and disciplined marines, manning speedy warships, were also formidable enough to keep the menace of nearby Mycenaean Greece at bay.

The Minoans were exceptional in a bellicose age for their lack of interest in military adventures, so much so they operated no army to intimidate their own people or wage foreign campaigns. A kind of *pax Minoica* brought peace and prosperity to the eastern Mediterranean throughout much of the Early and Middle Bronze Age or, at any rate, exempted Crete from most of the fighting. But the amiable Minoans were challenged as much by the fury of nature as they were by their fellow man.

In 1,628 B.C., Europe's most powerful volcanic explosion detonated on another, much smaller Minoan island, just 68 miles away. The eruption ejected 24 cubic miles of superheated material in a 22-mile-high ash plume, literally vaporizing the center of Thera (known today as Santorini). A resultant tsunami 200 feet high radiated across the Aegean Sea at speeds in excess of 500 miles per hour. Crete's infrastructure and material culture were smashed to pieces, unknown thousands of persons died, and eastern Mediterranean civilization tottered on the brink of collapse.

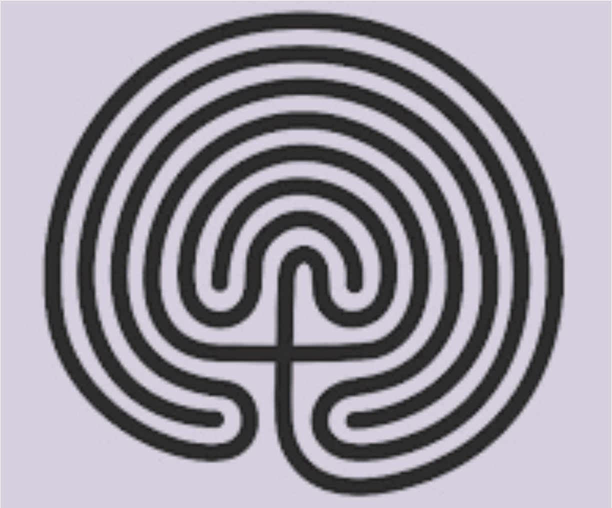
But the Minoans were nothing if not resilient. They more than painstakingly re-erected society, going further still to reach their zenith as a great, creative, life-loving people. This cultural epitome flourished for nearly 200 years after Thera's cataclysmic eruption, until major earthquake activity destroyed Knossos, Crete's foremost city. All the others—Mallia, Tylissos, Phaistos, and Hagia Triade—were laid in ruins, forcing their abandonment.

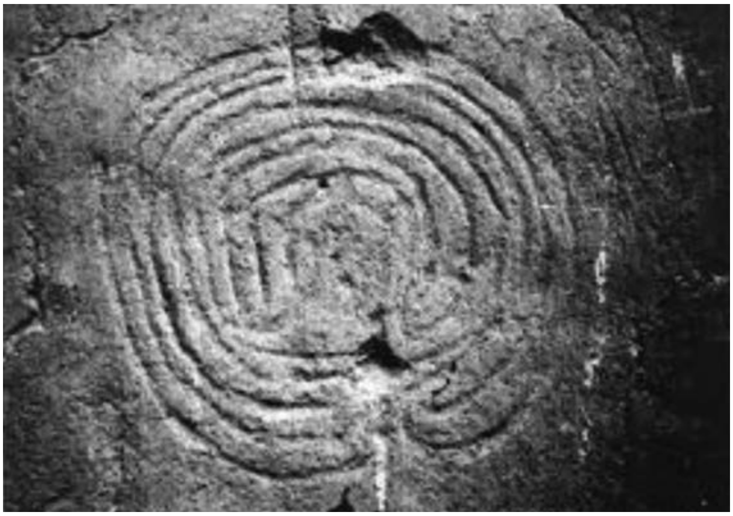
The most vital naval bases along the northern coast were wiped out with the loss of virtually the entire coast guard fleet. Accordingly, the severely reduced Minoans offered little resistance to invasion by opportunistic Mycenaean invaders around 1,420 B.C. Now hardly more than a Greek colony, Crete lingered on for another 180 years in the dimming light of its once vibrant culture, until the violent end of the Late Bronze Age extinguished civilization there for the next four centuries.



Thera's volcanic eruption, earthquakes and subsequent massive tsunami laid waste to early civilization in the Eastern Mediterranean including the island of Crete—home to the Minoans—which was directly in the path of the tsunami. Above is an artist's rendering of what it may have looked like at Knossos when the huge wave hit.

Ironically, the same forces that brought about the downfall of Minoa preserved remarkable proof of her scientific advancement. In early 2006, archaeological excavations at the Minoan town of Akrotiri, on the southern coast of Thera, near the island's ancient harbor, found something extraordinary on the largest of 10 structures partially preserved under thick ash strata laid down by the mid-17th century B.C. volcanic eruption. Decorating the wall of "Xeste 3"—probably a public building, perhaps a temple or even a palace—is a series of white spirals, each about 12.5 inches in diameter, outlined in black and spotted with evenly spaced red dots.





Left, impression of a labyrinthine spiral from Bronze Age Crete at the Minoan city of Knossos. Right, the emblematic Minoan spiral reappears on Arizona's thousand-year-old ruins at Casa Grande (below).

While discovered examples of the Minoan spiral are common enough to have constituted a national symbol, the Akrotiri specimen is unique because it represents a virtually perfect design, tightly defined by a mathematical formula, in which the distance between the windings is constant. Spirals, such as those found on snail shells, are common in nature. Manmade spirals are easily executed by unwinding a thread around a central peg. But the "Xeste 3" spiral is not like either of these.

"Seemingly, it does not exist in nature," according to Constantin Papaodysseus, a computer scientist from the National Technical University of Athens. The Akrotiri spiral he identified belongs to "the earliest time that such advanced geometric figures have been spotted."

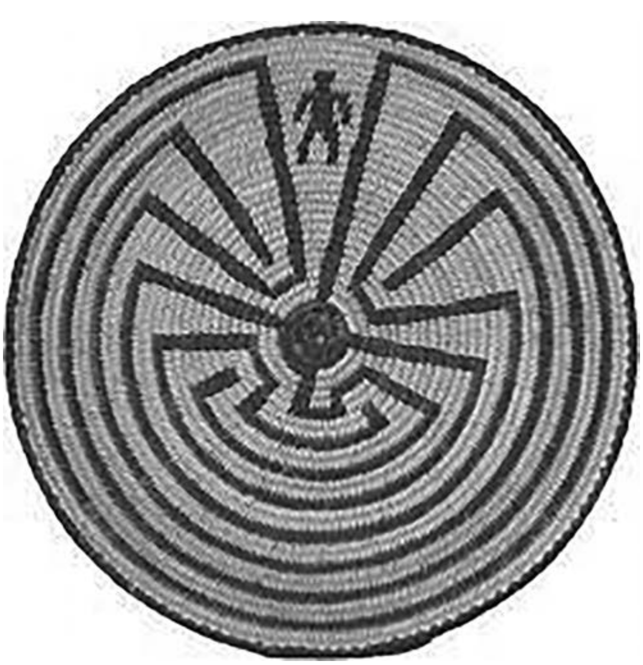
"The next such figures appear only 1,400 years later," Papaodysseus explained, when they were first attributed to the 3rd-century B.C. Greek scientific genius Archimedes.

While modern observers assume that the "Xeste 3" series was painted free-hand, closer scrutiny by Papaodysseus and his team-members reveal how "the edges deviate from their strict mathematical form by typically less than a third of a millimeter [-0.03937 of an inch]," according to *Nature* magazine reporter Philip Ball, who adds, "dividing a circle into more than a dozen equal sections is not a trivial task; try it yourself. Papaodysseus and his colleagues find that the dots decorating the spirals seem to be positioned almost exactly on the radial lines of circles that are divided into 48 sections."[1]

The number 48 was venerated throughout the ancient world as a sacred numeral associated with the cosmos (multiples of 12: the number of hours in two days; a double zodiac; four full years; four times as many Olympian deities, etc.). By deliberately and precisely incorporating this cosmic numeral into their artwork, the Minoans felt they were putting themselves in accord with the organization of creation.

How they repeatedly achieved such microscopic accuracy is unknown. But discovery of their Archimedes spirals 14 centuries before he was born attests to the highly advanced applied science of these Bronze Age civilizers. If they performed such an impressive accomplishment at Akrotiri, what other wonders did they achieve? Sadly, we may never know, because, whenever a high culture falls, it leaves very few, often broken, fragments behind.

Not until 1900, when Sir Arthur Evans unearthed the ruins of Knossos, did the world once again learn of the lost Minoan civilization. The name derived from Minos, a mid-3rd-millennium B.C. king, who built a great labyrinth that Evans, a British archaeologist, found while excavating Knossos. Greek myth recounted how seven boys and as many girls were confined within this labyrinth to be devoured each year by the Minotaur, a bull-headed monster, on the anniversary of a Minoan prince’s murder at the annual Olympics. Mycenaean royalty shielded his killer, a fellow aristocrat, to escape justice. The Athenian children were human sacrifices to atone for this terrible crime. The labyrinth in which they experienced their ordeal was depicted as either a circular or square maze.



A variation of the Minoan labyrinth adorns this traditional basket made by Pima Indians, modern descendants of the Hohokam builders of Casa Grande.

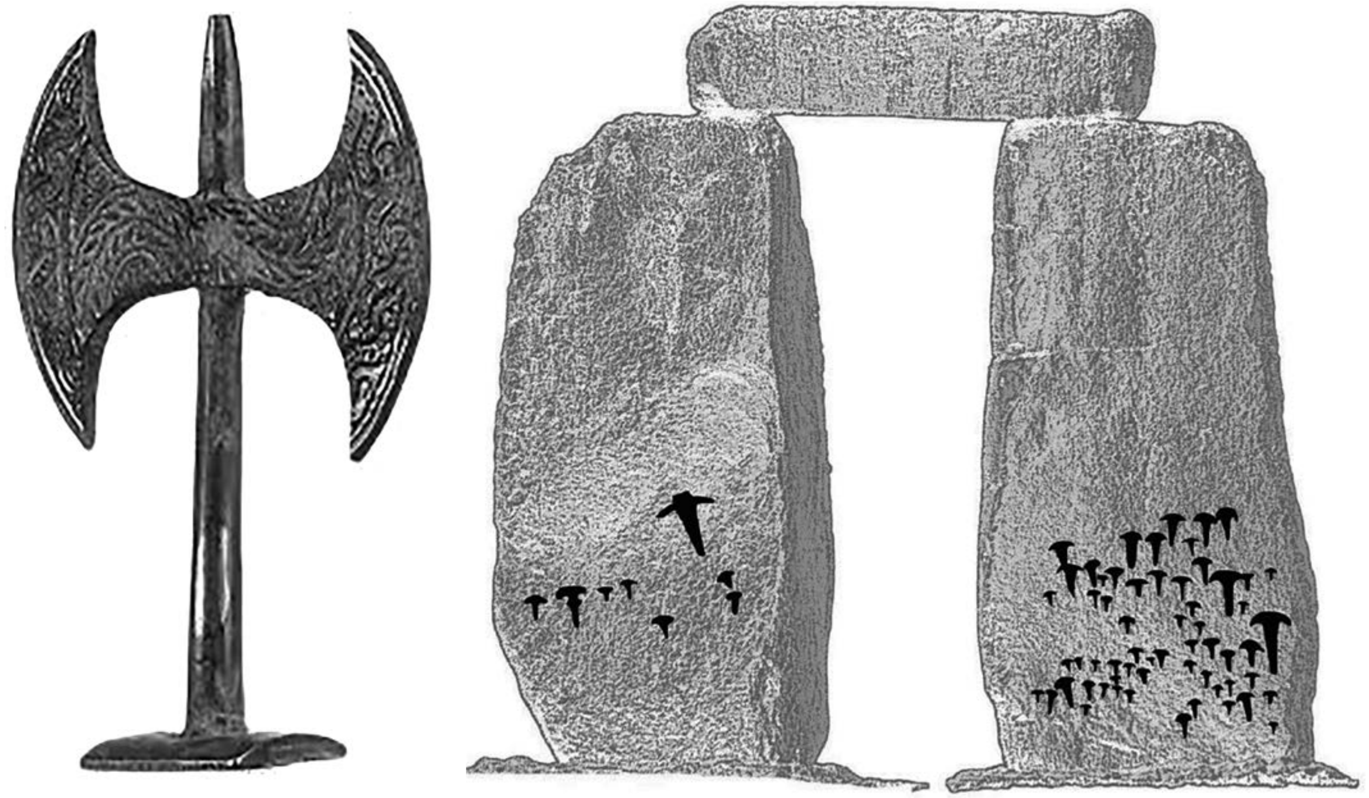
How remarkable, then, that this uniquely emblematic imagery should find itself expressed far beyond the eastern Mediterranean! According to Harold Sellers Colton, a *Science* magazine archaeologist, “It is hard to believe that such complicated labyrinths similar in every detail could have had separate origins.”[2]

Even so, native representations of the labyrinth appear in North America’s “Four Corners,” a region consisting of the southwestern corner of Colorado, northwestern corner of New Mexico, northeastern corner of Arizona and southeastern corner of Utah. Here, the oldest known image of a labyrinth was engraved on the adobe walls of Arizona’s prehistoric urban center. Outside what is today the modern city of Phoenix, a 1,000-year-old temple, referred today by archaeologists as Casa Grande, the “Big House,” was built by the Hohokam, the “Ancient Ones,” as they are still referred to by modern-day Pima Indians, their partial descendants.

The Hohokam, a highly civilized and advanced people who created sophisticated irrigation systems and designed and built monumental ceremonial structures—just as the Minoans did—decorated their pottery, fragments of which still survive, with images of the labyrinth. It is commonly replicated today by several Southwestern tribal peoples as symbolic of the unending quest for wisdom, a connotation derived from an ancient native pastime similar to the modern game of darts no longer played and otherwise entirely forgotten. An anonymous Spanish traveler passing through Arizona during the early 1760s observed a Pima Indian drawing a maze “in the form of a whorl arising from a center called Tcunni Ki, the council house,” as part of Tculikwikut, the “House of Tcuhu,” or Tcuhuki.[3]

Although the details of this old dart game have been lost, its central figure was Tchuhuki, a cultic hero who gave his name to the “House of Tcuhu,” the object of which was to rescue some innocent children imprisoned inside the maze by a ferocious monster. The similarity of this Native American game to the Minoan labyrinth grows closer in Tcuhuki’s fundamental resemblance to Theseus, the Greek mythic hero who freed Athens’ young captives by killing the Minotaur. There is also the suggestion of a philological relationship between the Pima Tcuhuki and the ancient Old World Theseus, whose liberating victory signified a triumphant quest over confusion and ignorance implicit in the maze.

While upholders of Christopher Columbus as the sole discoverer of the so-called “New World” dismiss comparisons between Minoan and Hohokam labyrinths as entirely circumstantial, they are hard-pressed



The Minoan double-axe was a celestial symbol for the waxing and waning of the moon-goddess, Britomartis, while simultaneously embodying Zeus-Velchanos, the storm god. Their union in this symbol signifies the harmonization of female and male energies, not the domination of one over the other, thereby assuring the creative balance of opposites. Images of Crete's sacred Labrys appear on Britain's Stonehenge.

to demonstrate how such an otherwise unique design can be found only on Bronze Age Crete and in America's pre-Columbian Southwest. Nor can they explain why the Pima Indians' Tculikwikut game is a recreation of a Greek myth about Theseus in the labyrinth.

Illogical skeptics aside, rational investigators can only conclude that the former must have been influenced sometime during the deep past by the latter. No written records describing long-distance voyages have survived from ancient Minoa, and the Hohokam do not appear to have used a written language. Still, the image of a Minoan *labrys*—a double-headed ax, from which the term labyrinth derived—was engraved on one of the great megaliths at Britain's Stonehenge, around 1,700 B.C.

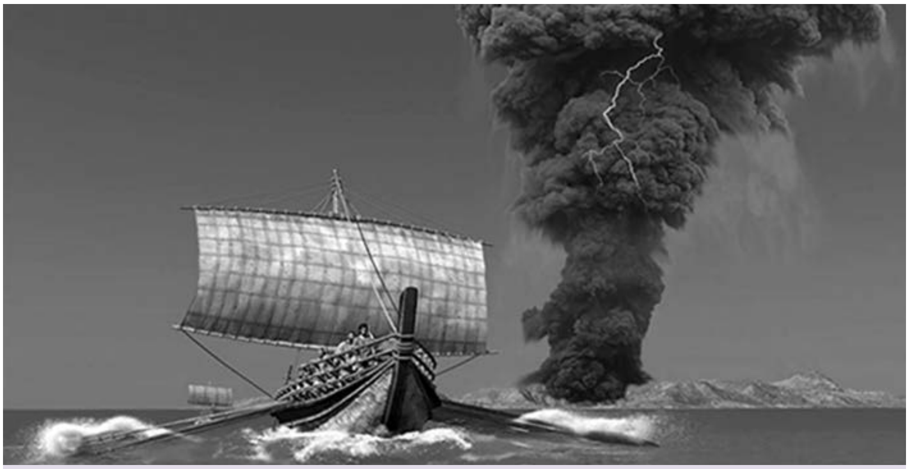
Prehistorians do not doubt the Minoans' great commercial fleets, upon which the security and prosperity of Bronze Age Crete depended. Nor are the sturdy capabilities of their ships underestimated. They were small but eminently seaworthy, with deep keels for stability in oceanic swells and brails at their sails for tacking against the wind.[4]

Minoan vessels were, in fact, imminently more seaworthy than the *Santa Maria* in which Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean to North America. Moreover, Cretan mariners appear to have had at their disposal navigational aids lost with the collapse of the pre-Classical world and not rediscovered for literally millennia thereafter.

In the *Odyssey* (Book XI), Homer describes a device he calls the *Lapis Heracles*, a golden cup filled with some kind of liquid on which floated an arrow-shaped magnet that directed sailors safely through night and fog over great distances, far beyond the sight of land, without recourse to plotting a course by the stars.[5] This "Stone of Hercules" was an example of the advanced navigational technology available to Bronze Age mariners, enabling Minoan seafarers to successfully complete round-trip trans-Atlantic voyages from their Aegean homeland to the eastern seaboard of North America.

While none of the delicate instruments Homer mentioned has survived the passage of time, physical proof that pre-Classical mariners literally dropped anchor off our shores still exists. In 1997, a scuba diver near the coast of Maine "was searching among the rocks of the outer harbor of Pemaquid," reported W. Mead Stapler for *Ancient American* magazine, "hoping to spear a succulent lobster for dinner, when he came across a tumbled stack of odd-shaped stones." Stapler continues in the report:

> There were about eight in all, and just below the surface at low tide. With great labor and the assistance of a friend with a tow-truck, he came back later to haul three specimens out of the water, up to the beach, and home to his wife's rock garden. Going back at a later time for one or two more of the oddly shaped stones, the remaining examples were lost under continually shifting harbor sands.
>
> The three stones are similar but not identical. They are all cut from the same granite or banded gneiss common to the Pemaquid area, but with varying degrees of detail, quality and craftsmanship. Thus, they are not the work of one individual, even though the design indicates a common purpose. The commonality of design is a triangular pie shape with two flat and parallel sides, and an arc at the base. A large, circular hole at about the center of gravity is cut through each. … They are the blades of an ancient form of stone anchor. For this use, a rounded, wooden shank would have been fitted through the center hole and locked in place by a cross-pin. Pemaquid has a sheltered harbor that would have been an attractive landing place for any seamen, either ancient or modern. It is the sight of an early colonial trading settlement and fort, circa 1623.



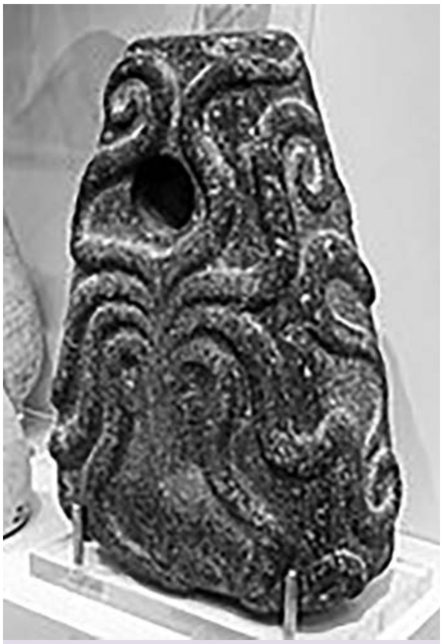
Some survivors of the Thera eruption and ensuing tidal wave escaped across the Aegean Sea from the devastation of Bronze Age Crete, in 1,628 B.C. Renowned for their seaworthiness, Minoan ships were capable of undertaking trans-Atlantic voyages.

Stapler's description perfectly matches stone anchors of the Late Bronze Age, similar to the kind recovered from the bottom of the waters around Crete, although the New England specimens were not from Europe or the Near East, but made, as he mentions, of "the same granite or banded gneiss common to the Pemaquid area."[6] In other words, the design was Old World, but the manufacture was North American.

Not far from Pemaquid, a much smaller, but more archetypical Minoan artifact was accidentally recovered in Maine. During the summer of 1988, Michael Rose was digging 12 feet down into a house foundation on the banks of the Penobscot River, near Old Town, 10 miles north of Bangor, when he unearthed a curious metallic rectangle about one inch long by three-quarters of an inch wide, and thinner than a dime.[7]

The obverse featured the image of a woman dressed in a flounced skirt and wearing a high, pointed headgear with a large necklace hanging to her midriff. Her right hand is extended beyond or before an open over-arching doorway in which she stands framed, while her left hand holds either a snake or a fan with a serpentine handle. That so much detail could be skillfully executed in nickel-iron and encompassed by such a tiny space seems remarkable. By contrast, the obverse is only a rough-cut indentation for the complex image embossed in relief on its opposite side. As such, the Penobscot River object resembles a type of font more than anything else, a comparison that—far from affirming modern origins for Mr. Rose's find—supports its Bronze Age Cretan provenance: the movable type invented by the Minoans.

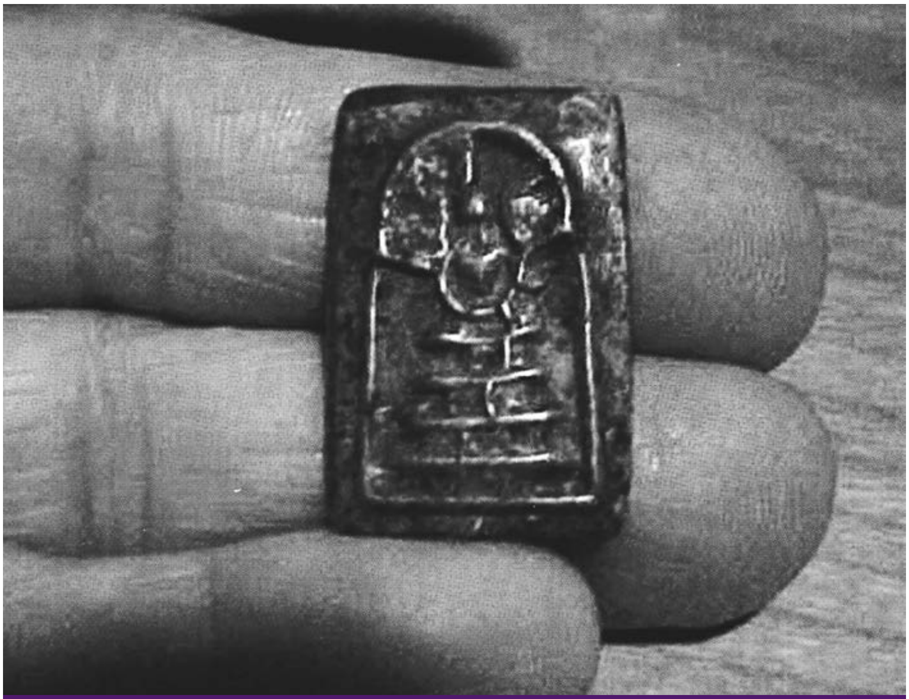
Their variety of metal fonts were not used for the ink printing of books or newspapers, but impressed into soft, clay roundels that were hard baked in kilns. The figure appearing on Mr. Rose's discovery is self-evidently a version of the famous Minoan snake-handler portrayed identifiably in statuary and on pottery recovered from archaeological zones at Knossos, Tylissos, Mallia and many other locations on the Aegean island. In every instance, she is characteristically depicted wearing a flounced skirt, while wield-



A Minoan stone anchor of the same type recovered from Pemaquid Bay, Maine.

ing a serpent in each hand, as part of an ecstatic cult for achieving altered states of consciousness, probably not all that different from today's snake-handing Pentecostal Christians in the rural backwaters of the United States. Minoan renditions suggest either a priestess of such a cult or its goddess—perhaps both, as the former may have striven to merge with and become the latter.

The appearance of movable type from Bronze Age Crete near Old Town says almost as much for its ancient authenticity as does its quite accidental discovery one dozen feet beneath the banks of the Penobscot River. The artifact was found just 35 miles inland from Pemaquid, where the Minoan anchors were discovered.


Minoan seal discovered in Maine's Penobscot River.

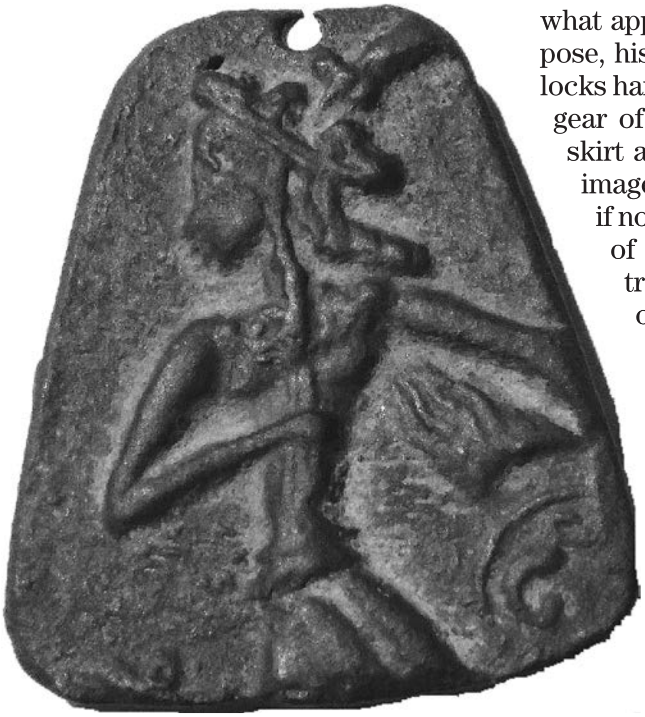
Another iconic proof of Minoan influences at work in North America was discovered in October 2006 by Daniel Byers. He was looking for old coins and lost jewelry by sweeping a suburban Cleveland high school practice football field with his metal detector. When its alarm indicated something metallic beneath the surface, he dug down about 18 inches to find a small metal delta-shaped pendant approximately 2.4 inches long by 1.5 inches wide, with a single perforation at the top. Weighing 1.4 ounces, the bronze object "has no casting marks around the edge, and shows clear working marks," he observed, "so it seems to be carved into the metal, not cast."

On one side appears the image of a shirtless figure striking what appears to be a dancing pose, his hair styled into long locks hanging beneath a headgear of some kind, a belted skirt at his slim waist. This imagery resembles nothing if not the so-called "Prince of Lilies," a dancer portrayed in painted fresco on the palace walls at Knossos. To the lower right of the Ohio figure is something resembling an inverted question mark partially contained inside a semi-circle. Both are recognizable glyphs from a written language epigraphers refer to as "Linear A," an official script for cult purposes and palace administration in Bronze Age Crete.

Although Linear A still defies translation, the semi-circle defines things lunar, an identification reflected in the Minoan Moon goddess. An inverted question mark likewise appears in Linear A, but its significance is unknown. The appearance of these glyphs on the Ohio pendant dates it from circa 1,900 B.C. to 1,700 B.C., because Linear A was only current during the Middle Minoan period. On the opposite side of the object appears a stylized, double-headed axe—Minoan Crete's emblematic symbol.

Byers endeavored to have his discovery identified by experts, "including Sotheby's Auction House."

"I have tried, repeatedly, to have it examined by certified archaeologists," Byers explained, "but the 'pros absolutely refuse to even have their names associated with any


Left, Minoan pendant found near Cleveland, Ohio.

kind of site that might turn up the 'wrong' kind of evidence."[8]

Nothing about the suburban Cleveland find suggests modern manufacture, and comparisons with possible 19th- or 20th-century reproductions have not been found. As such, it must be admitted into evidence for a Minoan presence in ancient America.

Still another revealing artifact is among the first of its kind found in Georgia. The so-called Metcalf Stone was recovered from the Fort Benning military reservation, just south of Columbus, in September 1966. The red sandstone measures about nine square inches, weighing approximately 11 pounds, and has been cut on one side only with 17 characters. Cyrus Gordon, a Brandeis University professor and renowned authority on ancient linguistics, said of the engraved characters, "If we compare the symbols on the rock with the known scripts of the world, the symbols most closely resemble Minoan."[9]

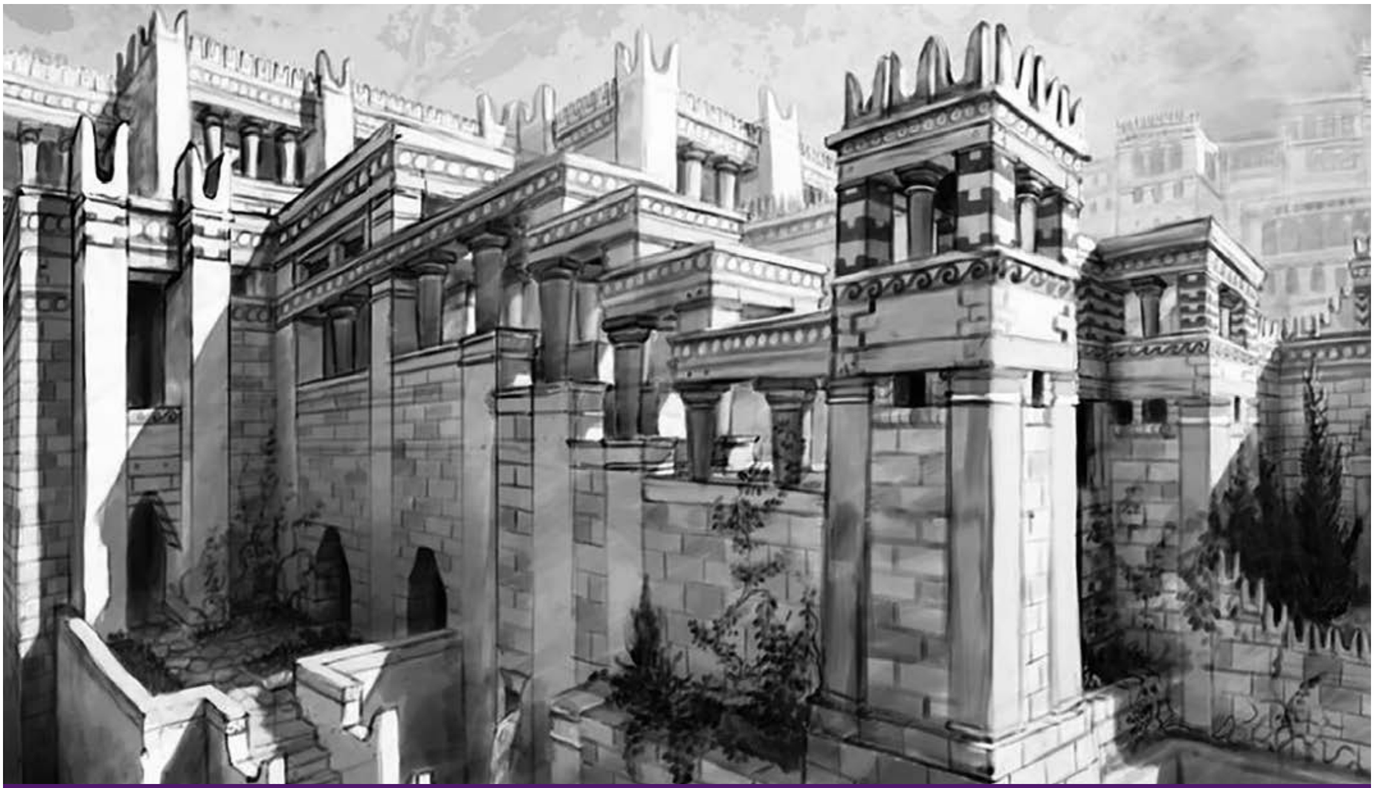
Gordon then consulted Stanislav Segert, a professor of North-West Semitic languages at the University College of Los Angeles, formerly at the University of Prague. Dr. Segert affirmed that the glyphs were an early form of Linear A, the earliest form of written language on Bronze Age Crete, some 4,000 years old.

That Minoan mariners regularly crossed the Atlantic Ocean from their eastern Mediterranean home island to North America more than 35 centuries ago is affirmed by the quantity and diagnostic quality of the artifacts they left behind and their culture's surviving imagery among Native American tribal peoples of the American Southwest. Indeed, new evidence supporting those contacts is still being uncovered. The most recent include virtually pristine remains of North American tobacco beetles well preserved under the 3,700-year-old ruins of a merchant's house in the Minoan town of Akrotiri.

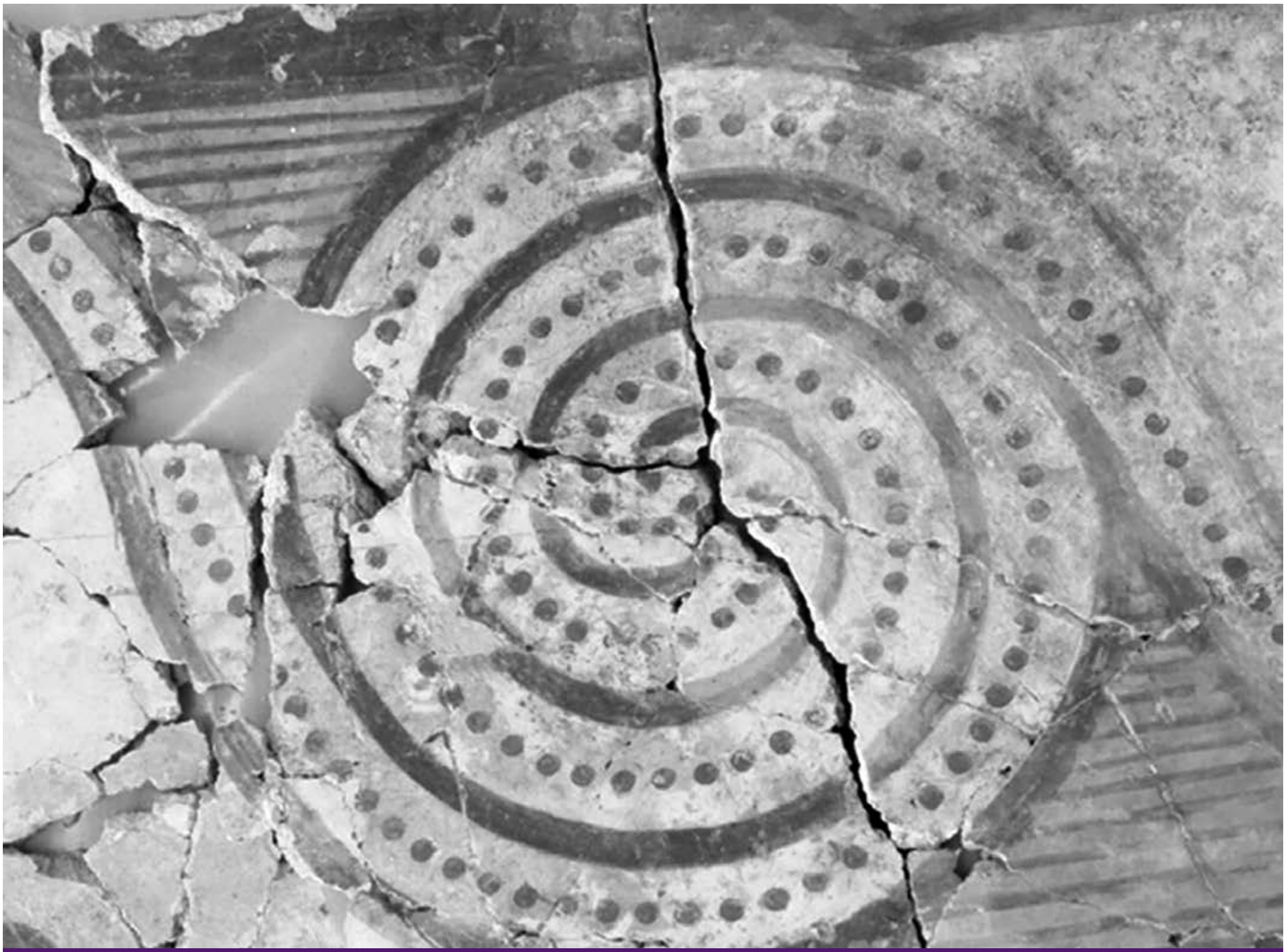
But what could have prompted him and his fellow countrymen to undertake such long, arduous and hazardous voyages to our continent? What allure did it hold for them? What treasure were they seeking that could be found nowhere else?

The answer is simple: copper, the world's highest-grade copper from immense deposits mined as long ago as the 4th millennium B.C. in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and throughout much of the Great Lakes, especially around Lake Superior.

Even conventional archaeologists know that the basis of Minos's prosperity was commercial trading in copper for the manufacture of bronze, which allowed for superior tool and weapons technology. As long ago as 1989, physical proof emerged to show how that commerce was rooted in North America, when a Gale report found that metal ingots from Crete's Aghia Triadha "are certainly not made of Cypriot copper. These have all, when tested,"



An artist's rendering of Knossos as it may have appeared around 1,500 B.C.



The Akrotiri spiral, evidence of Minoan high technology.

according to Cambridge archaeologist, Oliver Dickinson, "proved to be non-Aegean material."[10]

No one has done more in recent years than Jay Stuart Wakefield, author of *How the Sun God Reached America* and *Rocks and Rows*, to elucidate the copper connection between the ancient Old and New Worlds with fresh research and new discoveries.[11] He offers a profusion of evidence in terms of stone circles, pottery and rock art from Crete to Greenland and the Upper Great Lakes. This was the route Minoan copper barons took back and forth across the North Atlantic Ocean, returning to the eastern Mediterranean, their vessels' holds filled to capacity with precious metal. As such, North America's contribution to ancient Europe's Bronze Age civilizations is far greater than students of the deep past suspect. ❖

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2 Colton, Harold Sellers. "The House of Tcuhu: The Minoan Labyrinth." *Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory*. University of Pennsylvania, Zoological Laboratory, 1918.

3 Ibid.

4 Brails are small ropes that are led from the leech of a fore-and-aft sail to pulleys on the mast for temporarily furling it, enabling a ship to move forward at right angles in an alternating zig-zag pattern against the wind during a process known as "tacking."

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9 Gordon, Cyrus H. *Evidence for the Minoan Language*. NJ: Ventnor Publishing Co., 1966.

10 Dickinson, Oliver. *The Aegean Bronze Age*. MA: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

11 Jay Stuart Wakefield authored both *Rocks and Rows: Sailing Routes Across the Atlantic and the Copper Trade* as well as *How the Sun God Reached America: A Guide to Megalithic Sites* with Reinoud de Jonge. The books were published by MCS Inc. in 2002 and 2009 respectively.

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

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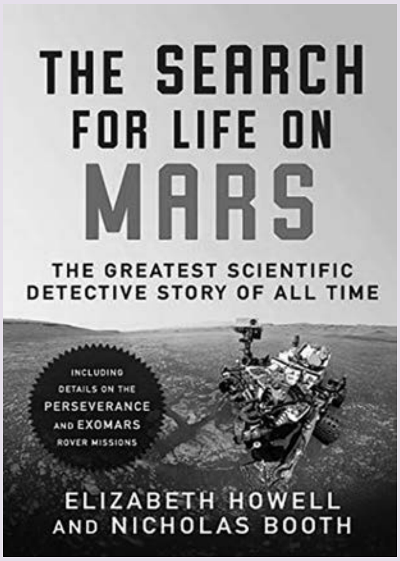
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From *The War of the Worlds* to *The Martian* and to the amazing photographs sent back by the robotic rovers *Curiosity* and *Opportunity*, Mars has excited our imaginations as the most likely other habitat for life in the solar system. Now the Red Planet is coming under scrutiny as never before. As new missions have been launched from the United States and China, and with the European Space Agency's ExoMars mission scheduled for this year, this book recounts in full the greatest scientific detective story in the history of humankind.

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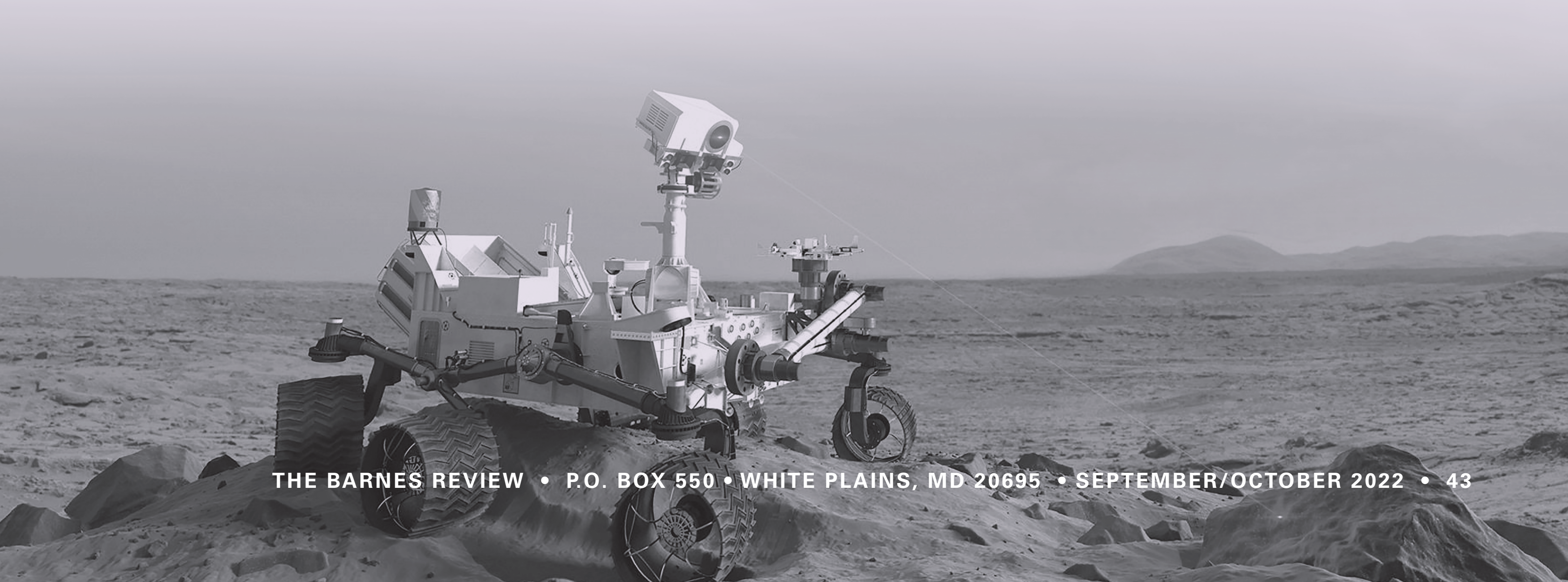


VIKING TREASURES DISCOVERED IN MAINE CONFOUND HISTORIANS

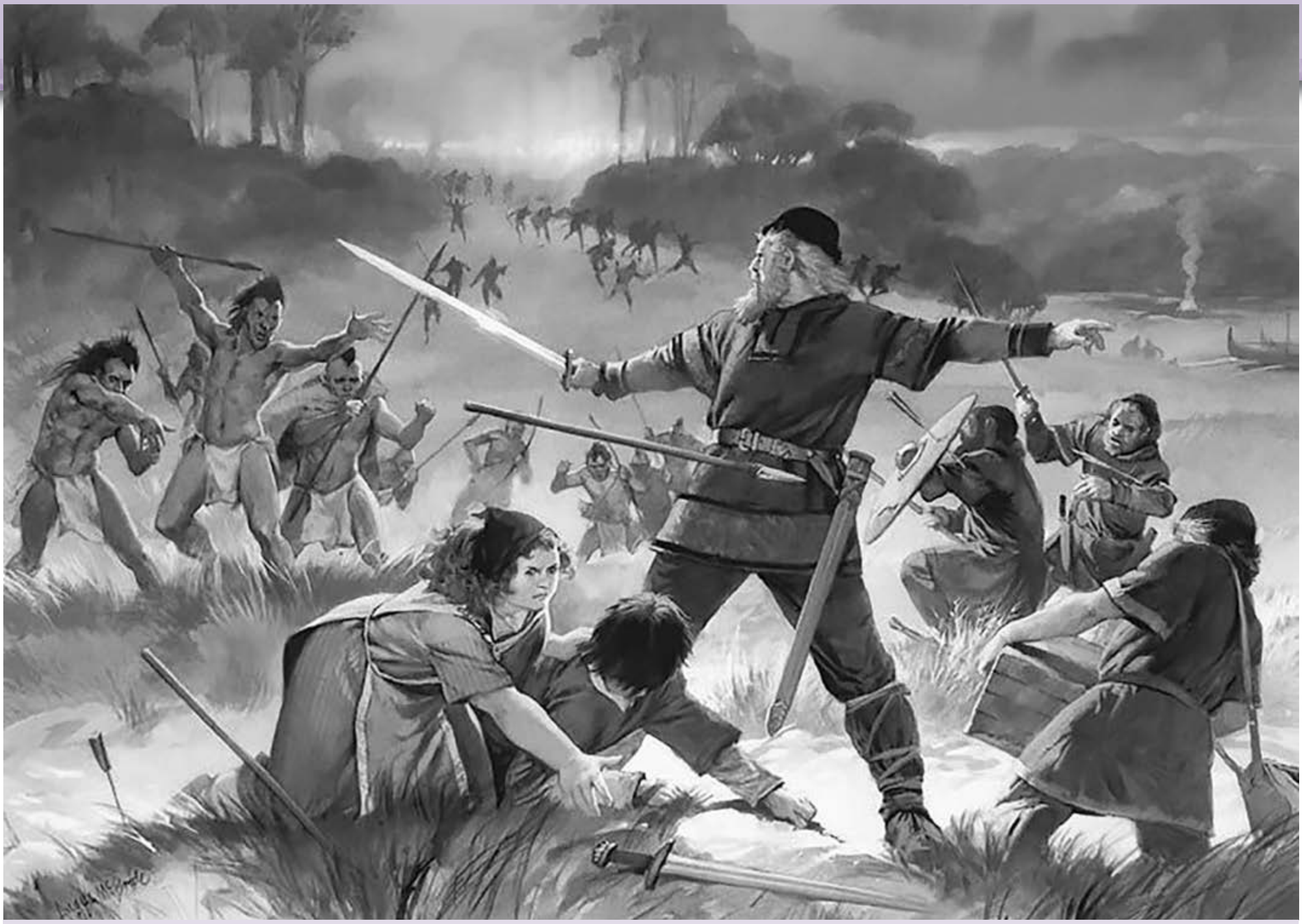
It's time scholars stop being so surprised when they find evidence of Norsemen in North America

A very small portion of Viking treasure found in Scotland.

By Marc Roland

In 2014, a metal detector enthusiast was scanning the grounds of a churchyard at Dumfries, in southern Scotland, when the instrument's alarm sounded. Digging where some subterranean target was indicated, Derek McLennan soon dug up a trove of artifacts untouched since they had been buried by Viking raiders a thousand years before. His find yielded: a solid silver cross studded with enameled decorations; a silver arm-ring from Ireland; a bird-shaped pin of solid gold; pairs of silver bracelets; a cup engraved with the likenesses of several animals; enameled objects and textiles, many of them perfectly preserved; plus, hundreds of gold coins—all from the 9th century, and worth more than $2.5 million.[1]

Two years after McLennan's good fortune, archaeologists excavated a large grave complex in the town of Horning, near Skanderborg, in Jutland, Denmark. Consisting of multiple contiguous chambers dating back to 950 A.D., the largest chamber contained the burial of a Viking prince surrounded by gilded bronze and silver-plated mounts from a horse bridle. These artifacts comprised such a rare find and indicated such high status for the in-

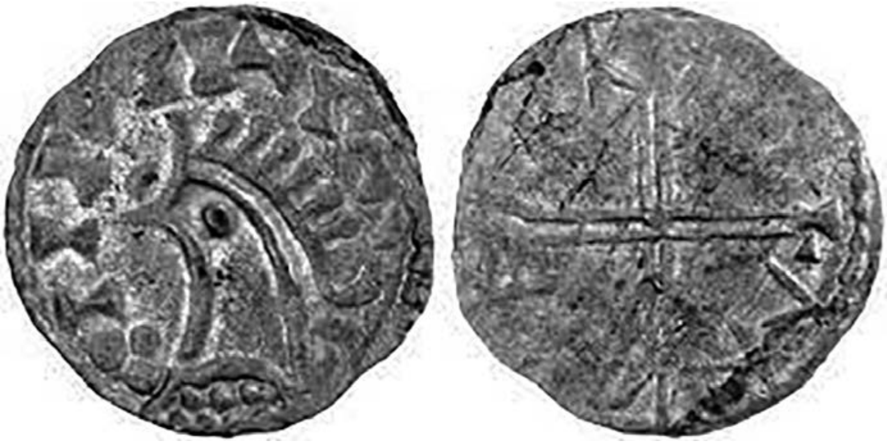


American Indians fought 10th-century Norsemen, who referred to their stone age enemies as *Skraelinger*, or “Screechers,” a pejorative term derived from the shrill war-cries of the natives.

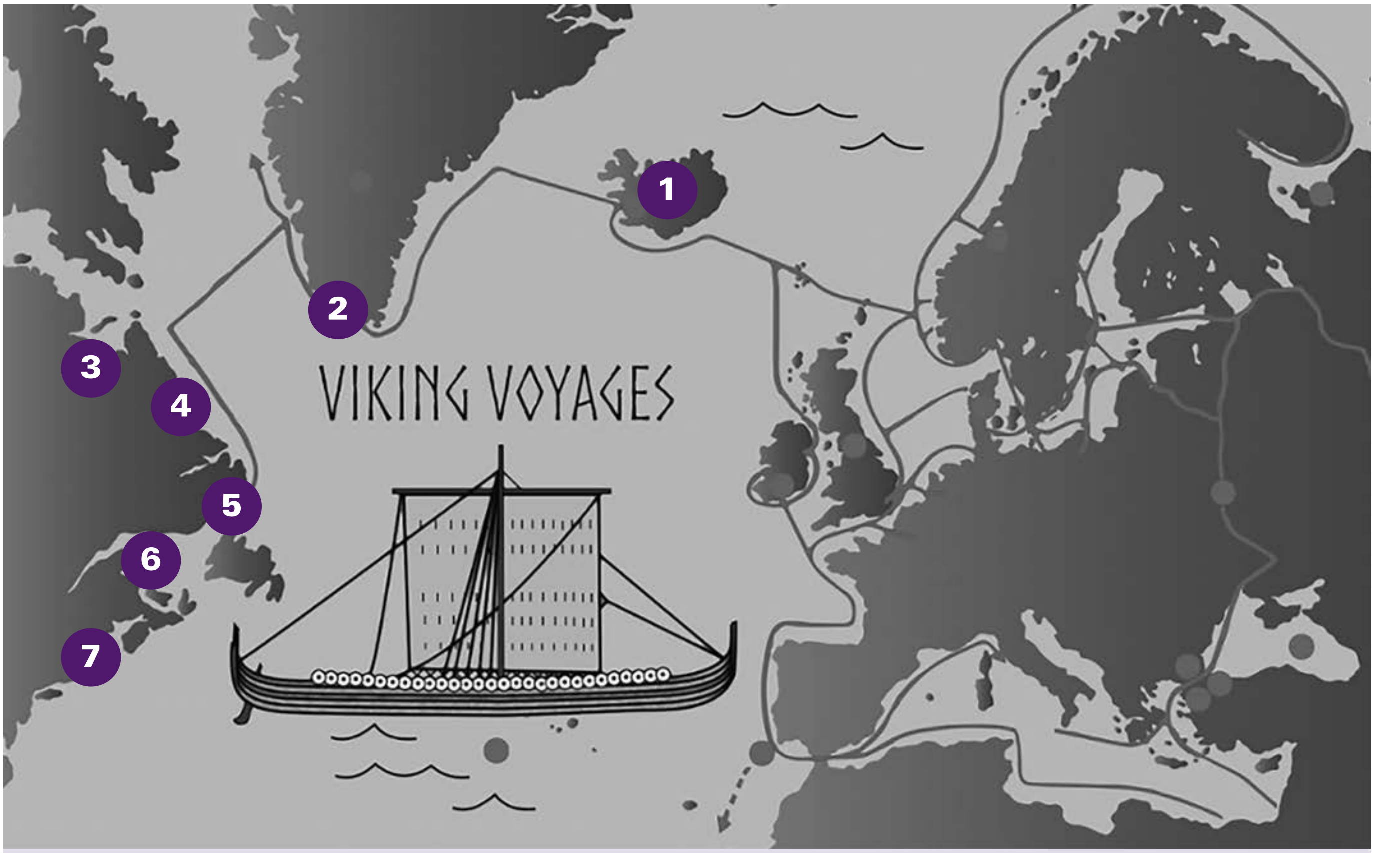
terred individual, some scholars say it may be the greatest discovery in Danish archaeology.[2]

Possibly more historically valuable than either treasure, or both combined, was a humble penny that came into the possession of Guy Mellgren, a local resident of Brooklin, Maine, on August 18, 1957. He picked it out from among 30,000 other artifacts excavated from an extensive archeological dig, the so-called Goddard site, an ancient Indian rubbish heap near the coastal town of Blue Hill, at Naskeag Point, on Penobscot Bay. The coin struck him as odd, so he donated it to the Maine State Museum.

Numismatists there easily identified it as a genuine Norwegian silver coin dating to the reign of Olaf III, King of Norway from 1067 to 1093 A.D. Kolbjorn Skaare of the University of Oslo determined that the coin had been minted between A.D. 1065 and 1080 and widely circulated in the 12th and 13th centuries.[3] The penny was found with a perforation, probably for use as a pendant. The Goddard site has been dated to A.D. 1180–1235, within the circulation period of pennies of this



The Goddard Penny, also known as the “Maine Penny.”



VIKING VOYAGES AND EVIDENCE OF VIKINGS IN NORTH AMERICA

Above is a partial map of the extent of Viking voyages. As you can see, the Vikings traveled extensively around Scandinavia, the coast of Northern Europe, the Mediterranean and all the way to the Black and Caspian seas. Viking navigators also settled in Iceland and what is now Canada. Above: **1.** Iceland (discovered A.D. 770 and 840); **2.** Greenland (discovered A.D. 875); **3.** Dorset soapstone and chert quarry; **4.** The Markland forests; **5.** Viking boat-repair settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows (A.D. 1000); **6.** Northern range for butternut squash, seeds of which were found at L'Anse aux Meadows to the north; **7.** Maine penny (dated to A.D. 1065) depicting Olaf Kyrre.

type. Substantial evidence identifies the archaeological zone as the pre-Columbian hub of a large native mercantile network.

As such, the coin may have been brought there by an Indian after visiting the only confirmed Norse site in the Americas at L'Anse aux Meadows, on the northernmost tip of Newfoundland, in Canada. If not, the coin was left by a Norse visitor to Maine, something mainstream scholars, sold on the "Columbus Was First Theory," find abhorrent. Some, like anthropologist Edmund Snow Carpenter, went so far as to condemn the finder as a hoax monger, without proof and merely on his own authority.[4] Since neither Guy Mellgren nor anyone else ever benefited in any way from the penny—which, after all, he donated freely to the authorities—Carpenter's charge was baseless, except as an expression of conventional mentality.

He was countered more recently by Norway's foremost numismatist, Svein Gullbeck, who concluded in 2017 "that both the penny and its modern archaeological and numismatic context offer plausible evidence that this find is genuine."[5]

Whatever one chooses to believe, the earth is still giving up its Viking treasures. They will doubtless tell us more about our ancestors than we presently imagine. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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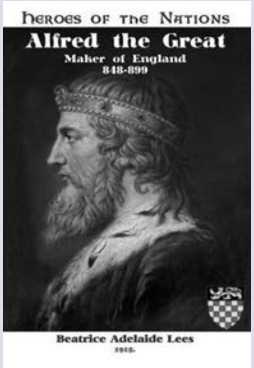
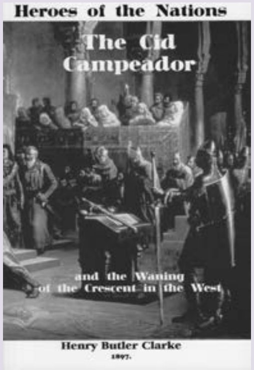
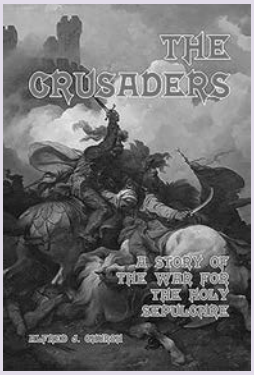
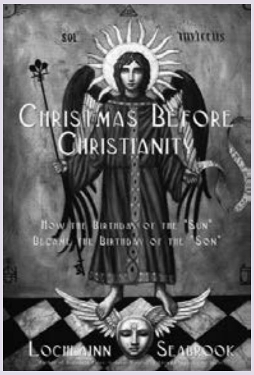
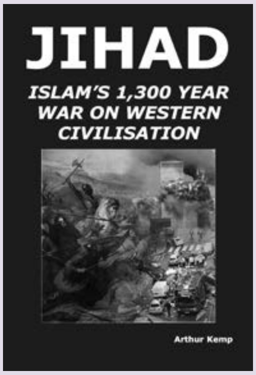
MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory.











Ancient European History

Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III

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The Chachapoyas Culture of Peruvian Antiquity

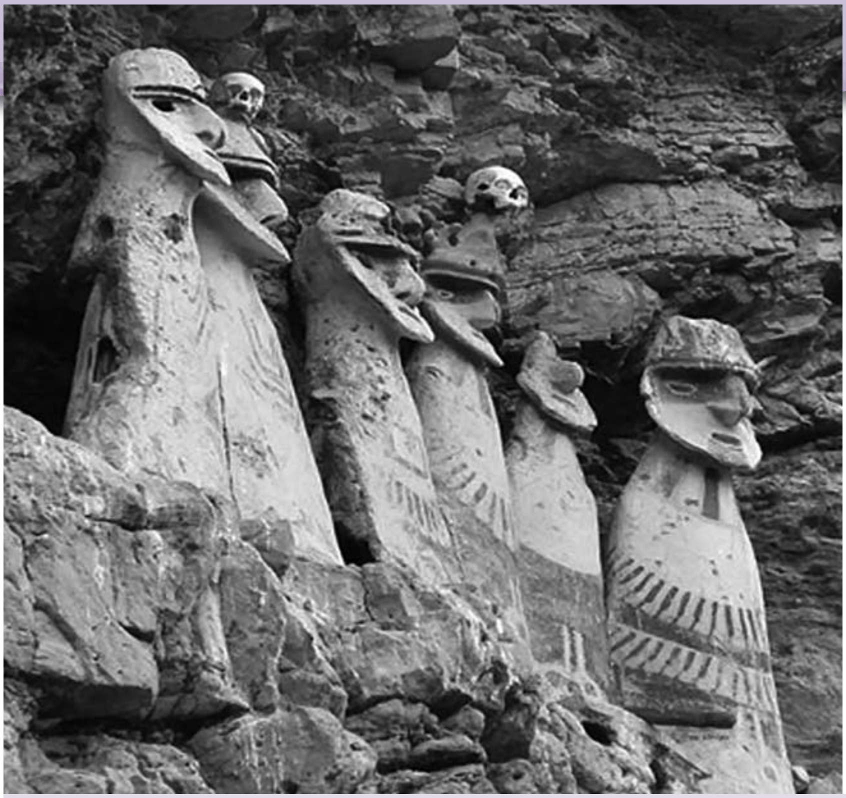
Little is known of the origins of this light-skinned enemy of the Inca who dwelled in the northern Andes Mountains

A tourist stands at the base of a massive Chachapoyan wall.

The Incan empire-builders of pre-Spanish South America are world famous. Far less well known were another highly civilized, though entirely different people that preceded them in Peru by centuries. What they really called themselves is unknown, but their enemies knew them as Chachapoyas, or "Cloud Warriors," supposedly because they resided above 11,500 feet on the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains in cloud forests covered by dense, tropical vegetation.

Garcilaso de la Vega (1539–1616), the natural son of a Spanish conquistador and an Incan noblewoman, was an early chronicler of Andean civilization who described Chachapoya control as extensive: "Their territory, which measured 50 by 20 leagues [150 by 60 miles], without counting the Muyupampa region, where it was 30 leagues [90 miles] wider still, might well be called a kingdom, rather than a province."[1]

Their magnificent capital was Kuelap, dominated by a huge fortress with more than 400 interior buildings and massive exterior stone walls reaching upwards of 60



According to the ancient lore of the people who live in the area now, the Cloud Warriors were "light-skinned" head hunters who kept the crania of their enemies as trophies. The Chachapoyas are known to have buried their dead in sarcophagi, but also in the walls of their constructions. Above left, on a cliff at Carajia, Peru, northeast of the citadel of the Chachapoyas, a number of figures with human faces—sporting stylized beards—can be seen. These statues are also sarcophagi containing mummified bodies, possibly of ancestors. **Upper right**: *El Tintero*—the "Inkwell," likely a celestial observatory. **Lower right**: A stone carving of a face at *El Tintero* that some have speculated depicts a man with a mustache.

feet in height. The city's archaeological zone alone spreads over 2,046 square acres. At its center is a massive citadel 916 feet long and 361 feet in its widest part, enclosing an area of around 15 acres. There are three entrances: two to the east and another one to the west. The main entrance has a trapezoid shape, becoming narrower, until it allows the passage of one person at a time.

Kuelap comprises unknown millions of limestone blocks, some as heavy as three tons, all of them finely worked. Walls feature friezes of rhomboid and zig-zag shapes which have been deliberately shielded from rain erosion by protective cornices. Sculpted reliefs richly adorn the city with anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, and geometric designs. Stone water canals efficiently supplied water to the inhabitants from a spring at the top of a nearby mountain.

On the southwestern part of Kuelap stands *El Tintero* (Spanish for "inkwell"), a peculiar, 18-foot-high structure configured like an inverted cone that served as a solar observatory, if alleged markers to the solstices, equinoxes and other apparent orientations were indeed celestial alignments. Another taller structure at 21 feet and referred to as *Torreón* was more certainly used for military purposes, given its ideal defensive position and a number of stone weapons found at the tower.

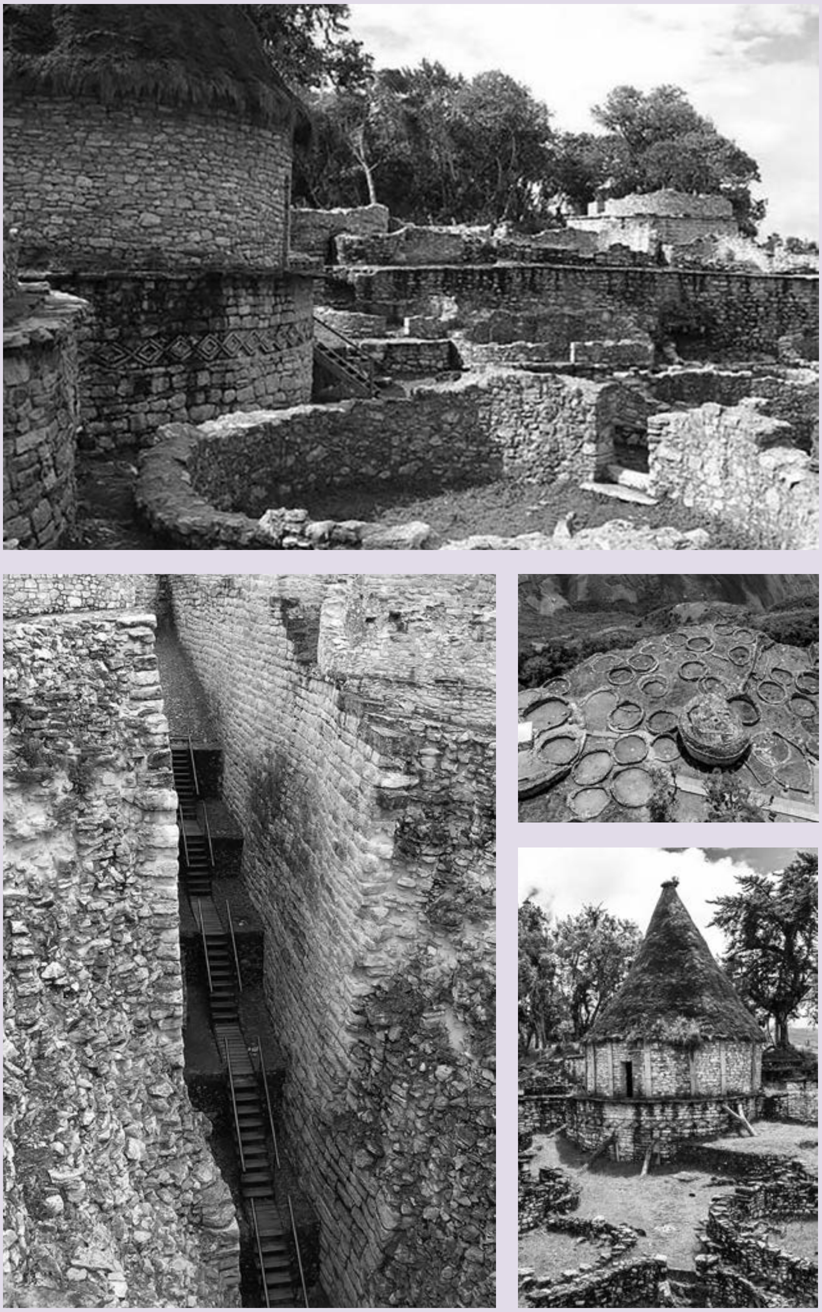
Most of Kuelap was built between A.D. 900 and 1100, when it had about 3,000 residents, but was abandoned in 1570 due to the Spanish conquest. Thereafter, the city grew progressively covered by tree roots and steadily deteriorated until accidentally discovered in 1843. Long before then, the Chachapoyas had vanished more completely than the forsaken capital, the victims of disease and miscegenation.

From the very beginning of their first encounters, however, foreign observers were surprised by the physical appearance of these particular Peruvians, so different from the rest of the indigenous population of the region.

"They are the whitest and most handsome of all the people that I have seen in the Indies," wrote Pedro Cieza de León (1520–1554), a Spanish eyewitness of the times,

KUELAP

Lost City of the Cloud Warriors



The gargantuan extent of ancient Kuelap is breathtaking and, although inexorably attacked by five centuries of forest growth, Kuelap's fine stonework is still obvious to even untrained archeologists. Above, examples of Chachapoyan architecture from Kuelap. Few outsiders even knew Kuelap existed until 1843, when Juan Crisóstomo Nieto made a survey of the area and realized the massive complex there.

"and their wives were so beautiful that because of their gentleness many of them deserved to be the Incans' wives, and to also be taken to the Sun Temple. And so, we see nowadays that the remaining Indian women of this lineage are extremely pretty, because they are light-skinned and very well built."[2]

He was seconded by fellow conquistador Francisco de Orellana (1511-1546), who reported that the Chachapoya were much taller than the Spaniards, and had extremely light skin and blond hair, pointing to their Nordic, not Asian or Near Eastern, ancestry.[3] Orellana's contemporary, the Dominican missionary Gaspar de Carvajal, told in his *Account of the Recent Discovery of the Famous Grand River* (1542) that the Chachapoya were "very white and tall."[4] Their given name as "Cloud Warriors" may have referred as much to their white skin as to their kingdom in the cloud forests of the Andes.

In any case, precisely who these people were and why they settled in the highlands of Peru are unknown. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 De La Vega, Garcilaso. *The Incas; The Royal Commentaries of the Inca, Garcilaso de la Vega 1539-1616*. UK: The Orion Press, 1961.

2 De Cieza de Leon, Pedro. *The Incas*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.

3 De Carvajal, Gaspar. *La Expedición de Francisco de Orellana al Amazonas* (*Viajes y Costumbres*). Spain: Miraguano Ediciones, 2020.

4 *The Discovery of the Amazon: According to the Account of Friar Gaspar de Carvajal and Other Documents*. MT: Kessinger Publishing, 2010.

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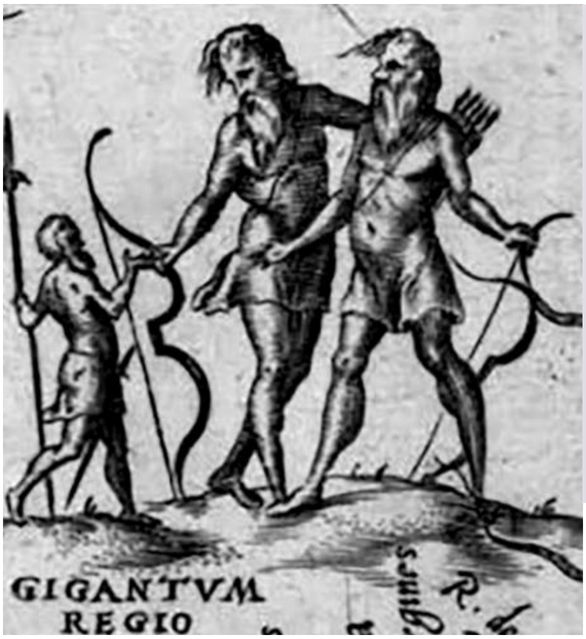
America's Mysterious Ancient Battlefields

Standard works on U.S. history say the biggest military engagement ever fought on North American soil was the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. But are they off by millennia and a thousand miles?

By Philip Rife



The Iroquois Indians of the northeast U.S. have legends—cultural memories—of a race of malevolent, bearded "giants" who wore "flint coats," which, to a Stone Age Indian, might be how chain mail or metal armor would be described.

In terms of the number of participants killed, the site of the deadliest confrontation ever in this country may have been a virtually unknown scene discovered in 1897 in what is now the state of Oklahoma. The casualties suffered there may have dwarfed anything experienced in the largest engagements of the War Between the States. Here is how the remarkable find was described in a newspaper at the time:

> The greatest prehistoric battle and burying ground yet discovered in the United States has just been found near the town of Redlands, Indian Territory. It lies on the northern border of the Choctaw Indian reservation near the Arkansas River.
>
> Prof. Edwin Walters, the archeologist who discovered it, states that from extensive excavations he has made, he believes that nearly 10,000 warriors met death at that point and that the battle occurred 20,000 years ago.
>
> The battleground is 30 acres in area and, by a series of excavations, Prof. Walters has satisfied himself that there are over 300 skeletons to every square acre. His estimate as to the remoteness of the prehistoric conflict is formed by a study of the geological structure of the formation in which the skeletons are found.
>
> They have been dug out by the carload, and almost every skull has from one to five arrow points sticking into it. Arrow points and javelins are also found embedded in other bones of the body, and the great number of these instruments of warfare that have been unearthed leaves no doubt in the mind of Prof. Walters that he has found what was once a field of awful carnage. The skeletons vary greatly in length, some seemingly those of a giant race.[1]

A later excavation of the battlefield by other investigators during the 1930s reportedly turned up numerous shields and breastplates, allegedly made of copper.

MYSTERIES COAST TO COAST

Other evidence of large ancient battles unrecorded by conventional history has been discovered in Arkansas, California, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, North Dakota, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Amerindian legends describe a race of White or light-skinned non-Indian people originally from what is now the eastern United States who lived in the Ohio Valley in considerable numbers until pressed by advancing darker-skinned Indians. A climactic battle between the two opposing cultures was said to have taken place at the falls of the Ohio River near present-day Louisville,

A South American Giant

This Patagonian “giant” appeared at The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, informally known as the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair. The event was held from May to December 1904 and drew tens of thousands of amazed spectators.

Kentucky. The Red Men were victorious in this confrontation, and relentlessly pursued the surviving “Whites” (said to number several hundred) to an island below the falls. Here the pale people were reportedly all killed.

According to a local history published in 1882:

> Col. James Moore was told by an old Indian that the [early] inhabitants of this state had perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the Indians; that the last great battle was fought at the falls of the Ohio; and that the Indians succeeded in driving the [Whites] into a small island below the rapids, “where the whole lot of them were cut to pieces.”[2]

Lending possible credence to this Indian account was the fact that settlers later reported finding large numbers of bones on the island. And, during the Revolutionary War, American soldiers camped in the area said they found large piles of human bones on several islands at the falls.

Workers building a levee in Mississippi County, Arkansas in the 19th century reportedly unearthed “acres of skulls,” many of which were described as larger than normal sized.[3] A large ancient battleground was reportedly discovered near Fort Smith, Arkansas in 1898. The 30-acre site was said to have contained the skeletal remains of thousands of individuals, almost all of them males, along with large numbers of weapons. Further suggesting they were battle casualties was the fact that most of the skeletons either had crushed skulls or spearheads lying among their ribs.

Elsewhere in the Razorback State, archeologists reportedly uncovered traces of a huge ancient battle east of Norristown Mountain near the town of Russellville. And the excavation of a group of earthen mounds in Yell County by teams from Washington University and the University of Arkansas in the 1920s produced many more skeletons with crushed skulls accompanied by helmets, bracelets, rings and “tiles and bricks unlike any known to have been used in prehistoric times.”[4] These unique artifacts were lost to a flood in 1927.

The following is an 1898 newspaper story reporting on a recent event in eastern Kansas:

> J.T. Williamson, a farmer living 13 miles west of Kansas City, has discovered on his place an ancient burial ground on which he bases his belief that his farm was once the scene of a furious battle. He estimates that about 30 [skeletons] have been taken out of only a small part of his lot. History does not record any great battle in this vicinity, but the finding of so many skeletons is evidence that some kind of warfare existed thereabouts long ago. No one can recall any civilized burying ground there.[5]

An 1897 newspaper account described a recent scientific expedition on remote San Nicolas Island, located 65 miles off the mainland coast of California near Santa Barbara:

> The party found 87 skulls buried in the sand of the island, but were only able to recover three entire [skeletons]. They made one excavation 20 feet square in which they found nine skeletons in a crouching attitude, as though men, women and children had been buried alive. In another place, they found the remains of hundreds of bodies that had been burned.
>
> Positive evidence was found that the island was inhabited by two or more different races in the dim past, one of which was of great size, a peculiar characteristic being gigantic jawbones. Some of the specimens of the latter brought back by the party are almost large enough to slip over the head of an ordinary man.
>
> One of the party said: “One of the most interesting relics brought back by us was part of a skeleton of a large man in whose bones a long spear point was sticking. In the shattered skull was a big round stone used as a

> war implement. I am sure that two different races fought and died on the island, as most of the bodies were of moderate size while some were almost giants."[6]

Another published report four years later (in 1901) purported to identify the opposing sides in this island warfare:

> The Channel Islands have undergone a thorough exploration by Prof. Charles Frederick Holden, with the result that much of absorbing interest regarding the extinct inhabitants of these lovely isles has been discovered. He visited San Nicolas, Santa Catalina and San Clemente, and made many excavations and rich finds. Giants once lived in the islands, for many skeletons have been found there more than seven feet high. Tradition has it that warlike tribes of the Aleutian Islands came down in boats and exterminated the [Channel] Islanders. Certain it is that most of the unhappy wretches met death by violence, for nearly all the skulls discovered are crushed by blows from blunt instruments.[7]

In 1913, a German doctor found an eight-foot-tall skeleton buried in the sand of Catalina's Avalon Bay. It was accompanied by a flat stone with "odd, unidentifiable symbols."[8] A 1959, archeological digs on Santa Rosa Island reportedly yielded several seven-foot-tall skeletons. And a long-forgotten collection of old photos found at the Catalina Island Museum in 2012 included one which shows an eight-and-a-half foot-tall skeleton with six fingers.

Some of these anomalous Channel Islands skeletons were reportedly shipped to the Smithsonian Institution, but the latter claims to have no knowledge of them. [For other examples of the Smithsonian's chronic amnesia in such matters, see "Is the Smithsonian Suppressing History?" in the May/June 2013 issue of TBR.]

New York state was evidently the scene of frequent large-scale warfare in ancient times. According to one local history:

> We are told of a tradition which asserts that a destructive war was waged in this section of the country with such fury and determination on each side that practically all the warriors were slaughtered. Erie County has yielded a vast store of ancient spear points, war hatchets and other weapons that seem too large for an average-sized man to wield. Similar discoveries have been made in Ontario County, where skeletons of an early age, including many of unusual size, have been found.[9]

A History of Jefferson County, New York, published in 1878, states:

> One of the most conclusive evidences of ancient military conflict occurs in Rutland. On [a] summit [is] an oval embankment and ditch with several gateways. Along the ditch in several places have been found great numbers of skeletons, almost entirely of males, lying in great confusion, as if they had been slain defending it. Among these bones were those of a man of colossal size.[10]

One 19th-century antiquarian described the mass burial he discovered in western New York state as follows:

> Large quantities of human bones have been found, on opening the earth, of an extraordinary size. On being exposed to the air, they soon molder away, which denotes the great length of time since their interment.
>
> The disorderly manner in which these bones were found, commixed and mingled with every trait of confusion, show them to have been deposited by a conquering enemy, and not by friends, who would have lain them in a more deferential mode.[11]

A 19th-century county history described the discovery of another mass burial near Cambria, N.Y.:

Giant Skeletons

Folk traditions of North America's Ottawa, Ojibwa and Pottawatomie Indians relate that their ancestors formed an alliance to kill "the white giants," the Yam-Ko-Desh. Numbers of these exceptionally tall "People of the Prairie" had been "thicker than the leaves on a tree." "Long ago, our fathers and our grandfathers killed off the giant Azgens, a white people from the Eastern Sea," Black Fish, chief of the Shawnees at Chillicothe, told Thomas Bullitt, a representative of Colonial Virginia, in 1773. The Yam-Ko-Desh and Azgens are referred to by archaeologists as the Adena, after an Ohio plantation where their unique skeletons were first scientifically recognized. Burial 54 in West Virginia's Cresap Mound belonged to an Adena man of remarkable height: just over seven feet. The largest Adena woman so far discovered was six feet, eight inches tall.

> The top of the pit was covered with slabs of sandstone and was 24 feet square. They dug down at one extremity and, from their calculations, they deduced that at least 4,000 souls had perished in one great massacre. In one skull, two flint arrowheads were found, and many had the appearance of having been fractured and cleft open by a sudden blow. One hundred and fifty persons a day visited this spot and carried off the bones. They are now nearly all gone. Some of the bones found were of unusual size.[12]

Farther to the west, a local history published in 1879 described a series of discoveries made in conjunction with the investigation of some ancient earthen fortifications of unknown origin in Huron and Erie counties in Ohio:

> Near these forts were mounds which were found to contain human bones promiscuously thrown together, as if a large number of bodies had been buried at one time. The skull bones, when found entire, were shown to be larger than those of the present race, and all exhibited marks that would indicate that life had been taken in deadly combat.[13]

A 1916 history of Hardin County, Ohio described a large earthen mound that once stood in the area:

> At first it was thought the Indians had it for a burying ground, but the Indians knew nothing of the bodies buried there. In 1856, when a railroad was built, this mound was ruthlessly torn to pieces for the purpose of furnishing ballast for the track. While the excavation was going on, more than 300 skeletons were dug up, most of which were dumped with the gravel on the railroad track. A few of the bones were saved, some of them being gigantic in size.[14]

Evidence of large ancient battles also turned up in the part of Pennsylvania situated between Ohio and western New York state. We learn the following from an 1884 history of Erie County, Pennsylvania:

> When the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad was in process of construction, the laborers dug into a great mass of bones. From the haphazard way in which they were thrown together, it is surmised that a terrible battle must have taken place in the vicinity at some day so far distant that not even a tradition of the event has been preserved.[15]

The following year (1885), a newspaper described the recent discovery of what may have been mass battle casualties deposited near Erie:

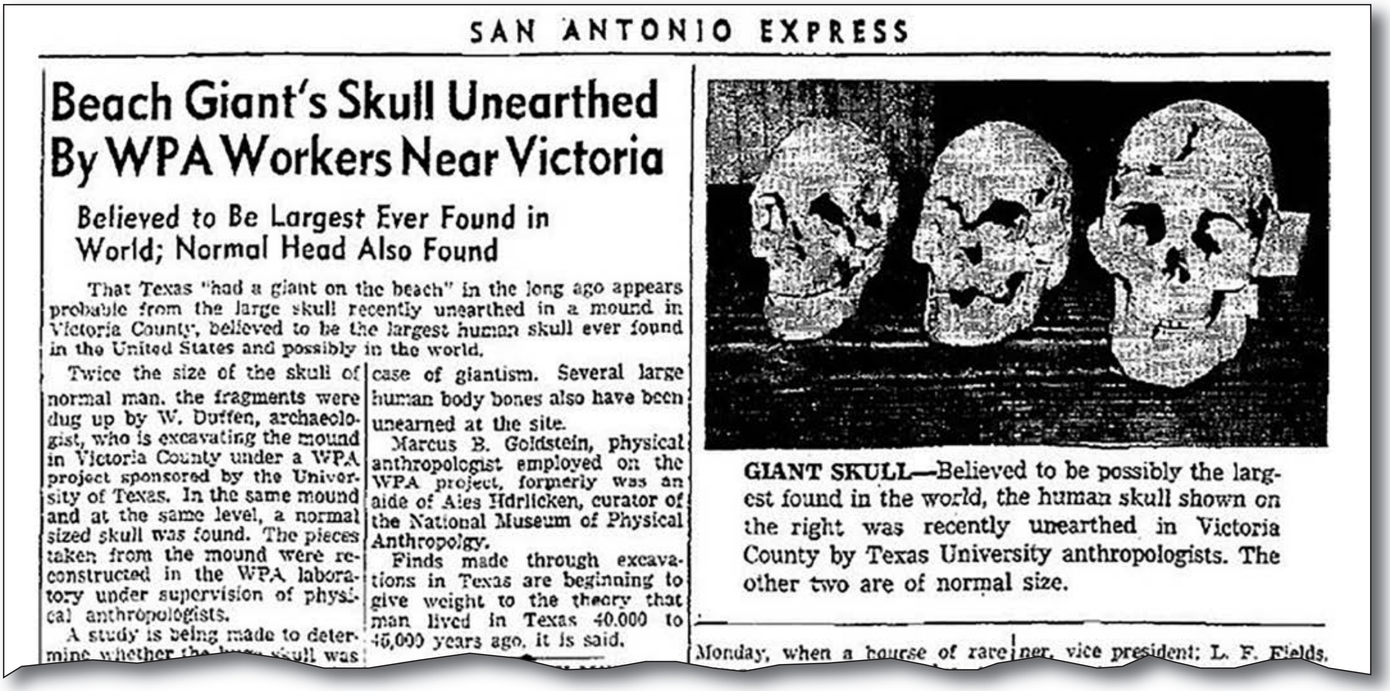
> Some workmen came upon the entrance of a cave and, on entering it, found heaps of human bones within. Many skeletons were complete, and specimens of the find were brought out and exhibited to the naturalists and archaeologists of the neighborhood. It was at first conjectured that the remains were those of soldiers killed in battle with the Indians that abounded in the vicinity during the last century, but the size of the skulls and length of the leg bones dispelled that theory. So far, about 150 giant skeletons of powerful proportions have been exhumed.[16]

Next to the big battlefield in Oklahoma mentioned at the start of this article, the largest military engagement on North American soil was probably the one fought in another Plains state, North Dakota. The following report appeared in an 1883 issue of *Scientific American* magazine:

> Two miles from Mandan, on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart and Missouri Rivers, says the local newspaper *The Pioneer*, is an old cemetery of fully 100 acres in extent filled with the bones of a giant race. This vast city of the dead lies just east of the Fort Lincoln road.
>
> The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and covered with several feet of earth. In many places, mounds from eight to 10 feet high and some of them 100 feet or more in length have been thrown up and are filled with bones, broken pottery vases of various bright-colored flint and agates. The pottery is of a dark material, beautifully decorated, delicate in finish and as light as wood, showing the work of a people skilled in the arts and possessed of a high state of civilization.
>
> This has evidently been a grand battlefield where thousands of men and horses have fallen. Nothing like a systematic or intelligent exploration has been made, as only little holes, two or three feet in depth, have been dug in some of the mounds. But many parts of anatomy of man and beast and beautiful specimens of broken pottery and other curiosities have been found in these feeble efforts at excavation.
>
> Five miles above Mandan, on the opposite side of the Missouri, is another vast cemetery, as yet unexplored. We asked an aged Indian what his people knew of these ancient graveyards. He answered: “Me know nothing about them. They were here before the Red Man.”[17]

THEORIES

Possible theories to account for America’s mysterious ancient battlefields include internecine warfare among American Indians on a scale unknown heretofore, a civil war among people who migrated to America from the Middle East before the time of Christ, and a war of extermination waged by Indians against a now-forgotten non-Indian people.



SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS

Beach Giant's Skull Unearthed By WPA Workers Near Victoria

Believed to Be Largest Ever Found in World; Normal Head Also Found

That Texas "had a giant on the beach" in the long ago appears probable from the large skull recently unearthed in a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and possibly in the world.

Twice the size of the skull of normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffen, archaeologist, who is excavating the mound in Victoria County under a WPA project sponsored by the University of Texas. In the same mound and at the same level, a normal sized skull was found. The pieces taken from the mound were reconstructed in the WPA laboratory under supervision of physical anthropologists.

A study is being made to determine whether the [illegible] skull was case of giantism. Several large human body bones also have been unearned at the site.

Marcus B. Goldstein, physical anthropologist employed on the WPA project, formerly was an aide of Ales Hdrlicken, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropolgy.

Finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that man lived in Texas 40.000 to 45,000 years ago, it is said.

GIANT SKULL—Believed to be possibly the largest found in the world, the human skull shown on the right was recently unearthed in Victoria County by Texas University anthropologists. The other two are of normal size.

Monday, when a bourse of rare ner, vice president: L. F. Fields,

A newspaper article from 1940 reveals that a giant-sized skull was found in Texas. The article says: "Beach Giant Skull Unearthed By WPA Workers Near Victoria Believed to Be Largest Ever Found in World; Normal Head Also Found." The article also stated: "That Texas had a giant in the beach in the long ago appears probable from the large skull unearthed on a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and probably in the world. … Twice the size of the skull of a normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffen, archeologist, who is excavating the mound under a WPA project sponsored by the University of Texas." Notice the huge jaw.

A variation of the latter theory is suggested by the presence of much larger than average human remains found at a number of these battle sites. Native American oral history is replete with stories of their ancestors encountering, battling and frequently committing genocide against a race of non-Indians who inhabited the land before them. (See "Why American Indian Activists Should Listen to Their Ancestors" in the November/December 2012 issue of TBR.)

It's also conceivable that more than one of these theories is correct. In other words, the discoveries described in this article may not all have the same explanation. One theory may be responsible for some cases and a second for others. Or, perhaps, there's an entirely different, unforeseen explanation. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, November 28, 1897.

2 *The Lost Worlds of Ancient America: Compelling Evidence of Ancient Immigrants, Lost Technologies, and Places of Power*, Frank Joseph (Ed.). Red Wheel Publishers, 2012

3 *Treasure*, November 1976.

4 Ibid.

5 *Davenport Daily Republican*, June 21, 1898.

6 *Newark Daily Advocate*, July 12, 1897.

7 *Bruce Herald*, September 3, 1901.

8 www.mysteriousuniverse.org.

9 *Geography of the Book of Mormon* by E. Cecil McGavin. Literary Licensing, LLC, 2012.

10 *History of Jefferson County, New York: With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. Samuel W. Durant. L.H. Everts & Co., 1878.

11 *American Antiquities: Discoveries in the West* by Josiah Priest. Hayriver Press; Reprinted edition (December 1, 2005).

12 *History of Niagara County, New York: With Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery, Private Residences, Public Buildings, Fine Blocks, and Important Manufactorie and Portraits of Old Pioneers and Prominent Residents*. Sanford & Co., 1878.

13 *History of Huron and Erie County, Ohio: With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers* by Lewis Cass Aldrich. D. Mason & Co. Publishers, 1889.

14 *A Twentieth Century History of Hardin County* by Minie Ichler Kohler. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1910.

15 *History of Erie County, Pennsylvania* by Samuel Penniman. Warner, Beers & Co. Publishing, 1884.

16 *Daily Victoria Standard*, July 7, 1885.

17 *Scientific American*, 48:296.

Philip Rife is an historian who has authored many books including *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know*, *The Goliath Conspiracy* and *It Didn't Start With Roswell: 50 Years of Amazing UFO Crashes, Close Encounters and Coverups*. Rife has contributed many articles to TBR over the years. Check out the yearly index at the back of every TBR November/December issue for more.

The Astounding Mathematics of Egypt's Great Pyramid

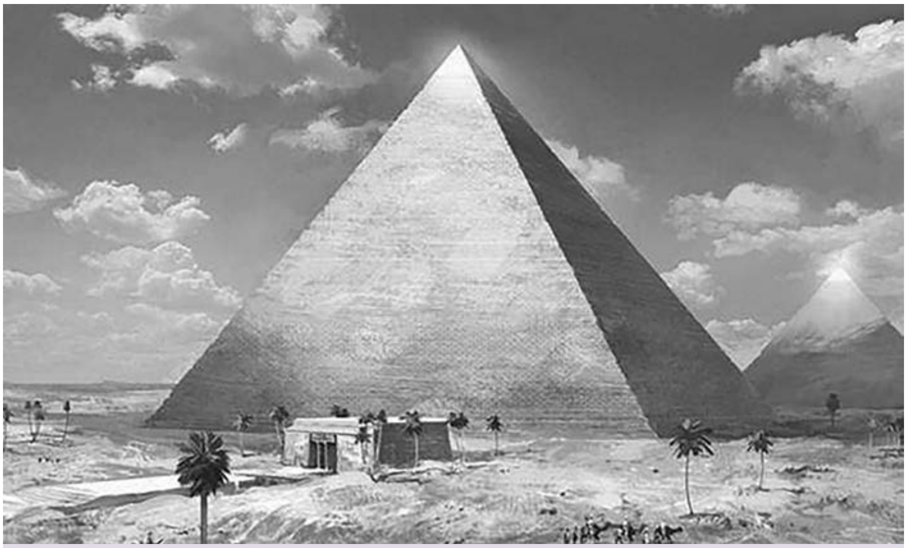
The incredible precision and mathematics present in the Great Pyramid and other ancient Egyptian structures still baffle mainstream archaeologists and historians

By Marc Roland

Certain facts about ancient civilizations are so mind-boggling, mainstream archaeologists refuse to even consider them. And why not? Doing so would call into question everything upon which their professional careers are based. A single, powerful truth contradicting generally accepted assumptions can topple their academic house of cards. Sometimes, a particularly potent revelation will even knock alternative investigators back on their heels. A case in point is the simple comparison of two incontrovertible, verifiable data points.

The first is a basic geographical measurement of the Great Pyramid, at the Giza Plateau: 29.9792458 Degrees North.[1] The other is the speed of light in a vacuum: 299,792,458 meters per second.[2]

This remarkable numerical parallel suggests two possibilities. Either this is an incredible, fortuitous accident or native Dynastic Egyptians deliberately encoded their understanding of the speed of light into the Great Pyramid's northern alignment, even though such knowledge is not supposed to have become available for more than another 50 centuries.



Artist's reconstruction of the Great Pyramid with the Pyramid of Khafre in the background as both appeared more than 45 centuries ago.

Regarding the first alternative, while meaningful coincidences are at least theoretically limitless, odds against the duplication of a nine-digit number—especially one representing, in either case, such high significance—seem beyond all realistic probabilities of random chance. Although Dynastic Egyptians were among the most intellectually gifted people in human history, nothing about them so much as implies that light speed ever occurred to them, nor did they possess the slightest means to measure such a scientific phenomenon.

The speed of light was officially discovered 161 years ago by the French physicist Jean Foucault (1819-1868) using a rotating mirror

While being built, the Great Pyramid was oriented to Vega, which was then the North Star, thereby dating the structure to the very outset of Dynastic civilization, not, as officially contended, many hundreds of years later.

to make his correct determination within accuracy of 0.6%.[3] Only as recently as 1983, however, was it standardized at 299,792,458 meters per second, precisely the same number of degrees in the Great Pyramid's geographical location.[4] The most important, thorough, and mathematically rigorous examination of this historical peculiarity was conducted by Robin James Spivey, a science researcher at the University of Wales, Bangor, United Kingdom, in August 2016. Spivey wrote:

> The Great Pyramid's conspicuous speed of light latitude is no accident, not only providing a natural basis for the cubit/meter ratio, but also approximating the speed-of-light latitude in *radians* [a unit of angle equal to an angle at the center of a circle, whose arc is equal in length to the radius]. It also emerges that the metric length of the cubit represents the speed of light on conversion from radians to degrees. By relating cubits to meters and days to seconds, this mighty monument quite deliberately encodes the value of "c" [light speed], figuratively permitting the conversion of energy to mass. There can be very little remaining doubt that the speed of light was accurately known in antiquity.

Spivey goes on to point out that the "pyramids of Giza are aligned within 0.05 of True North."[5] Dr. John DeSalvo, in his definitive book on the subject, describes the unique exactitude of this alignment:

> The [Great] Pyramid is oriented to True North with a greater accuracy than any monument, astronomical site or any other known building in the world. [True North is the direction along our planet's surface towards the geographic North Pole or True North Pole.] Today, the most accurate north-oriented structure is the Paris Observatory, which is six minutes of a degree off True North. The Great Pyramid of Giza is only three minutes of a degree off True North. When first built, the Great Pyramid may have been perfectly oriented.[6]

As long ago as 1973, Walter Sullivan, a science writer for *The New York Times*, wondered why "the entire structure [the Great Pyramid] is twisted slightly to the west." Citing an article by G.S. Pawley of Edinburgh University in Scotland and N. Abrahamson at Denmark's Aahrus University, Sullivan writes that "the deviation is too great to be accidental."[7] In fact, the joints between adjacent blocks fit together with optical precision and less than 1/15 of

As first noticed in 1973 by American anthropologist James J. Hurtak, the Great Pyramid, together with its two companions—the Pyramids of Khafre and Menkaure—was laid out to parallel the Constellation of Orion.

an inch (0.508 cm) in the Great Pyramid. Its 13-square-acre platform was originally leveled to within one half inch, an unparalleled feat of precision construction, and extraordinary on so vast a scale, yet typical of numerous details still in evidence throughout the entire structure. Its ancient builders would not, therefore, have allowed for an anomalous three-minutes-of-a-degree error discrepancy.

"This has led to a theory in the current issue of the journal *Science*," wrote Sullivan, "that North, as observed from Giza, when the pyramid was built 45 centuries ago, was not the same as today." Sullivan continued:

> At the time the Pyramid was built, because of the precession of the equinoxes (a slow wobble of the Earth's spin-axis), Vega was the North Star, some 30 degrees above the horizon, and thus ideally situated for sighting by surveyors. In building so large a structure, distant reference points were needed by the surveyors. Stars were the obvious answer … "There is no way of aligning to a point just off True North," according to Pawley and Abrahamson. Hence, it is assumed that celestial objects were used to establish a north south east west orientation.[8]

As Vega inexorably drifted away from True North, the Great Pyramid progressively lost its orientation to it, while another star, called Thuban, almost exactly pinpointed the celestial pole's position by 2,787 B.C. In other words, construction of the Great Pyramid had to have taken place when the earlier star, Vega, to which the structure was aligned, still served as the Pole Star, and not the later Thuban. The Great Pyramid's geographic north alignment was pushed off three minutes of a degree, as Vega incrementally departed from its North Star position, until replaced by Thuban. This occurred nearly two centuries before orthodox scholars insist that the Pyramid was supposedly built around 2,500 B.C. More importantly, it provides us with a timeframe for the actual creation of the Great Pyramid, based on its relationship with Vega, which reigned as the North Star from 12,000 to 5,000 years ago.

In this accurate model of Nabta Playa, its outer ring of 24 monoliths (the number of hours in a day, twice the number of months in a year or "houses" in the Zodiac, etc.) define it as the world's oldest known celestial observatory.

The earlier period seems highly unlikely for any pyramid building to have taken place in view of present archaeological understanding of Egypt. The Nile Delta was then inhabited by sparse populations of primitive foragers, hunter-gatherers, and fishermen living in small huts partly dug into the ground. The natives made simple, undecorated pottery, and used crude stone tools for defleshing animal hides and other basic survival tasks. Not much of an organized society is suggested by the material evidence of the time.

By the mid-5th millennium B.C., however, the first large, well-ordered villages were flourishing 700 miles to the south, at an area known today as Nabta Playa, in what is now the Nubian Desert. It was in this formerly cooler and wetter human and animal habitation zone that the world's earliest documented astronomical observatory was set up in a circle of standing stones oriented to the trio of stars in Orion's Belt, the same constellation many centuries later associated, collectively, with Giza's three major pyramids. This important alignment—along with orientations to the summer solstice, Arcturus, Sirius and Alpha Centauri—were current at Nabta Playa between 6,400 B.C. and 4,900 B.C.[9]

Aided by the Nabta Playa stone circle's calendrical information, advances in agriculture and irrigation spawned a burgeoning population characterized by the development of innovative amenities, such as finely woven linen, elegant furniture of cedar wood imported from Lebanon, beautifully crafted tableware, dishes, cups, bowls, vases, figurines and combs. Evolution from proto-civilization to a full-blown civilization morphed circa 3,650 B.C. to 3,300 B.C. through a related transitional culture referred to by archaeologists as the Gerzean for its introduction of written hieroglyphs, use of long-distance sailing ships and political organization of the entire Nile Valley into various administrative *nomes* based on local geographic and demographic considerations. This period of growing material achievement led directly to the unification of these different governorships into a single kingdom. Egypt's First Dynasty arose in 3,273 B.C., 486 years before Vega abdicated its place as the North Star.

It was then that the Great Pyramid was most likely built, at least in part, as an act of political unification through the monumental assertion of state power. The earliest known depiction of Giza's three major pyramids appears in black pigment against the typically orange background of a large Gerzean pot on public display at Upper Egypt's Luxor Museum and dates to before 3,200 B.C. Given the social circumstances of that period, the Great Pyramid could not have come into being at any other time. Only by the final centuries of the 4th millennium B.C. did Egypt attain the applied science, material wherewithal, standardized weights and measures, organized labor, communal cooperation and central governmental authority demanded by the successful completion of the most spectacular structure in human history.

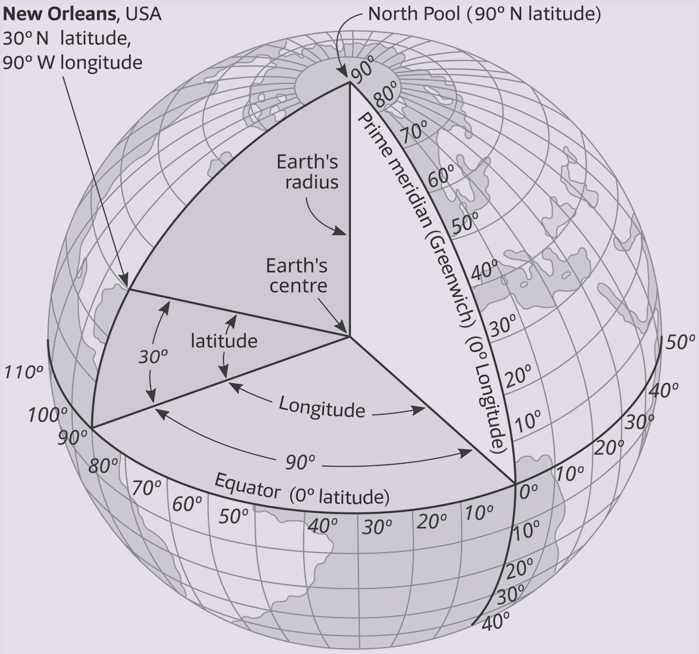
The Great Pyramid comprises more than 2.5 million limestone and granite blocks, weighing between two and 70 tons each, for a total weight of approximately 6 million tons and a volume of 90 million cubic feet, making it the largest manmade construction on Earth. Imagining that these mind-boggling requirements were met before the First Dynasty is akin to arguing that New York City's Empire State Building was made by the Lenape Indians, who resided in Manhattan for many generations before modern Europeans arrived. The Great Pyramid could only have arisen from a large, well-organized population prosperous enough to support leaders already in possession of the scientific understanding and technological know-how needed to carry out such an enormous project.

These out-sized though essential prerequisites did not exist until the last centuries of the 4th millennium B.C. In short, the Great Pyramid lacked any cultural context before the Egyptians had the means to build it. The structure might have required two decades of labor, preceded by more years of planning and organization. The undertaking began as early as the consolidation of the Egyptian state, when Dynastic civilization came into full flower by 3,273 B.C. Sometime after the turn of the 3rd millennium B.C., Vega was either no longer the Pole Star or was discernibly moving away from True North. Only this can explain why the Great Pyramid is three minutes of a degree off True North: because its builders used Vega (which was the Pole Star during Egypt's late pre-Dynastic and early Dynastic periods), not the later Thuban, (which only took over as the Pole Star by 2,787 B.C.) to perfectly orient the Pyramid with True North. During all the millennia since then, precession has degraded that original alignment. Factoring in this gradual change places construction of the Great Pyramid around 3,200 B.C., with the foundation of the First Dynasty, i.e., at the very start of Egyptian history.

Whether the structure was made then or seven centuries later is more significant than might be assumed. Its appearance at the inauguration of Pharaonic Egypt is more credible as a political act—the public embodiment of a powerful, new state—than its relatively anomalous creation in, as most archaeologists believe, the 4th Dynasty, merely to entertain the speculative funeral arrangements of one man.

This conventional assumption has, in any case, been long debunked by not only a total lack of corroborative evidence to support such a hypothesis, but especially by the Great Pyramid's own narrow and restrictive interior spaces, physically incapable as they were of accommodating any mortuary services, particularly those of a king.

Encoding the speed of light in their structure was not the pyramid builders' only agenda. That each



The Earth's Prime Meridian is the same angle—+51 degrees—as Egypt's Great Pyramid.

side rises at an angle of 51.5 degrees to the apex is no less deliberate. For example, the Prime Meridian divides our planet into Eastern and Western hemispheres, just as the equator divides it into Northern and Southern halves. During 1884, the Prime Meridian was identified for the first time in modern history at Greenwich, London's Royal Observatory. Crosshairs in the eyepiece of its "Transit Circle Telescope," then the largest on Earth, precisely defined Longitude Zero Degrees for the world. Where longitude is the distance east or west of this Prime Meridian line, latitude is measured by the distance north or south of the equator.

Latitude and longitude are divided into degrees, minutes and seconds, with 60 minutes in a degree and 60 seconds in a minute. Greenwich lies at latitude 51 degrees 28 minutes 38 seconds North.[10] The identical angle (minus a two-minute difference) was incorporated into the Great Pyramid's 51.5-degree angle 50 centuries before British astronomers made the same determination through the most powerful telescope available to them.

"Giza lies at the intersection of the world's lengthiest great circle (13,642 kilometers)," Spivey points out, "and the world's lengthiest parallel over land (12,734 kilometers). It lies at the intersection of the longest great circle traversing neither sea nor ocean," i.e., at the precise center of the world's land mass.

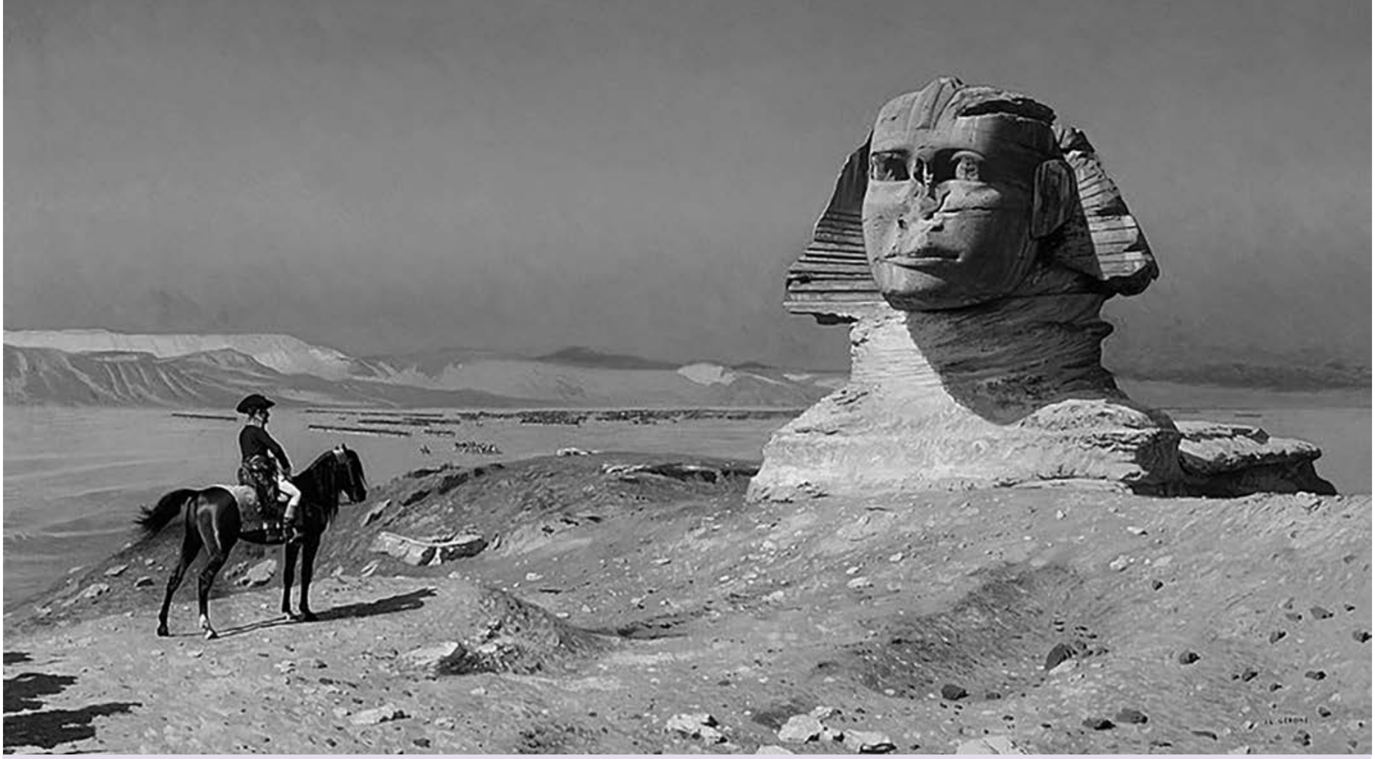
"Its scaling reflects the size of the Earth and its rotation rate," he concluded.[11]

Clearly, the ancient Egyptians accurately measured the globe more than five millennia ahead of their time and they applied this knowledge in ways still being discovered. For example, the Great Pyramid's 51.5-degree angle also compares with 51.1789 degrees North, the latitude of England's foremost megalithic site which, like its counterpart on the Giza Plateau, is oriented to the Constellation Orion, "the Heavenly Overlord of Stonehenge."[12] Implied here is an enigmatic relationship between these two extraordinary structures, separated by 3,500 miles, though roughly contemporaneous: The Great Pyramid was most likely built within 30 years after Egyptian unification in 3,273 B.C., perhaps two centuries before Phase One work began on the Salisbury Plain's megalithic observatory.

Less distant spatial relationships are better known. The Great Pyramid and its slightly smaller counterpart (the so-called "Khafre Pyramid") together form the Egyptian hieroglyph for "horizon"—appropriately enough, but only when viewed from the Temple of the Sphinx one day each year, at sunrise of the summer solstice. This deliberate alignment caused the Great Sphinx to be venerated as *Horemakhet*, "Horus of the Horizon," during the New Kingdom (1,570 B.C. to 1,069 B.C.), proving that its solstice orientation was still observed by Egyptians more than 2,000 years after the monument's solar conjunction had been set in place.[13] These unquestionably deliberate celestial links connecting the Giza Plateau's foremost features prove they were conceived and built as individual parts of a larger whole. They suggest, too, that the Great Sphinx predates its associated structures, all of them measurably interconnected and aligned from its position.

Long before humans came on the scene, an inland sea gradually receded from covering the Giza Plateau and all of northern Egypt, forming a shallow lagoon above a shoal and coral reef, about 50 million years ago. Eventually, the lagoon dried up, leaving carbonate mud to petrify and become a bedrock outcropping from which the massive masterpiece was sculpted. Consequently, visible impact scars of water erosion on the Sphinx enclosure (mostly the west wall) were made during this much earlier and wetter period and cannot tell us

The Great Pyramid was originally oriented foursquare to the Primary Cardinal Directions.



Jean-Leon Gerome's 1886 painting *Bonaparte devant le Sphinx*, "Bonaparte Before the Sphinx." Ancient Egyptians referred to the Great Sphinx as *Se-shep-ankh*, the "Living Image" of a natural catastrophe from which their ancestors escaped to the Nile Delta. It was there they built this enduring monument to their survival in Egypt, according to the author.

when the Great Sphinx was carved.

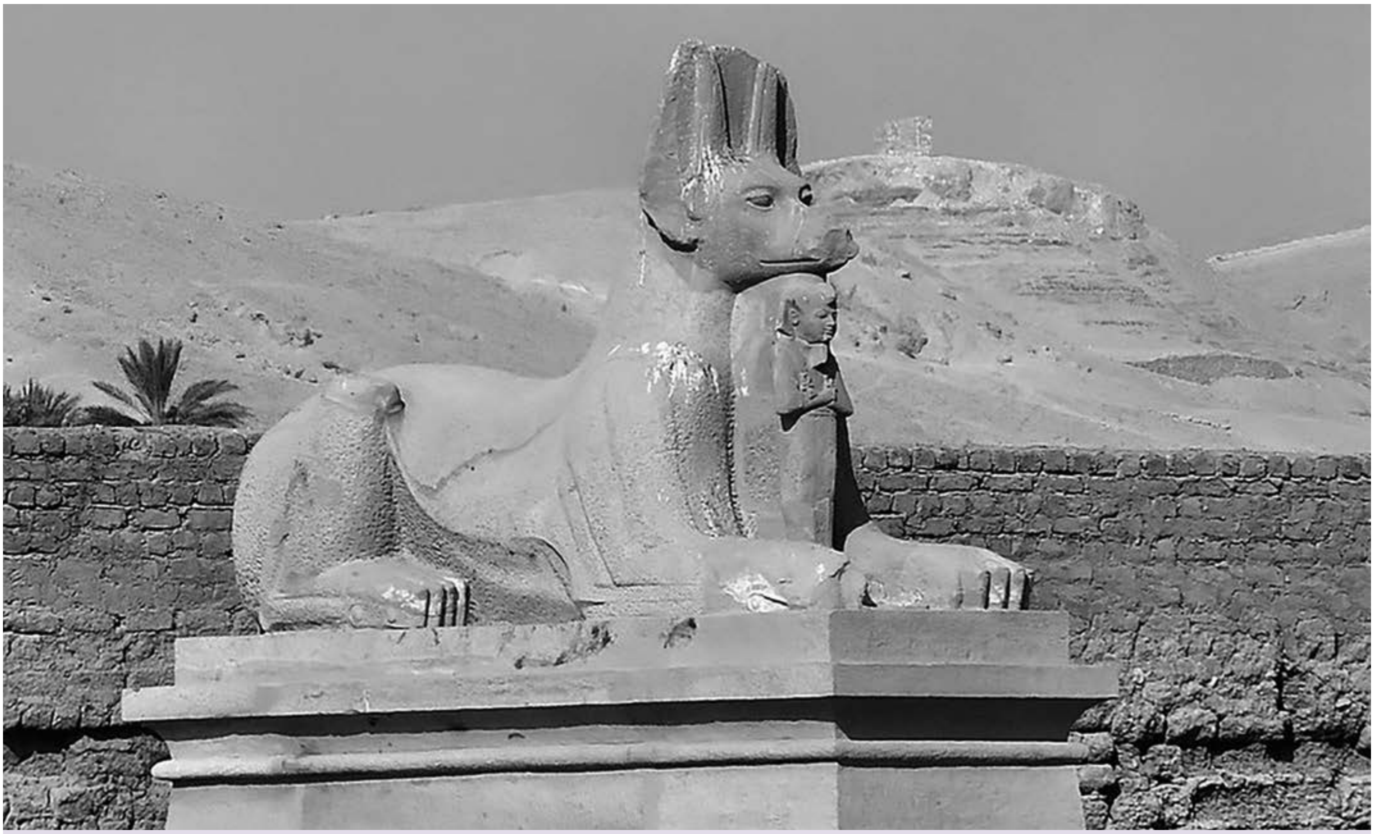
Sphinx is not, moreover, an Egyptian term, but Greek for something entwined or bound together, combining various elements drawn from a man's head on a lion's body. Egyptians knew it as *Se-shep-ankh*, or the "Living Image" of the Great Deluge. The 15th-century Moslem scholar Makritzi, relying on far older source materials, told how a "fire was to proceed from the sign of Leo and consume the world," followed by a disastrous flood.[14] According to the medieval Egyptian Coptic historian Masudi, the cataclysm that the builder of the Great Pyramid, a master architect named Surid, was warned against emanated from Leo, the same constellation, it would appear, memorialized in the lion-bodied Great Sphinx.[15]

Masudi drew his information from the *Abou Hormeis*, a 9th-century Arabic translation of an early Dynastic Egyptian document, which recorded that "the Deluge was to take place when the heart of the Lion entered the first minute of the head of Cancer."[16] These leonine indications describe the direction in the sky from whence the disaster came, rather than the time in which it took place. As such, the Great Sphinx sprawling before the Great Pyramid is, in fact, symbolic of the same constellation and associated with a world-class inundation caused by an asteroid or comet collision with the Earth, resulting in a cataclysmic tsunami or flood.

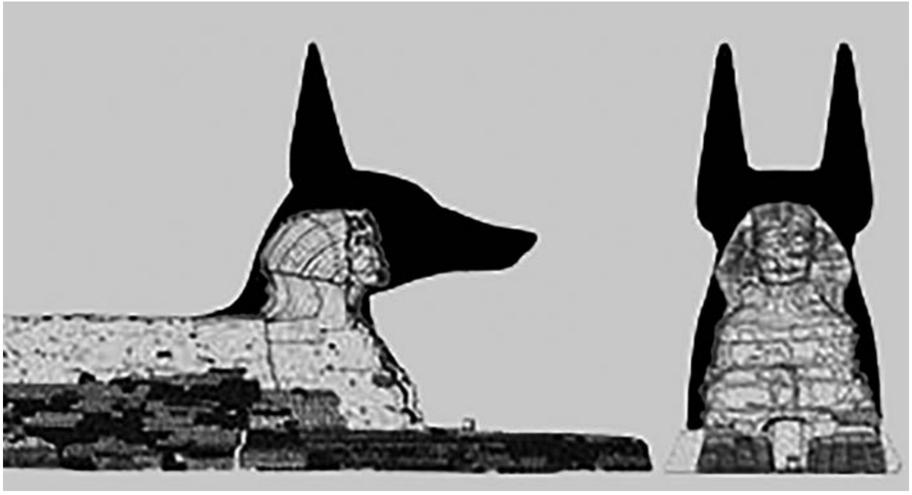
In *Gods of Eden*, author Andrew Collins shows how the Great Sphinx would have been perfectly oriented to the rising of the Constellation Leo as the vernal equinox dawned on March 21, 9,220 B.C.[17] This is the same period described by the Egyptian high-priest Sonchis of Saïs for the inundation of Atlantis, as cited by Plato in his mid-4th century B.C. dialogue the *Kritias*. Intriguingly, Plato wrote that the central citadel of Atlantis was 440 cubits, or 756 feet—precisely the same dimensions for the base of Egypt's Great Pyramid.[18]

It would appear, then, that the lion-like monument was identified with the Constellation Leo. Its alignment to the stellar configuration on the first day of spring suggests human survival and rebirth at the Nile Delta following the Atlantean calamity. The ancient sources describing such an event have been recently confirmed by British geophysicists according to a new study in the journal *Nature Ecology & Evolution*. Studying a Middle Stone Age site Star Carr in North Yorkshire, England, they found the first evidence for a far-ranging natural catastrophe that abruptly dropped world temperatures between 10 and 4 degrees Celsius, circa 9,220 B.C., the same year of the Great Sphinx's solar alignment.[19]

The quick freeze was immediately followed by global warming sufficient to defrost the glaciers in a melt-water pulse, unleashing towering floods that elevated the planet's sea levels 25 feet within the next 160 years. These disastrous conditions represented an extinction event for various animal



Some scholars now believe the first configuration of the Great Sphinx may have been in the shape of a recumbent canine, signifying the god of the Underworld, Anubis, as suggested by references made by the *Egyptian Book of the Dead*. Above is a surviving Anubis statue in Egypt. Below is an artist's rendering of a canine form laid over top of the Sphinx as it appears today.



species, such as giant ground sloths, mammoths and short-faced bears, thus confirming cataclysmic significance associated with the Sphinx in antiquity. The cataclysm it memorializes was occasioned by a comet collision with the Earth falling out of the northwestern sky, i.e., "when the heart of the Lion entered the first minute of the head of Cancer," as recorded by the *Abou Hormeis*. Hence, the carved rendering of the Great Sphinx as the Constellation Leo.

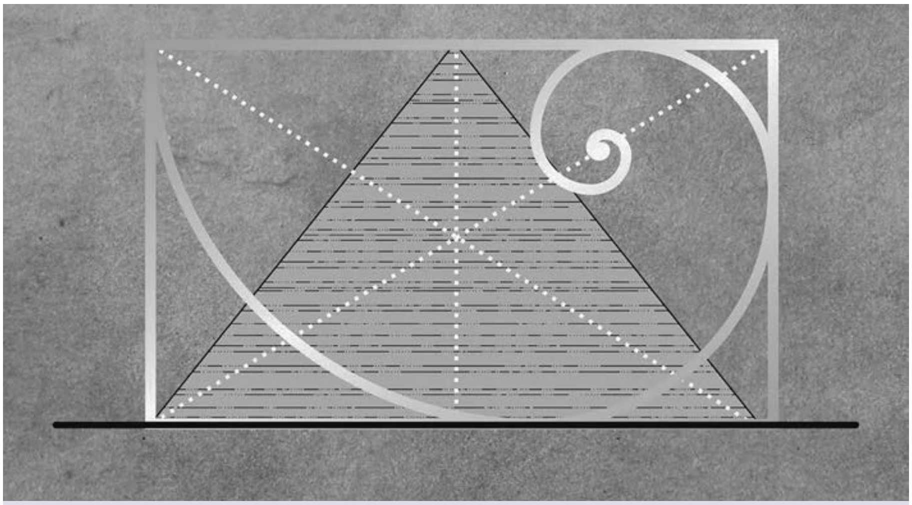
Although originally thus depicted as a lion, the 1,400-year-old Koran refers to the monument as dog-headed Anubis, God of the Afterlife, protecting the Great Pyramid by "laying at the entrance with feet out-stretched."[20] This characterization conforms with the ancient Egyptians' own generic word for a sphinx of any kind, great or small: *hu*, meaning "guardian." The ancient *Egyptian Book of the Dead*'s "Text of Unas" seems to similarly identify the Great Sphinx with the god Anubis: "Oh, you who have lain down, you Apuat!"[21]

Revered in ancient Egyptian myth by the title *Apuat*—"the Opener of the Way from the West," or simply the "Westerner"—Anubis was said to have "written annals from before the Flood" prior to the sinking of his island-home in the distant West, "beyond the 12th bow," i.e., outside the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic Ocean.[22] Afterward, he arrived at the Nile Delta for the establishment of his mystery-cult.

Thanks to British historical researcher Robert Temple, we learn that the oldest known title bestowed upon Anubis was "Lord of Rostau," and the name by which early Dynastic Egyptians referred to the Giza Plateau was *Rostau*. This quite clearly identifies Anubis with the Great Sphinx. They also referred to the god as "Anubis on his Hill," Temple notes, another apparent connection between this deity and the Giza Plateau.[23]

How, then, are we to reconcile this canine Sphinx with its leonine descriptions? As cited by Collins, it was originally carved as a lion oriented to the sunrise on the first day of spring, in 9,220 B.C., because that date corresponded with the comet-generated Deluge of more than 11,000 years ago. When, after the passage of 57 centuries, the Nile Delta *nome*s began pulling themselves together, while the Giza pyramids were being planned for alignment with the Great Sphinx, a stone drainage ditch was built to channel rainwater away from the sunken compound surrounding it. According to Matthew Sibson, the British producer of "Ancient Architects," independent geologist Colin Reader found "that the Sphinx enclosure was first dug out in the late pre-Dynastic period, a theory that satisfies the known archaeology of Giza, the geological observations, and also the climatic data."[24]

In the process of re-purposing the Sphinx to a figure guarding the Khafre Pyramid, the original lion head was re-carved into that of a jackal or dog, transforming the Great Sphinx from a Great Flood memorial into a monument of protective Anubis.[25] Some 700 years later, the head was subjected to one more extreme makeover, when an Old Kingdom pharaoh (possibly Khafre in the 4th Dynasty) had it re-carved in his own likeness. But, as renowned Egyptologist Selim Hassan pointed out more than 80 years ago, "there is not one single contemporary inscription that connects the Sphinx with Khafre, so sound as it may appear, we must treat the evidence as circumstantial until such time as a lucky turn of the spade of the excavator will reveal to the world a definite reference to the erection of the Sphinx."[26] That "lucky turn of the spade" has not yet taken place.



Egypt's Great Pyramid embodies the Golden Section, a spiral design recurring throughout the harmonious patterns of natural forms and valued by ancient architects as the ideal and most desirable proportion.

More conventional archaeologists mistake the final transfiguration of the Great Sphinx into King Khafre with creation of the monument itself, which was already centuries old by then. That the Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid are not things in themselves, as the official narrative insists, but the centerpieces for a set of interrelating structures, was substantiated by physicist John Legon and Robert J. Cook, chief geologist at the Atlantic Richfield Company. Legon demonstrated that Giza's three major pyramids fit precisely within a rectangular perimeter formed by a basic modular unit of 1,000 cubits (1,833 feet), a harmonious arrangement beyond mere coincidence.[27] Giza's site-plan uniformity extends beyond the Plateau to include other structures, even many from the New Kingdom, all of them linked together by the Golden Ratio, also known as the Golden Triangle or Golden Section.

Rediscovered 45 centuries later by Leonardo da Vinci, who originated the name, the Golden Section is a spiral design in the canon of ancient geometry occurring throughout sacred architecture. Valued as the ideal and most desirable proportion, it is expressed in the harmonious patterns of natural forms, from a galaxy spiraling across outer space to bathtub water spiraling down a drain. Other examples include cosmic nebulae and the ratios between planetary orbits, a ram's horns, sea mollusks, the human fetus, heliotropism (a flower's movement following the path of the Sun), among countless others observed in nature. Removing the exterior wall of a nautilus shell exposes the Golden Section inside. This was the "Wind Jewel," personal emblem of Mesoamerica's "Feathered Serpent," a flood-hero who long ago brought the principles of civilization into the Gulf of Mexico from his sunken kingdom across the "Sunrise Sea," i.e., the Atlantic Ocean.

"The Pyramid's geometry,"

Spivey writes, "showcases both π (Pi) and the Golden Ratio."[28]

Temple noticed how:

> A shadow is cast by the second pyramid, known as the Pyramid of Khafre, upon the Great Pyramid at sunset on December 21. The shadow, if truncated by a vertical line running up the middle of the south face of the Great Pyramid, does actually form a Golden Triangle. There is actually a purposeful, slight indentation of a few inches in the construction in the side of the pyramid, discovered in measurements made by Petrie. The "apothegm," as geometers call such vertical designs, forms the right angle to transform the solstice shadow into a perfect Golden Triangle.[29]

That this shadow was thrown on the Great Pyramid by Khafre's pyramid each winter solstice to form "a perfect Golden Triangle" can hardly have been merely fortuitous, and further illustrates that all three major pyramids were built simultaneously as part of a unified plan, over which the Great Sphinx still holds court. ❖

The cramped interior spaces of Egypt's Great Pyramid disqualify it as the tomb of a pharaoh.

ENDNOTES:

1 Cole, J.H. "Determination of the Exact Size and Orientation of the Great Pyramid of Giza." *Survey of Egypt*. Paper No. 39. Cairo: Government Press, 1925.

2 Spence, John C.H. *Lightspeed: The Ghostly Aether and the Race to Measure the Speed of Light*. UK: Oxford University Press, 2019.

3 Tobin, William. *The Life and Science of Léon Foucault: The Man Who Proved the Earth Rotates*. MA: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

4 Spence, *op. cit.*

5 Spivey, Robin James. "The Great Pyramid's Conspicuous Speed of Light Latitude is No Accident." *ResearchGate*.net. Accessed July 13, 2022.

6 DeSalvo, John. *Decoding the Pyramids*. NY: Metro Books, 2008.

7 Sullivan, Walter. "Study of Pyramid Hints Shift on Earth." *The New York Times*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

8 Ibid.

9 Joseph, Frank. *Before Atlantis*. VT: Bear & Company, 2013.

10 Christie, William Henry Mahoney. *Introduction to the Astronomical Observations Made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich*. London: Palala Press, 2015.

11 Spivey, *op. cit.*

12 Burley, Paul. "Was Orion the Heavenly Overlord of Stonehenge?" *Ancient Origins*. Accessed July 13, 2022. Although the angle of the Great Pyramid is today 51.5 degrees, before its exterior was permanently damaged, the structure may have been originally closer to, if not precisely the same as, the Earth's Prime Meridian and the north latitude of Stonehenge. In 641 A.D., the Muslim conquerors of Egypt stripped Giza's foremost monument of its casing stones.

13 DeSalvo, *op. cit.*

14 Tompkins, Peter. *Secrets of the Great Pyramid*. CA: HarperCollins, 1978.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Collins, Andrew. *Gods of Eden*. VT: Bear & Company, 2002.

18 Plato. *Timaeus and Kritias*. Translated by Desmond Lee. NY: Penguin Books, 1977.

19 Strickland, Ashley. "11,000 Years Ago, Our Ancestors Survived Abrupt Climate Change." CNN. Accessed July 13, 2022.

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21 Budge, E.A. Wallis. *The Egyptian Book of the Dead: The Papyrus of Ani in the British Museum*. NY: Dover Publications, 1967.

22 Ions, Veronica. *Egyptian Mythology*. UK: Hamlyn Publishing Group, Ltd., 1968.

23 Temple, Robert. *The Sphinx Mystery*. VT: Bear and Company, 2009.

24 Sibson, Matthew. "Does the Great Sphinx 'Water Erosion' Date to the 4th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt." *Ancient Architects*. YouTube.com. Accessed July 13, 2022.

25 This is not to imply that the Great Sphinx can trace its origins back more than 11,000 years. On the contrary, the archaeological record for Egypt at this time is very sparse, establishing that human habitation there lacked the numbers and material culture for creating monumental structures of any kind. More likely, the 9,220 B.C. vernal equinox alignment of the Great Sphinx was known to the "Followers of Horus," described by the Ptolemaic Egyptian historian Manetho, as invaders of the Nile Delta, where they planted the seeds of civilization at some time in the deep past. These foreigners may have shared the Flood's date with native Egyptians, who much later incorporated it into the Great Sphinx's solar orientation, probably around 3,600 B.C., when pre-Dynastic civilization would have been sufficiently advanced to undertake the creation of such a large scale public project.

26 Hassan, Selim. *The Sphinx: Its History in the Light of Recent Excavations*. Cairo: Government Press, 1944.

27 Temple, *op. cit.*

28 Spivey, *op. cit.*

29 Temple, *op. cit.*

Pyramid Puzzles

By the TBR Staff

Egyptologists insist that the Great Pyramid was built by an Old Kingdom pharaoh known as Khufu for his final resting place. This despite the fact that they have known for years that his real tomb lies east of the Pyramid in which he was supposedly interred. Archaeologists established that the much smaller burial still bearing a royal cartouche with his name was never part of the original Pyramid complex. Discovery of Khufu's gravesite some distance from the Great Pyramid proves he was not entombed in it.

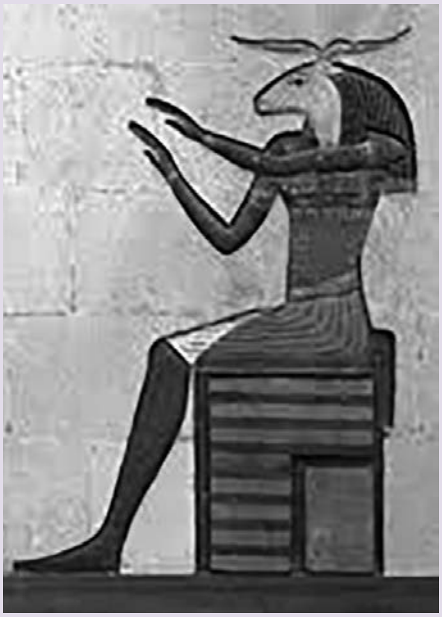
Surely, had Khufu been responsible for history's outstanding structure, his followers would have proudly listed its creation at the head of all his deeds. But, in stone tablets found near the close of the 19th century at the Giza Plateau by famed British archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie, their obituaries for King Khufu do not even mention the stupendous monument in passing. Quite an oversight if we are to believe that Khufu was its builder. The 26th Dynasty's so-called "Inventory Stele," which does indeed catalog Khufu's earlier achievements, does not credit him with commissioning the Great Pyramid. How, then, did he become associated with it?

King Khufu: Did he actually build the Great Pyramid or merely repair it?

An Old Kingdom name for the Great Pyramid was *Kheret-neter-Akhet-Khufu*—not a title of the 4th Dynasty king, but a variant of Khnemu, the divine "Molder," portrayed in temple art as a ram-headed man molding the first humans from moist clay at his spinning pottery wheel. On this same wheel, Khnemu fashioned the Cosmic Egg from which the universe was hatched. As such, he was among the most deeply ancient mythic concepts known in Egypt.

The Cosmic Egg was identified as an *omphalos*, the absolute center of the world, just as the Great Pyramid carrying Khnemu's name stands at the center of the Earth's landmass. The conception is reaffirmed by the god's occasional portrayal in votive statuettes as a figurine with four heads. They signified the four cardinal directions sprouting from his neck, thereby defining him as the center of the world. These details epitomize the Great Pyramid's position at the geographic center of the Earth, as underscored by its geodetic features.

"The accuracy of the surface of the Great Pyramid," observes researcher Robert Temple, "was equivalent to the accuracy of the grinding of an optical reflective mirror in a giant, modern telescope. The original (now largely destroyed) casing-stone sides of the structure have been compared in their precision to the mirror of the Mount Palomar Telescope. How were such feats accomplished?"



Khnemu, the Divine Molder, after whom the Great Pyramid was originally named.

Petrie similarly marveled at "an amount of accuracy equal to most modern opticians' straight edges of such a length displayed by the Great Pyramid." He was seconded a century later when author Peter Lemesurier observed in *The Great Pyramid Decoded* that its 21 acres of polished limestone outer casing "was leveled and honed to the standard accuracy normal in modern optical work."

In the 1970s, the Argentine physicist Jose Alvarez Lopez stated that it was physically impossible for the Great Pyramid to have been constructed without extremely accurate optical surveying techniques, such as those used in theodolites. These are instruments with a rotating telescope for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.

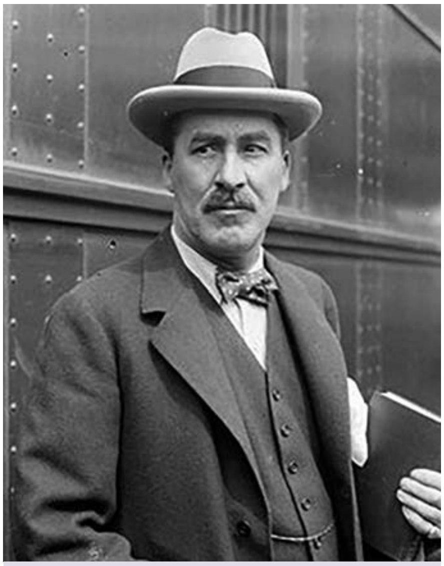
The first known theodolite was invented by the English mathematician Leonard Digges in 1571. The Great Pyramid was nonetheless clearly surveyed with early forms of optical surveying instruments that might be called proto-theodolites, more than 4,500 years ahead of their time. ❖

The King Tutankhamen Discovery Hoax

By Marc Roland

Archaeology's greatest secret is also among its oldest, less well-kept and most persistent scandals. Shortly after international hubbub generated by British archeologist Howard Carter's 1922 discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb—popularly known as King Tut—began to die down, scholars from various sciences and observers from around the world were beginning to have second thoughts about the so-called "Find of the Century."

As Matt Sibson, creator of the popular and responsible YouTube channel, "Ancient Architects," points out, "When you put the information together, when you logically look at the tomb of King Tut, something is clearly very wrong."



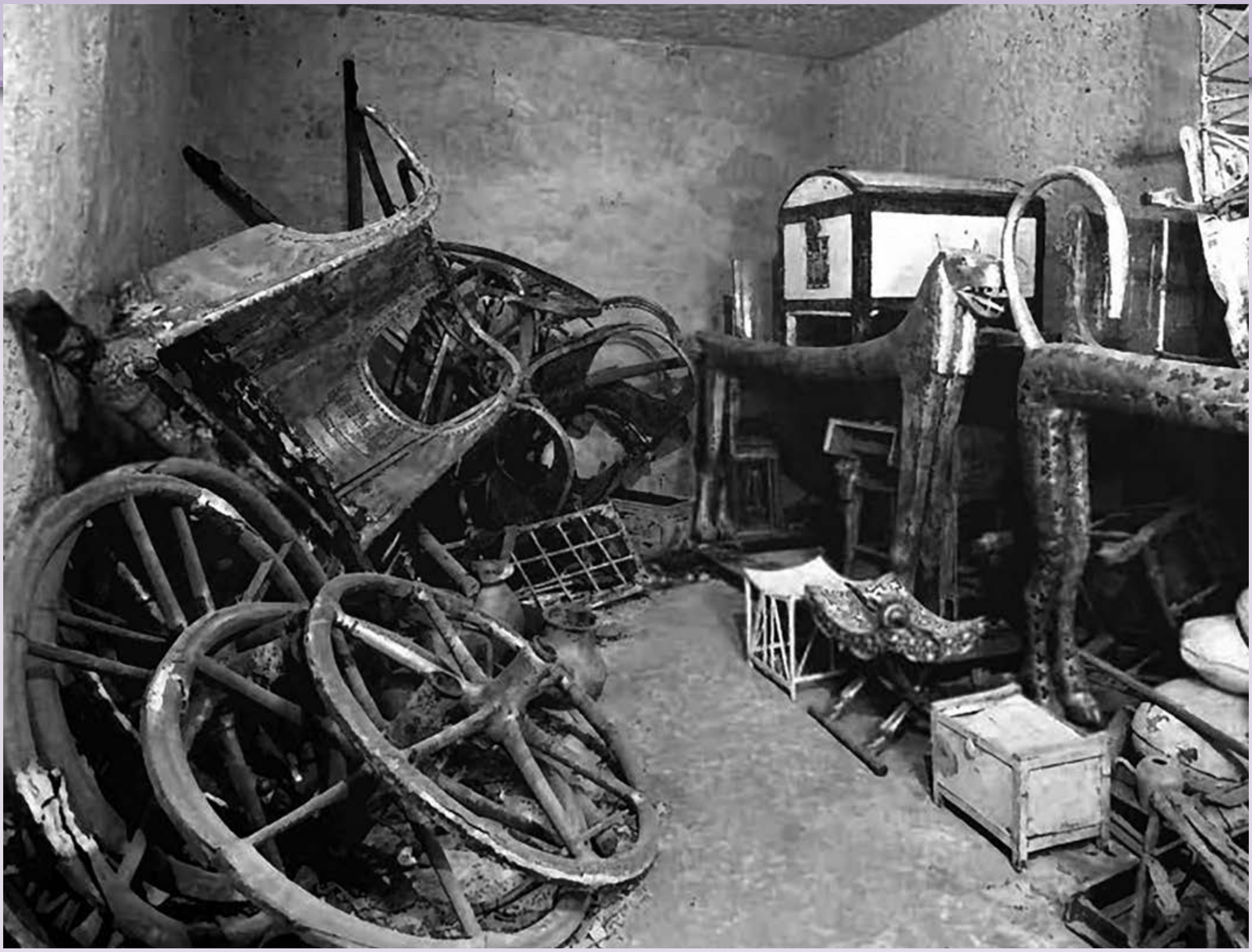
Howard Carter: Discoverer or fabricator of Tut's tomb?

For example, none of the various facial representations of the Pharaoh retrieved from his final resting place match. Each one is of a different person, and none of them resembles the several forensic reconstructions of the mummy's facial features. Faces carved on the canopic jars for storing the boy king's internal organs are incongruously female. These funeral urns were incised with faces corresponding to the proper sex of the deceased everywhere else in Dynastic Egypt.

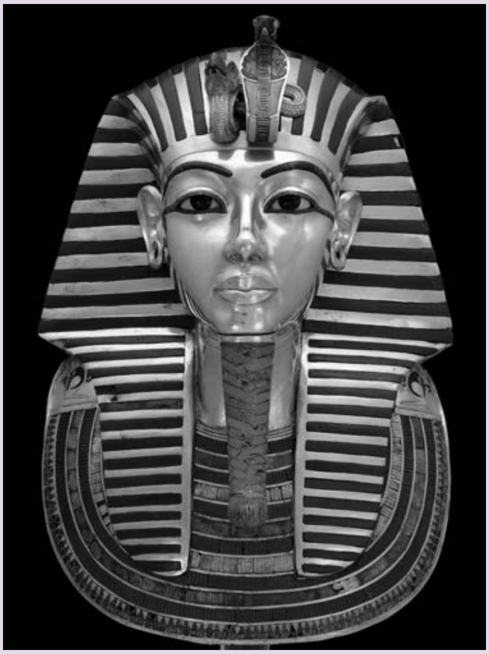
Tutankhamen's burial room is a uniquely small space, but matches the size of antechambers excavated elsewhere in the Valley of the Kings. Chris Naunton, a former director of the Egypt Exploration Society, has proved that this uncommonly tiny mortuary chamber was originally meant for a woman, not a man. The tomb's passageway forces anyone entering it to turn to the right, which applied only to the internment of royal females, because left was considered the direction of masculinity. Golden statuettes officially identified as Tutankhamen instead portray women with prominent breasts. Standard Egyptian funeral art painted males with tanned skin and females with light skin. But representations of both men and women are darkly complected in Tutankhamen's tomb, a practice restricted to his predecessor, the heretical monarch, Akhenaten.

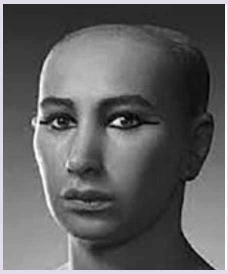
After years of consistent failure, Lord Carnarvon threatened to stop funding Howard Carter, unless the Egyptologist made a significant discovery. Within a week, Tut's tomb was found.

Professor Nicholas Reeves, an Egyptologist from the University of Arizona, discovered that Tutankhamen's famous gold death mask neither depicts nor belongs to him. Dr. Yamin al-Shazli, at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, found that the object's face and headdress had been separately welded together, unlike any other Dynastic funeral mask.

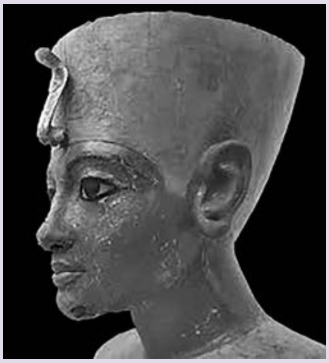


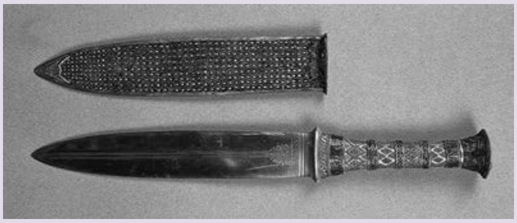
A tomb fit for a king or a storeroom? Tutankhamen's burial chamber photographed when it was opened on November 4, 1922. It was loaded with various and sundry items—likely intended for other kings and queens.





The forensic reconstruction of Tutankhamen's head (left) by experts bears no resemblance to the face on his famous death mask (far left), because it actually depicts a young woman with pierced ear lobes. 18th Dynasty men did not wear earrings. Below, this bust, said to be of Tutankhamen, bears little resemblance to the forensic reconstruction of his mummified head.





Above: Tut's celebrated iron dagger made of meteoritic iron. It actually belonged to Pharaoh Amenhotep III, who died eight years before the boy-king was born.

Howard Carter examines the contents of the sarcophagus in which King Tutankhamen was found.

Moreover, both earlobes were pierced for a female. On the underside of the mask itself, Tutankhamen's name is inscribed over an earlier name, that of the famous Queen Nefertiti.

"The majority, if not all, of the items attributed to the boy king have actually been proven to be second hand, and Egyptologists admit this," Sibson points out. "All of [the items] were made for other royals." For instance, Tutankhamen's gold shrine was constructed for his coregent, Smenkare. Tutankhamen's iron dagger was actually his grandfather's, when Amenhotep III received it as a gift from King Tushrata of Mitanni, long before Tutankhamen was born.

Some 100 decorative fittings for bow cases, quivers and bridles from his tomb are covered with imagery of fighting animals, the Tree of Life, goats and similar themes entirely alien to Egyptian art, because they are Mesopotamian in origin. The tomb's objects, says Sibson, "when viewed together, are clearly a jumble of random artifacts of differing origins, styles and ages," unlike any other pharaonic setting of its kind.

The face on this monumental statue of Tutankhamen from Medinet Habu, west of the Nile and nowhere near the king's supposed tomb, matches neither forensic reconstructions of his mummified head, nor any other said representations of the famous pharaoh.

Britain's Earl of Carnarvon, who had funded Howard Carter for five years, threatened to terminate his financial support, unless the British archaeologist could come up with a significant find on his next expedition. Conveniently, just three days after arriving back in Egypt, Carter announced he found Tutankhamen's burial site.

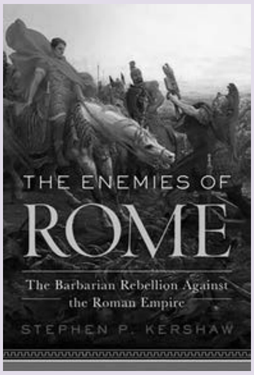
These and many more associated irregularities have convinced Sibson and other investigators that "the entire tomb was a possible fabrication by those that discovered it back in the 1920s."

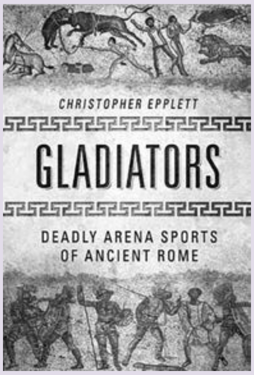
"Far from being one of the world's greatest discoveries," Sibson asks, "Have we actually been taken in by the greatest historical hoax of all time?" ❖

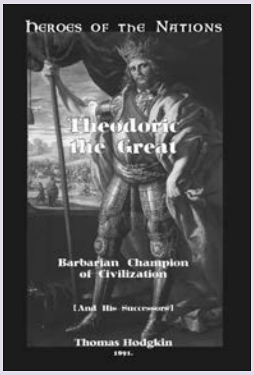
SOURCES:

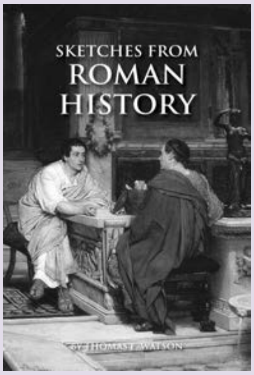
"King Tutankhamen's Tomb—Secret Chamber?" *Ancient Architects*. YouTube.

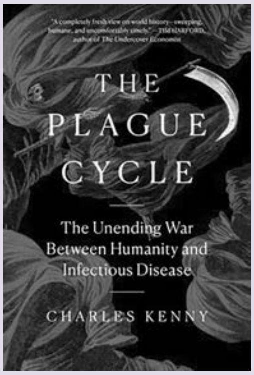
"The Great Tutankhamen Hoax—Was the Tomb of King Tut Faked?" Ancient Architects. YouTube.











ROME & THE ROMAN ERA

The Enemies of Rome: The Barbarian Rebellion Against the Roman Empire

A fresh and vivid narrative history of the Roman Empire from the point of view of the "barbarian" enemies of Rome. History is written by the victors, and Rome had some very eloquent historians. Those the Romans regarded as barbarians left few records of their own, but they had a tremendous impact on the Roman imagination. Stephen Kershaw builds a narrative around the lives, personalities, successes, and failures both of the key opponents of Rome's rise and dominance, and of those who ultimately brought the empire down. Rome's history follows a remarkable trajectory from its origins as a tiny village of refugees from a conflict zone to a dominant superpower. But throughout this history, Rome faced significant resistance and rebellion from peoples whom it regarded as barbarians: Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Goths, Vandals, Huns, Picts and Scots. Softcover, 508 pages, #896, ***$20.***

Gladiators: Deadly Arena Sports of Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. Most books written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of wild animals (lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos and more) were as popular as gladiatorial spectacles and endured over a longer period of time. Epplett gives a full and detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. The details of the training, equipment and fighting styles used by different combatants are covered, with particular attention paid to the procurement of the wild animals. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, ***$24.***

Theodoric the Great: The Barbarian Champion of Civilization

After invading Italy and forcing fellow "barbarian" Odoacer into Ravenna and obtaining his surrender, Theodoric slew Odoacer at a banquet. Theodoric immediately began restoring ancient monuments in Rome, including the Colosseum. He also built an impressive palace and had a massive mausoleum constructed. He directed the decoration of Saint Apollinare, among other building projects that transformed Ravenna into a great capital city. Under his rule, Ravenna flourished. Thomas Hodgkin recounts Theodoric's great accomplishments, but also the unraveling of his empire. Softcover, 442 pages, 32 illustrations, indexed, #953, ***$25.***

Sketches from Roman History

In this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populists, Thomas E. Watson—a politician, attorney, newspaper editor and accomplished writer from Georgia. Eight chapters from a populist perspective on Roman leaders, including Marius, the Gracchi, Pompey, Caesar, Octavius and also King Jugurtha of Numidia. You'll also get Watson's unique take on the classic saga of Mark Antony and Queen Cleopatra. Softcover, 132 pages, #599, ***$20.***

The Plague Cycle: The Unending War Between Humanity and Infectious Disease

By Charles Kenny. For 4,000 years, the size and vitality of cities, economies, and empires were heavily determined by infection. Some civilizations were nearly wiped out by disease. Even the great Roman Empire suffered through devastating plagues that threatened the future of some of their most advanced cities. Striking humanity in waves, the cycle of plagues set the tempo of civilizational growth and decline, since common response to the threat was exclusion—quarantining the sick or keeping them out. But the unprecedented hygiene and medical revolutions of the past two centuries have freed humanity from the hold of epidemic cycles—resulting in an urbanized, globalized and unimaginably wealthy world. However, our development has lately become precarious. Climate fluctuations, population burdens and global trade have left us more vulnerable than ever to newly emerging plagues. Hardback, 320 pages, #893, ***$19.***

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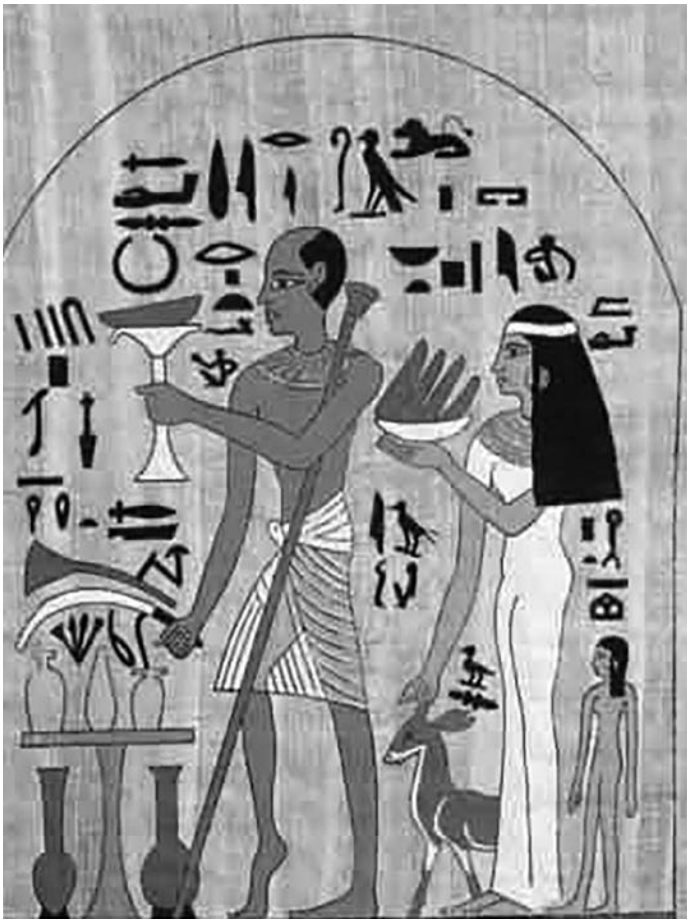
Advanced Rose Hip Medicine of the Pharaonic Egyptians

By Marc Roland

Once denigrated by Egyptologists as little more than superstition and magic tricks, medical science that developed throughout the Nile Valley over the long course of Pharaonic civilization is now understood by scholars of all kinds to have been something entirely different. What was formerly dismissed as sorcery is now recognized as cutting-edge therapy.

To illustrate, standard pharmacological texts from the earliest dynasties repeatedly emphasized the numerous benefits of rose flowers covering a broad spectrum of physical conditions. A compound of rose petals with other organic substances was administered by military field medics to prevent infection during surgery for sword cuts, bruises and other combat wounds. A related puree was advised for the treatment of rashes.

Ridiculed as ludicrous quackery by 20th-century archaeologists, the healing powers of these applied pastes only became clear around the turn of the next century, when the antiseptic nature of rose petals, particularly concerning incisions, was recognized. The extensive use of surgery, mummification practices and autopsy as a religious exercise gave Egyptians a vast knowledge of the body's morphology, and even a considerable understanding of organ functions.

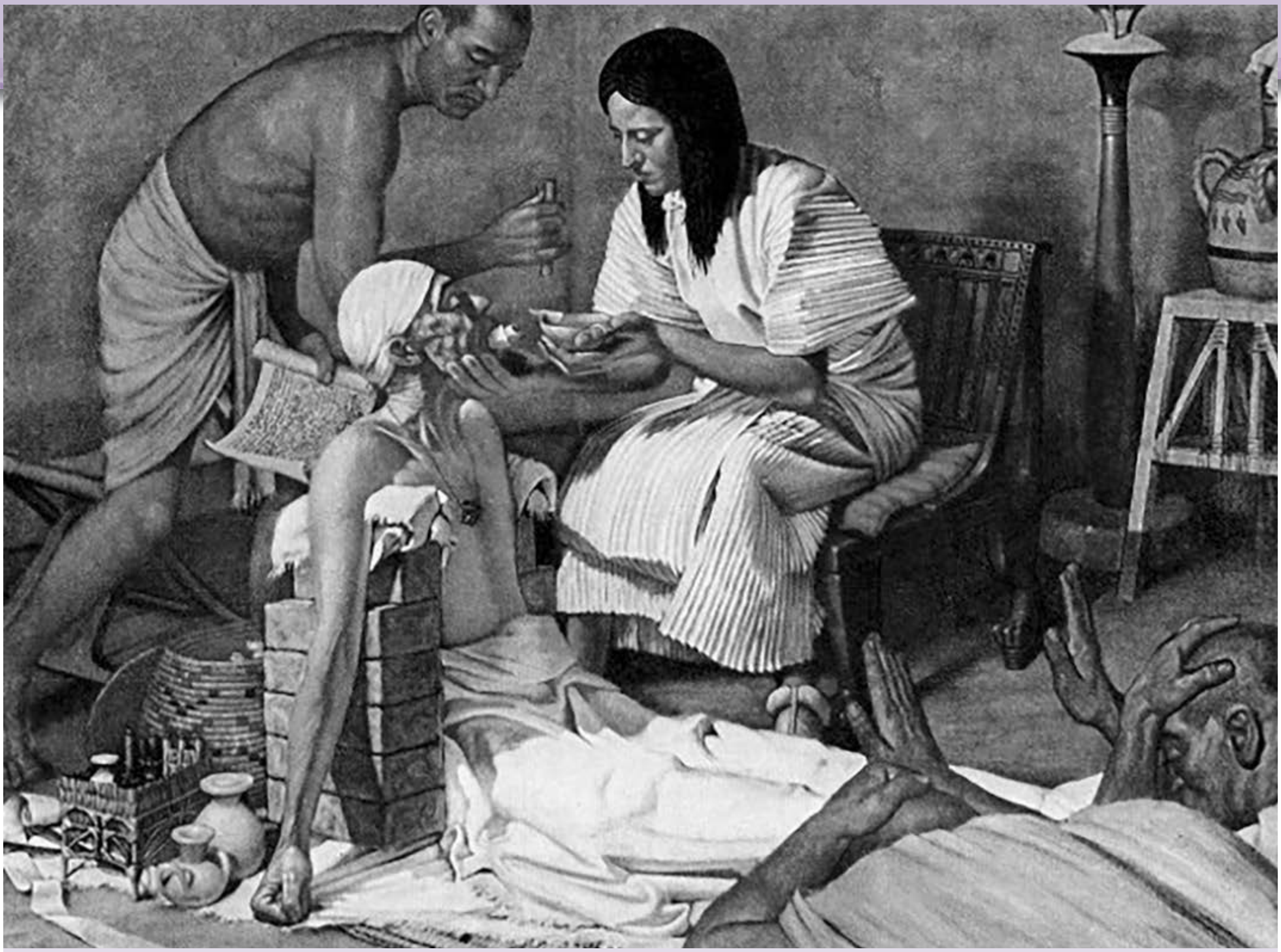


14th Dynasty temple art depicts a physician harvesting and collecting healing herbs with his assistant nurse. Ancient Egyptian pharmacopeia was thousands of years ahead of its time.

The function of most major organs was correctly defined. For example, they regarded blood as a transpiration medium for vitality and waste, which was essentially the same as its actual role in carrying oxygen and removing carbon dioxide.

Ancient Egyptian physicians treated sore throats and even ulcers with a concoction distilled from roses, the anti-inflammatory properties of which made them more effective than students of modern medicine formerly realized. Nile Valley practitioners soothed arthritis, gout and sore muscles with these same anti-inflammatory qualities provided by the rose. It was also used to stimulate the liver, increase appetite, improve circulation, lower body temperature and help bring down fevers.

Because rose petals are mildly sedative, antiseptic and anti-parasitic, Dynastic pharmacists mixed them into mild laxatives and other com-



Modern medical practitioners still have much to learn from ancient Egyptian physicians, who were far more effective and advanced than earlier believed by using the plants and compounds provided by nature. Above, an artist's rendering of an ancient Egyptian healer tending to a patient.

pounds for lowering cholesterol. As an anti-spasmodic, they relieved asthma and coughs in the respiratory system, and cramping and constipation in the intestinal tract.

A surviving papyrus from Queen Hatshepsut's personal royal physician describes how he employed his own version of rose therapy to regulate and bring on her delayed menstrual cycles. He also used roses in a uterine tonic to heal cysts, infections and bleeding, while rose hips, or "the fruit of the rose," eased pain and discomfort during her monthly cycle.

He was familiar with the Kahun Gynecological papyrus, which addresses women's complaints, including problems with conception. It details 34 cases concerning diagnosis and treatment. Dating to 1,800 B.C., the papyrus is the oldest surviving medical text of any kind and describes an accurate pregnancy test that predated the invention of the first modern pregnancy test in 1927 by 3,727 years.

Rose hips also make for a strong antioxidant, due to their flavonoid content, and are therefore protective against "free radicals." These are unstable atoms that damage cells, causing illness and advanced maturation. They are linked to aging and a host of diseases, but little is known today about their role in human health, or how to prevent them from making people sick.

The ancient Egyptians apparently knew more about "free radicals" than modern medicine currently does, because their medical practitioners designed a rose hip analeptic that emphasized its antioxidant powers believed to preserve youth and counter aging.

Unfortunately for us, we will never be able to reproduce their anti-aging tonic, because the flower from which it was made—*Rosa Ricardii*—went extinct with the ancient Egyptians themselves. That it worked was testified by one of their greatest kings, Ramses II (born 1,310 B.C.), remembered as Ramses the Great, who lived to celebrate his 97th birthday. ❖

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Hungarian Leader Causes Stir

Viktor Orban, Hungary's populist and nationalist prime minister, is facing severe backlash from globalists, leftists and even some longtime allies and advisors for comments he made during a speech in late July where he denounced race mixing. "We [Hungarians] are not a mixed race, and we do not want to become a mixed race either," the firebrand prime minister powerfully stated. Orban went on to make an observation many honest historians have made: that racial mixing eventually leads to the downfall of civilizations. He criticized certain European countries that have high levels of immigration and racial mixing as no longer being nations, an accurate yet politically incorrect statement in the modern world so heavily focused on diversity, mass immigration and a rejection of traditional concepts of racial or ethnic pride and preservation.

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Thought Prisoner Released

Alfred Schaefer, a Canadian activist and nationalist of German descent, was finally released from a German prison after serving a nearly four-year sentence. Schaefer was persecuted in Germany due to his publicly expressed views relating to WWII and the Jewish "Holocaust," along with forbidden hand gestures he made during public court appearances. TBR Assistant Editor John Friend spoke with Alfred and his sister Monika, about his experience in prison and related topics in a recent podcast interview. The full interview is available on TBR's website: www.BarnesReview.com.

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Free Speech in Germany

A 38-year-old German man has been arrested and sentenced to seven months in prison for comments he made on Facebook criticizing a German-born Jewish singer who concocted an "anti-Semitic" incident at a German hotel last year. Gil Ofarim, who also has Israeli citizenship, claimed he was discriminated against at a Westin Hotel in Leipzig, Germany after hotel staff identified him as Jewish after seeing a Star of David necklace. Following an investigation, it was revealed that Ofarim fabricated the entire story, sparking outrage in certain quarters in Germany. "In Buchenwald, he [Ofarim] would have liked to be seen with his Star of David," a disgruntled German man wrote in the comments of an article posted on Facebook by "TAG24," a German news website. The man was subsequently arrested and prosecuted for "anti-Semitic" speech.

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Mongol Palace Discovered

A team of archaeologists working in Turkey believe they may have discovered the ancient residential palace of one of Genghis Khan's grandsons. Leading up to Genghis Khan's death in 1265 A.D., an inter-family feud broke out among the grandsons for power and succession in the Mongol Empire, leading to divisions and rivalries. Hulagu Khan, one of the grandsons, eventually became the ruler of the Mongol Ilkhanid State, that included territory in the modern states of Iran, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Armenia, Georgia, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Dagestan and Tajikistan. Hulagu is believed to have built a summer palace in 1,260 A.D. in the Van Province of Turkey, where archaeologists recently discovered ceramic fragments, bricks and roof tiles, as well as building foundations dating to the Ilkhanid period believed to be tied to Hulagu. Swastika symbols, long associated with the Mongols, were also discovered at the site.

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Roman Coin Discovered

A rare 1,850-year-old Roman coin was discovered on the seabed off the coast of Haifa, Israel in late July by the Israel Antiquities Authority. The bronze coin features an image of Luna, the ancient Roman Moon goddess, above the zodiac sign of Cancer on one side, with an image of Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius, who reigned during the Pax Romana era, a period of relative peace during the Roman Empire, on the other side. Antoninus reigned from 138-161 A.D. "It is a rare addition to the National Treasures collection," Jacob Sharvit, a director with the Marine Archaeology Unit of Israel's Antiquities Authority, noted following the discovery. "These finds, which were lost at sea and disappeared from sight for hundreds and thousands of years, have been remarkably well preserved; some are extremely rare, and their discovery completes parts of the historical puzzle of the country's past."

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Medieval Ship Carried Stone

Officials from Bournemouth University in the UK announced the discovery of a shipwreck dating to the 1200s found near Poole Bay, a bay in the English Channel off the coast of Dorset County in southern England. When it sank, the ship was carrying a cargo of Purbeck stone, a type of stone that can be polished and was regularly used in British and continental European Gothic architecture. Researchers at Bournemouth University used tree ring analysis of the wood to date the ship.

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French Viking Sword

A statement from the University of Stavanger in Norway recently announced the discovery of a Viking-era sword hilt near the Jatta-Gausel area of western Norway, after two separate metal detector operators discovered remnants of the sword in the same area independently of each other. The sword remnants were discovered near the grave of the so-called "Gausel Queen," an archaeological site originally discovered and excavated in 1883 thought to be a "queen's grave" or a rich woman's grave dating from the Viking era. Researchers believe the sword was imported from France or England in the 800s.

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Ice Age Footprints in Utah

Researchers and archaeologists led by Cornell University archaeologist Thomas Urban believe they have identified footprints dating to the Ice Age in Utah, it was recently reported. Urban and his team discovered 88 footprints in the salt beds near the United States Air Force's Testing and Training Range in Utah. The researchers believe the footprints are at least 12,000 years old. The footprints were preserved in layers of mud when the region was a wetland. The Great Salt Lake Desert region has not had wetland-like conditions for more than 10,000 years.

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Colombian Hypogea Explored

Listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Tierradentro Archaeological Park in Colombia features some of the most impressive hypogea structures and stone statues in all of South America. Hypogea are ancient underground structures designed mainly for housing human remains in tombs or temples. Tierradentro features five main areas, including the Alto de Segovia section of the park, which is the largest area of the park and includes 30 large hypogea structures, and the Alto del Aguacate section that features 70 hypogea that were built side-by-side along a ridgeline. Other sections of the park offer visitors views of even more hypogea as well as a variety of large stone structures comprising one of the largest collections of "pre-Columbian" monuments, statues and other structures.

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China Bows to Israelis

A Chinese man was arrested in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province in mainland China, after the Israeli consulate in the city alerted authorities about a car featuring symbols associated with National Socialist Germany. "On Chengdu's busiest street, a car with a spray-painted swastika was seen parading around the streets. Deeply shocked," the Israeli consulate posted on a social media platform popular in China. "We believe the owner of the car placed this evil symbol in a prominent location because they do not understand this period of history or that [this symbol] is contaminated with the blood of many innocent lives. We also sincerely hope the car's owner will see this message and promptly remove it." Chinese police quickly found and arrested the owner of the vehicle at the behest of the offended Israelis. It is not clear how he violated any Chinese laws.

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Self-Loathing 'Birthing Person'

A German university is coming under criticism for funding a public art project that included a poster depicting a young German woman wearing a surgical shirt holding a scalpel directed toward her uterus. A caption next to the image reads: "My bloodline ends—with me." The pro-abortion, pro-sterilization poster was funded in part by the Caspar David Friedrich Institute at the University of Greifswald, a state-funded university in Germany, as part of a public art project. Paul Timm, a spokesman for the Alternative for Germany, a highly demonized nationalist political party, denounced this "artistic practice that glorifies violence," arguing that it was wrong to "flatly politicize" such a "delicate" and controversial medical procedure. The fact that such a sadistic, genocidal message is publicly funded in Germany speaks volumes as to the state of the German nation.

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Crush 'Conspiracy Theorists'

The UN recently teamed up with the World Jewish Congress, the European Commission and the social media giant Twitter to combat the rise of so-called "conspiracy theories," releasing a series of infographics and social media informational kits designed to warn the public about the dangers of the spread of "conspiracy theories." The social media campaign, launched as "Think Before Sharing," notes that the Covid-19 pandemic "sparked a worrying rise in disinformation and conspiracy theories" that "often target and discriminate against vulnerable groups, ignore scientific evidence and polarize society with serious consequences." The campaign specifically denounces "conspiracy theories" that mention or invoke the name of Jewish billionaire George Soros (the Jewish slash-and-burn currency speculator funding woke district attorneys across America), the Rothschilds (the rapacious Jewish banking family) and the state of Israel (whose genocide of the Palestinians has continued unabated since 1948). The goal of the campaign is to help the public "learn how to identify, debunk, react to and report on conspiracy theories to prevent their spread."

A STONE AGE MYSTERY:
HI-TECH DENISOVAN JEWELRY

By Marc Roland

In 2015, a rare specimen of jewelry was discovered in eastern Russia. The ornament was made of chlorite, a dark green mineral consisting of a basic hydrated aluminosilicate of magnesium and iron. It occurs as a constituent of many metamorphic rocks, typically forming flat crystals resembling mica, making it an attractive medium for adornments and artwork of all kinds.[1]

Upon closer inspection, gemologists determined that an artificial hole in the Siberian bracelet "required a high-speed drill" to create, using "a tool thousands of years ahead of its time." In fact, the beautifully crafted bracelet is more than 40,000 years old—an impossible find, as machine technology needed to perforate it did not supposedly exist until the 20th century.[2]

No less baffling, the artifact was found in the vicinity of the Denisova Cave, in southcentral Siberia, where, as recently as 2010, sediment analysis disclosed evidence for hitherto unknown human ancestors. These Denisovans occupied the cave that gave their modern name to them from 300,000 to 40,000 years ago, although breeding with modern humans may have occurred as recently as 30,000 years ago in New Guinea.

Distribution of their genetic traces suggests that there were Denisovan populations across Eurasia, the Philippines, New Guinea and Australia. They apparently interbred with some modern humans (not proto-Europeans), with the highest percentages (roughly 5%) occurring in Melanesians, Aboriginal Australians and Filipino Negritos. These otherwise apparently anomalous peoples may, in fact, be the last living descendants—however racially mixed—of the long extinct Denisovans.

They and the Neanderthals were more closely related to each other than either was to modern humans. About 17% of the Cave's Denisovan genome derives from Neanderthal populations, suggesting that the Denisovans were related to or possibly descended directly from Neanderthals. After all, a first-generation hybrid nicknamed "Denny" was discovered with a Denisovan father and a Neanderthal mother. Denisovans and Neanderthals split from modern humans about 804,000 years ago, and from each other 640,000 years ago.[3]

Just last year, scientists unearthed the oldest Denisovan fossils to date, going back 200,000 years. Previously, the earliest known Denisovan specimens ranged in age from 122,000 to 194,000 years ago. Until 2021, only half a dozen Denisovan fossils were known. Five had been unearthed in the cave itself, and one came to light in China.

In the newest study, researchers examined 3,791 bone scraps from the cave. Among these scraps, scientists identified five human bones, four of which contained enough DNA to reveal their identity: one was Neanderthal while the other three were Denisovan. Based on genetic similarities, two of these fossils may either come from one person or from related individuals.[4]

Also discovered for the first time, along with the fossils, were Denisovan stone artifacts, although none of them showed evidence of advanced tooling. Rather, they are very crude implements, virtually indistinguishable from Neanderthal lithic flake creations. In any case, the Denisovans are the closest known relatives to modern humans. While more is being learned about this extinct sub-species, nothing so far suggests it was capable of the kind of unthinkably advanced high-speed drilling that left unmistakable bit marks on the chlorite bracelet. But, if the Denisovans were not responsible for perforating the ornament 40,000 years ago, then who? ❖

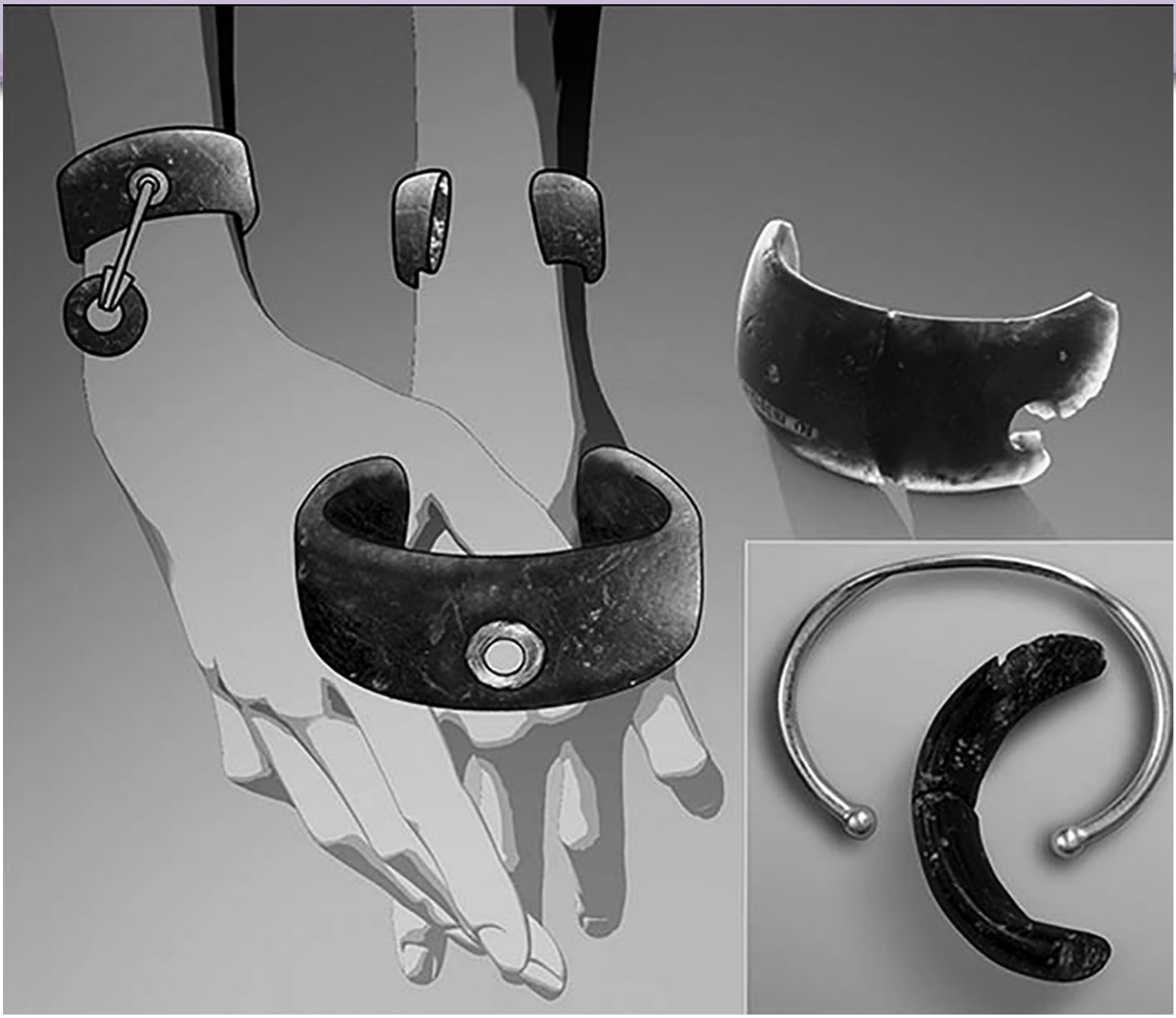
ENDNOTES:

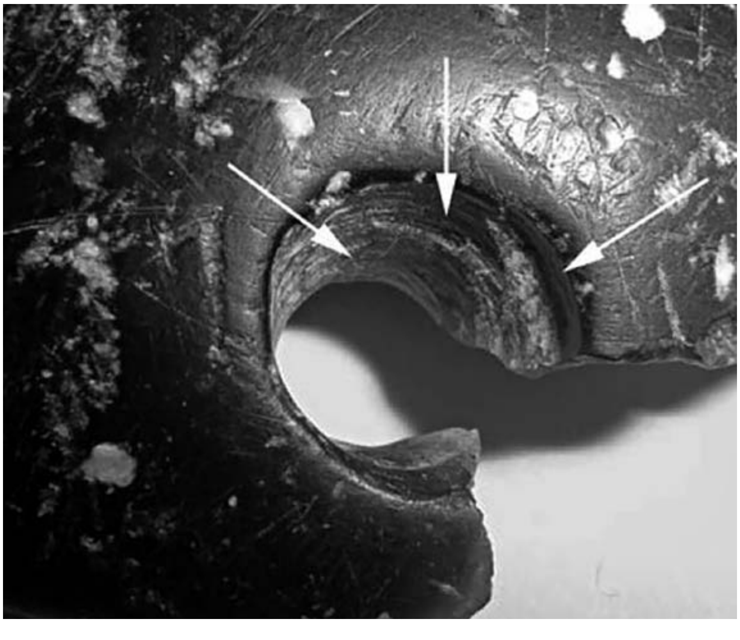
1 Liesowska, Anna. "Stone bracelet is oldest ever found in the world." *The Siberian Times*. Accessed July 10, 2022.

2 Joseph, Frank. *Ancient High Tech*. VT: Bear & Co., 2020.

3 By "History Titans." *Denisovans: The Archaic Humans of the Paleolithic Period*. Creek Ridge Publishing, 2021.

4 Choi, Charles Q. "Oldest-known fossils of mysterious human lineage uncovered in Siberian cave." www.LiveScience.com. Accessed July 10, 2022.





Above right, the remaining half of Siberia's enigmatic Stone Age chlorite bracelet—ostensibly made by the Denisovan people. It is the oldest piece of jewelry ever discovered, possibly as old as 40,000 years. Above left is an artist's recreation of the luminous bracelet found near Denisova Cave. (Also found was a ring made of marble.) "The bracelet is stunning—in bright sunlight it reflects the sun's rays. At night by the fire it casts a deep shade of green," says Anatoly Derevyanko, director of the Russian Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography. **Left: Either the Denisovans** had invented an effective high-speed hand drill (drill marks shown by arrows) or some other unknown culture made it. Chlorite is a micaceous mineral whose hardness ranks at between five and six out of 10 on the Moh's Scale. The bracelet would have taken a great deal of effort for some ingenious Stone Age artisan to carve, drill and polish.

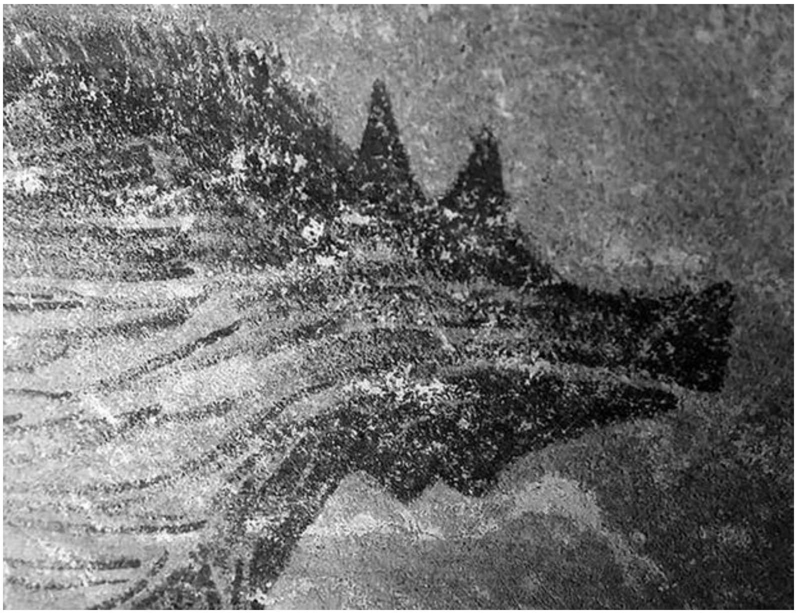
World's Oldest Work of Art: The Boar of Leang Tedongnge

By the TBR Staff

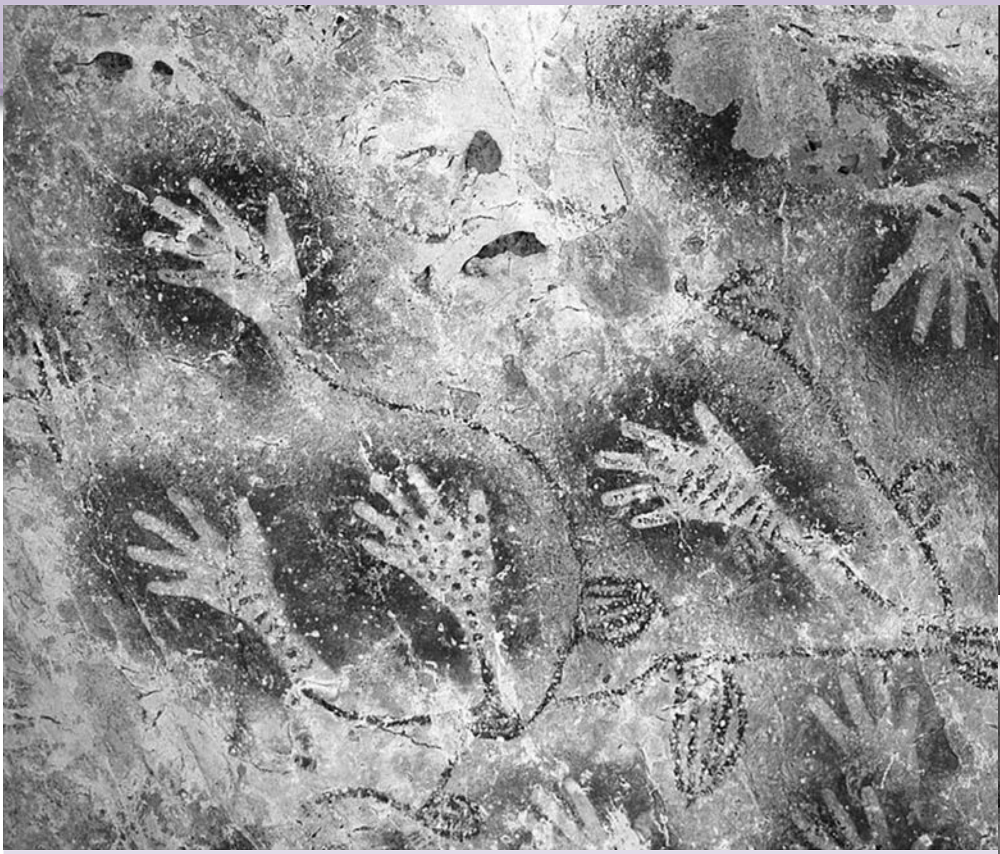
One of the most baffling of all ancient enigmas is also the least known. It did not occur in Egypt, Peru, China or any place on Earth associated with high cultures, but lies amidst Indonesia's obscure Greater Sunda Islands, on remote Sulawesi. East of Borneo and south of the Philippines, it is the 11th largest island in the world at 69,761 square miles. Although a tropical paradise, looks can be deceiving.

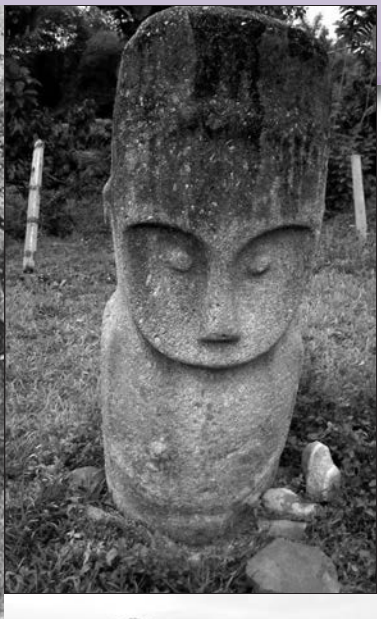
Sulawesi is crawling with venomous snakes, including several kinds of cobras. More dangerous is the human population, so much so that the U.S. government regularly issues travel alerts, warning tourists to stay away from the island, which has few roads, making the mountainous interior difficult to access at best, or inaccessible at worst. Medical services and police protection are sparse, primitive and notoriously corrupt. Sulawesi has active volcanoes and is naturally prone to seismic violence. The most recent earthquake, which occurred on January 15, 2021, killed 109 people, injuring more than 3,300. Not surprisingly, only the most hardy (or foolhardy) archaeologists venture into the interior, where they are largely on their own.

Among these intrepid scientists was an Australian team from Griffith University, a public research institute in South East Queensland. After an arduous trek over perilous mountains through rough jungle paths passable only during the dry season, they eventually arrived at Leang Tedongnge Cave. On its back wall was emblazoned the stunning figure of a wild-boar-like creature, measuring 53.5 by 21 inches, masterfully executed in pristine bright red and deep purple ochre pigments. Above the animal's rear was stenciled a pair of handprints—one



Left, the oldest known piece of artwork yet found is the "Boar of Sulawesi," possibly depicting a babirusa, the native swine species of Sulawesi (right). Note, however, that the female babirusa does not have tusks, and neither the male nor female of the species has much hair. The ancient boar illustration does seem to indicate a ridge of stiff hair on the back, akin to our own American "razorbacks" and European wild boars.





Ancient Sulawesian artists left the negative image of their handprints on the cave walls, as well as the boar painting. At right, two of the forty megalithic statues—closely resembling the Moai of Easter Island—found on remote Sulawesi. Is there a connection?

of a young child, the other believed to be an adolescent.

Uranium-series dating was applied to a calcite mineral crust covering part of the painting's best-preserved section. Created by water dripping down cave walls, the mineral formation contains uranium. The degree to which the uranium decayed over time indicates how long ago the image underneath was executed. The Australians were astounded when repeated uranium-series testing consistently yielded a minimum date of 45,500 years old, making it mankind's earliest-known work of art.[1] Until the Leang Tedongnge Cave discovery, the oldest-known artwork was in France's Chauvet Cave, created 55 centuries later.

Despite its verifiable antiquity, the Sulawesi picture was not the first of its kind, as indicated by the high level of anatomical realism and artistic skill displayed by the artist. As such, it implies a sophisticated people inhabited the island as far back as the early Stone Age. Their Leang Tedongnge Cave masterpiece is not all they left behind, however.

Central Sulawesi features more than 400 megaliths—some 15 feet tall, made from a type of stone not found anywhere near the area in which they appear today. Approximately 30 of them represent human forms. No mythological, anthropological, archaeological, ethnological or historical research has provided any insight whatsoever into the age, provenance or purpose of these statues.[2]

Yet, their uniform stance, with hands on navels, is repeated at several other ancient and majorly important locations in the world: Easter Island, 8,560 miles to the east and Turkey's Gobekli Tepe, 5,832 miles to the west. More than distance separates these sites: Easter Island's similar statues are supposed to have been erected no earlier than 600 years ago, while Gobekli Tepe is 11,400 years older.

How are we to reconcile these extreme chronological and geographical differences with such close, physical resemblances? Coincidence? Globe-trotting ancients? Some other lost civilization that preceded and connected them all? ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "Indonesia: Archaeologists find world's oldest animal cave painting." BBC.com. Accessed July 10, 2022.

2 O'Connor, Sue. *The Archaeology of Sulawesi*. ANU Press, 2018. https://press.anu.edu.au.

Was There a 'Mother Culture' That Taught Our Ancestors?

How can we explain the extremely similar megalithic constructions and cosmology of cultures of varying races across the globe?

By Patrick Lee

The White race continues to be the central force of nature that creates and sustains all civilizations. We are closer to proving that a lost civilization—most likely Aryan—perhaps remarkably like Plato's Atlantis, was a reality, and that two centuries of academic denial is finally ending.

Honest scholars are finally acknowledging that not only was "Atlantis" a very plausible aspect of our ancient past, but that it was likely founded by Aryans as part of a greater ancient White civilization. The numerous megalithic sites strewn across the countrysides of Europe, the Americas and Egypt are indicative of this reality, and point directly to the existence of that lost civilization that still flourish in our ancient legends.

The exterior of the Temple of Horus at Edfu, Egypt.

Paramount to the Norse and Teutonic worldview was the central object known as Yggdrasil, often called the world or cosmic tree, its many branches connecting the nine worlds of creation together. Some alternative scholars have linked the world tree to the mythical Atlantis described by Plato and his ancestor Solon, who learned the ancient tale from the Egyptians at the temple of Edfu. Even though stories like Atlantis are essentially mythological in nature, they do offer us insights into the culture and traditions of our primordial ancestors, especially regarding the motivations of the Greeks and Egyptians, who were initially ruled by an aristocracy of Nordic blood.

Graham Hancock, the brilliant ancient mysteries expert and journalist, describes in his recent bestseller *America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization* the Aryan origin of the Egyptian megalithic civilization, which are recorded in hieroglyphics on the wall at the Temple of Horus in the form of the Edfu texts. Such ancient references hint at the primordial age of Proto-Aryan peoples and the domination of White blood in Egypt's forgotten pre-Dynastic period:

> [The Edfu texts in Egypt] take us back to a very remote period called the "Early Primeval Age of the Gods"—and these gods, it transpires, were not originally Egyptian, but lived on a sacred island, the "Homeland of the Primeval Ones," and in the midst of a great ocean. Then, at some unspecified time in the past, an immense cataclysm shook the earth and a flood poured over this island, where "the earliest mansions of the gods" had been

The interior walls of the Temple of Horus at Edfu, Egypt is covered in hieroglyphics that scholars say discuss in detail Egyptian history, cosmology and religious beliefs into remote antiquity.

> founded, destroying it utterly, submerging all its holy places, and killing most of its divine inhabitants. Some survived, however, and we are told that this remnant set sail in their ships (for the texts leave us in no doubt that these "gods" of the early primeval age were navigators) to "wander" the world. Their purpose in doing so was nothing less than to recreate and revive the essence of their lost homeland, to bring about, in short: "The resurrection of the former world of the gods. … The re-creation of a destroyed world."[1]

The takeaway is that the texts invite us to consider the possibility that the survivors of a lost civilization, thought of as "Gods" but manifestly human, set about "wandering" the world in the aftermath of an extinction-level cataclysm. By happenstance. it was primarily hunter-gatherer populations, the peoples of the mountains, jungles and deserts—those who Plato so eloquently described as "the unlettered and the uncultured" in his account of the end of Atlantis—who had been "spared the scourge of the deluge." Settling among them, the wanderers entertained the desperate hope that their high civilization could be restarted or that, at least, something of its knowledge, wisdom and spiritual ideas could be passed on so that mankind in the post-cataclysmic world would not be compelled to "begin again like children, in complete ignorance of what happened in early times."[2]

In the same book, Hancock closely examines the cosmology of the Mound Builders of North America. Their religious beliefs, understanding of planetary and celestial astronomy, creation myths and the layouts of their temples—thousands of them across the Mississippi Valley and eastern United States—are so similar to those of the megalith builders of western Europe and Egypt he speculates this is no coincidence.

He notes:

> The deep and explicit details, imagery and beliefs, shared by these … supposedly unconnected religious systems can no longer be dismissed as coincidence. Nor are they the result of direct "diffusion" of culture from ancient Egypt to ancient North America or vice versa. Challenging our entire understanding of prehistory, what the evidence points to instead is a shared legacy of sophisticated ideas concerning the mystery of life and death inherited more than 13,000 years ago, in both the Old World and the New, from an advanced predecessor civilization as yet unidentified by archaeologists.

Hancock also comments on recent discoveries in South America:

> Far from an untouched wilderness, the Amazon is a vast "garden," very precisely shaped and molded by humans for more than 13,000 years. It's early inhabitants possessed advanced scientific knowledge concerning the molecular properties of plants—evident

> in concoctions such as the visionary brew *ayahuasca* and the nerve poison curare. Those first peoples of the Amazon were also the creators of a "miracle earth"—*terra preta* or "black soil' in Portuguese—still capable of rejuvenating much infertile soils when it is added to them today.

Hancock says these recent discoveries in the Amazonian jungle, made possible with advanced technologies such as LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), reveal:

> … the true extent and significance of these vast, newly discovered Amazonian "geoglyphs," their stunning resemblance to the equally grand and mysterious earthworks of Ohio, such as Serpent Mound, and the Newark and High Bank works, and connections to other geometrical and astronomical monuments as far afield as Stonehenge in England and Angkor in Cambodia. … What the evidence points to is a shared legacy of knowledge inherited from a much earlier civilization that has been lost to history.

Hancock believes that this ancient mother culture may have actually been located in North America, citing evidence of human habitation possibly as old as—shockingly—130,000 B.C.:

> The epicenter of the [massive comet strike] lay in North America, then still in the grip of the Ice Age with much of the northern half of the continent covered in ice a mile deep. An immense flood was unleashed as large sectors of the ice cap suddenly melted. From the Channelled Scablands of the state of Washington, via the gigantic pot-holes lining the Saint Croix River in Minnesota, to the Finger Lakes of upstate New York, a huge swathe of North America was swept clean by this deluge. At the same time global sea levels rose, the Gulf Stream was stopped in its tracks and the world was plunged into a deep-freeze that lasted another 1,200 years.

While it is still debated whether or not a "mother culture" described by Hancock spread their sophisticated knowledge of architecture, cosmology, and astronomy across the globe, we can be certain that it is virtually impossible for such widespread and divergent cultures around the world to have nearly the exact same creation myths and to have built celestially aligned megalithic and earthen complexes in almost exactly the same way.

He also points out that:

> Certain tribes of the Amazon rainforest are closely related to Australian Aborigines and to Melanesians from Papua New Guinea. This extraordinary, unexpected and extremely ancient DNA signal is only present in South America and is completely absent in North America and Mesoamerica. It bears witness to something that archaeologists hitherto believed to be impossible—that the technology and skills needed to cross the Pacific Ocean, and successfully resettle a reproductively viable population, existed more than 13,000 years ago.

GOBEKLI TEPE AND KARAHUNJ

More than 6,500 years before the earliest phases of Stonehenge, and 7,000 years before the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza, the world's earliest known stone temple, Gobekli Tepe, was erected in southeastern Turkey. [See TBR, May/June 2015.—Ed.] The site was at the height of its existence 12,000 years ago, during the Mesolithic period, a time in which no known structures of this kind were ever thought to have been within the abilities of the simple hunter-gatherers of the period. It now seems that our Aryan ancestors were far more advanced, at an incredibly early time.

The site features numerous T-shaped pillars, some 26 feet high, and has bas-reliefs of strange animals and anthropomorphic images that remain difficult to interpret. Ancient mysteries expert Hugh Newman writes: "Stone circles conjure up a lost world of mysterious ceremonies, Druid astronomers, pagan dances and inquisitive antiquarians."[3]

By 5,600 B.C., the first megalithic monuments in the post-Gobekli Tepe period were rising above the land. This was a firsthand demonstration of the engineering and astronomical capabilities of ancient Whites. Among the oldest include Karahunj, or "Armenia's Stonehenge," dating back to 6,000 B.C. [See TBR, July/August 2011.—Ed.] There are 39 Biblical references to Gilgal, a "circle of standing stones," that are attributed to the Hebrew military commander Joshua. Remains found in a cave in modern-day Israel dating back to the Neolithic period have been genetically tested and show an indication that, in life, these ancient peoples had blue eyes and blond hair, very different than the other known inhabitants of ancient Canaan, possibly indicating the original inhabitants were Aryan not Semitic.

AMAZING ALIGNMENTS

In the late 19th century, Alfred Lionel Lewis, Norman Lockyer, and Admiral Somerville demonstrated that many megalithic sites built by ancient Whites were designed and constructed in accordance with virtually precise astronomical alignments. In the 1920s, researcher Alfred Watkins discovered a network of landscape alignments linking numerous ancient sites, including churches, megaliths and hilltops, deemed to be of sacred significance to the ancient peoples of Britain and Europe. These alignments were connected using a system of straight lines or tracks that he called "ley lines."[4]

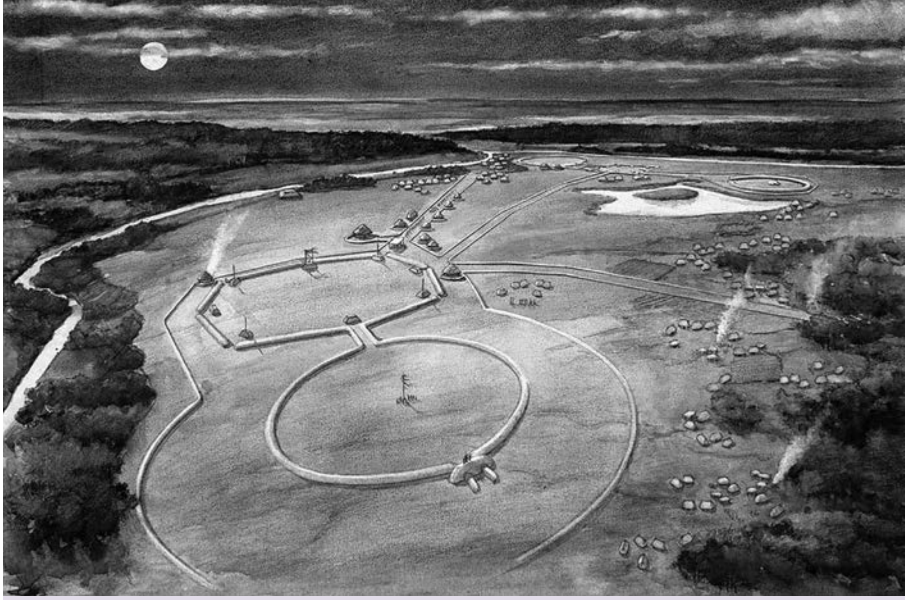
Author and researcher John Michell detected a specific system of alignments during the 1960s. He called these systems of ley lines the St. Michael Line "because it plotted numerous sites dedicated to St. Michael, as well taking in ancient sites such as Avebury and Glastonbury Tor. Michell noticed it also aligned to Beltane 'Mayday' sunrise and Samhain (Halloween) sunset."[5]

Comparatively, there are the straight alignments that exist throughout Peru and Bolivia linked to the ancient Caucasian civilization bearer known to the Inca as Viracocha, thus connecting these lines to the ancient Aryan phenomenon. In East Asia, the practitioners of Feng-Shui speak of "Dragon lines" that intersect their sacred sites linked to the Sun gods, who are described as having pale skin, golden hair and blue eyes.[6]

Australian aborigines speak of "song lines" regarding their sacred sites. They link such sites to their distant ancestors in the Dreamtime. Such primal ancestors are thus depicted on cave paintings and various sacred sculptures still found throughout the Australian outback. They envision their ancestors as pale-skinned visitors or gods, with prominent noses, brow ridges and pointed chins, very much like a lost Caucasian race than a depiction of a "grey alien" of science fiction lore, as often cited by ancient alien theorists. Common depictions of "grey aliens" show that they have no noses, ears or brow ridges, which these ancient depictions clearly do. Also, the ancient stories of the Australian aborigines clearly speak of Caucasian visitors who came on boats from across the sea, which they describe as very advanced.[7]

In *Secrets of the Stones: New Revelation of Astro-Archaeology and the Mystical Sciences of Antiquity*, the late visionary scholar John Michell writes of fascinating astrological phenomenon and knowledge in ancient Britain:

> The seven hills of Bath [England] were each dedicated to one of the heavenly bodies. In the



Above, an artist's recreation of the earthworks of Newark, Ohio in their heydey, circa A.D. 100 to 400. Multiple mounds lined up with other mound sighting markers in the 3,000-acre complex to a variety of important solar, lunar and stellar events. In the time-lapse photo below, the path of the moonrise above the southern wall at the Octagon Earthworks is traced. The Hopewellians certainly had the societal organization to build these astronomical temples—thousands of them all along the Mississippi River Valley and beyond—but their striking similarity to the layout and construction of kindred structures in Europe is seemingly beyond coincidence. This leads some to believe a mother culture—possibly scattered across the world after a devastating cometary cataclysm in the ancient past—taught them to watch the heavens more closely for it was from the skies that future devastation, possibly cyclical, would come again.

Earthen walls are shown at the Newark, Ohio Hopewell sight, still standing after almost 1,600 years. The accompanying ditches have slowly been filled in by erosion and the wall shown here averages about four-to-five feet tall. Today the massive sight—one of thousands of remaining astronomically aligned constructions created in phases over the course of 5,000 years by the Mound Builders—intrigues scholars who wonder how and why such effort was expended in their creation, but also how such knowledge became ubiquitous across such a vast geographical area. Author Graham Hancock believes a lost "mother culture" was at work. He provides evidence in his book *America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilizations*.

> center was the temple of Apollo and the university of the Druids. There reigned King Bladud, 10th ruler of Britain after Brute, founder of the Druid order, necromancer, associate of Pythagoras, and the first to attempt flight with artificial wings. With the help of Athenian philosophers, imported by him to Britain, he created a vast model of the planetary system, which still can be seen in the stone circles of Stanton Drew in Somerset.[8]

In the 1950s, Alexander Thom further proved such theories. Thom writes that many of these ancient megaliths "were ranged from a point in the circle toward the Sun at the solstices, equinoxes and other feast days of the calendar, marked on the horizons by stone pillars, cairns or by natural features, such as peaks, notches in mountain ranges or distant islands." Thom also noted that the 18.61-year lunar cycle was also part of an ancient code that had been worked into many of these structures.

The ancient mysteries of the world described above, which still baffle archaeologists, historians and other scholars, clearly indicate an interconnected worldwide phenomenon of advanced technology and knowledge. Evidence continues to mount indicating the Aryan roots of many of the peoples responsible for the astrologically aligned megaliths on multiple continents. As time marches on, the more we learn of the ancient world, the more questions arise—questions that will only be honestly explored by unbiased, independent historians. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Hancock, Graham. *America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilizations*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2019.

2 Hancock, Ibid.

3 Newman, Hugh. *Stone Circles*. UK: Wooden Books, 2021.

4 Newman, Hugh. *Earth Grids: The Secret Pattern's of Gaia's Sacred Sites*. UK: Wooden Books, 2018.

5 Michell, John. *Secrets of the Stones: New Revelations of Astro-Archaeology and the Mystical Sciences of Antiquity*. Rochester, VT: Inner Traditions International, 1989.

6 Newman, *Earth Grids*. 2018.

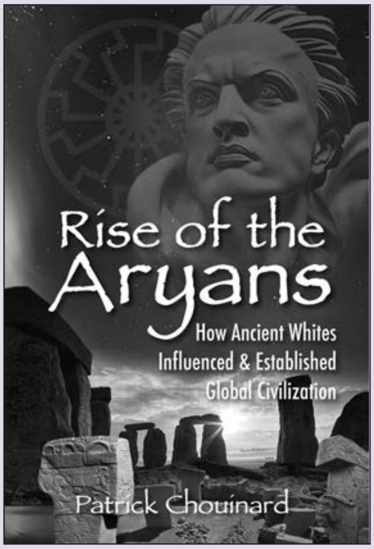
7 Ibid.

8 Michell, *op. cit.*

PATRICK LEE is the pen name of an up-and-coming historian and author who has come under fire from the minions of political correctness for his forthright discussion of White history. He is currently based in Arkansas and is pursuing a degree in ancient history.

Rise of the Aryans

How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization



All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting and/or influencing megalithic builders and the structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today.

Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across a portion of Anatolia changed all that.

Dated to sometime around 9,600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth?

In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men from Mars! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist.

Softcover, 314 pages, #834, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

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The Restoration of Stonehenge

One of the oldest known photographs of Stonehenge, circa 1870s.

Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain in England was created in multiple stages over the course of 1,800 years, beginning in about 3,300 B.C. (according to carbon dating of antler horns and scapulae used by the builders for excavation). No further major work was done on the sight by ancient people after approximately 1,500 B.C. For thousands of years, it stood basically unmolested by modern man, but Mother Nature did take its toll. Multiple stones had fallen during the centuries and the ditch was almost completely filled in due to erosion.

By 1880, however, people became interested in studying and preserving the great monument. It was in that year that William Flinders-Petrie surveyed the site. It was he who numbered the stones, an identification system still being used by scholars today.

In 1881, Simon Banton attempted to shore up some of the stones to prevent further collapse. In 1893, a British official in charge of the preservation of antiquities sounded the alarm that more stones could fall and damage the structure beyond repair. According to news reports of the time, Stone 22 toppled during a storm on New Year's Eve, 1900.

The next year, William Gowland began the first major restoration of the monument. His team straightened leaning stones and set several in concrete to prevent further collapse.

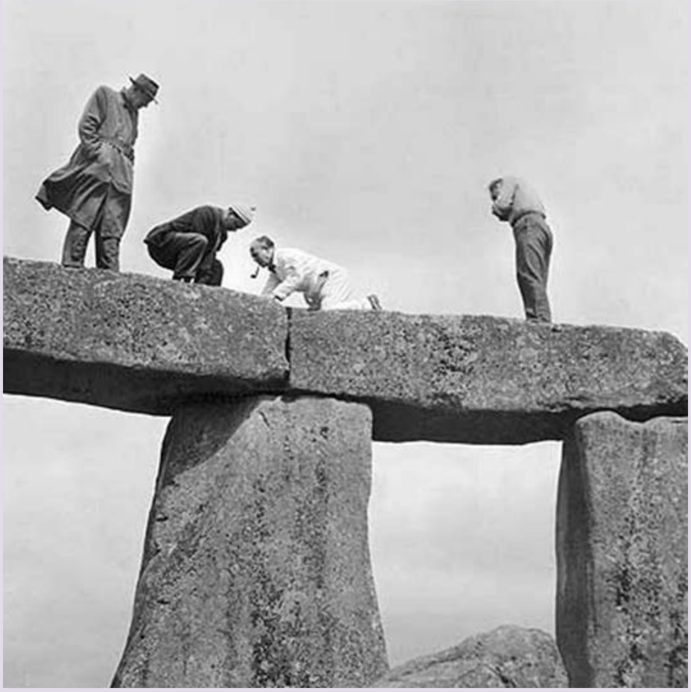
In 1920, another phase of restoration and investigation began, led by William Hawley, who re-excavated the Aubrey Holes, a set of 56 pits that formed a ring around the monument. It is believed that wooden posts were once placed in these holes for astronomical sighting, giving the ancient builders alignments they needed to place the large stones.

In the 1940s and 1950s, Richard Atkinson, Stuart Piggott and John F.S. Stone re-excavated much of Hawley's work. It was they who discovered the carved daggers and axes on the Sarsen stones. Scientists then realized Stonehenge had been created in three distinct building phases.

In 1958, three of the standing Sarsen stones were re-erected and set in concrete. The last major restoration was carried out in 1963 after stone 23 of the Sarsen Circle fell over. It was again re-erected, and the opportunity was taken to place three more stones in concrete bases.

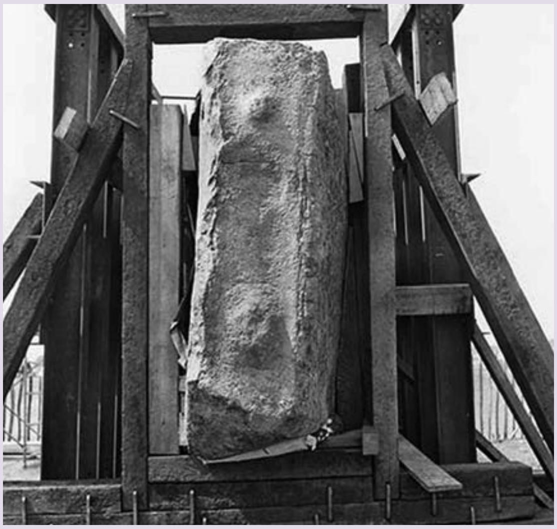
Since then, no major restoration work has been done, but maintenance and preventive measures are always being carried out to ensure this amazing stone calendar site never crumbles into its own footprint and is lost for the admiration of future generations. ❖

Above, bluestone lintel 36 is shown being cleaned after excavation in 1954. The presence of finely tooled mortices indicates that it was re-used from an earlier bluestone trilithon.



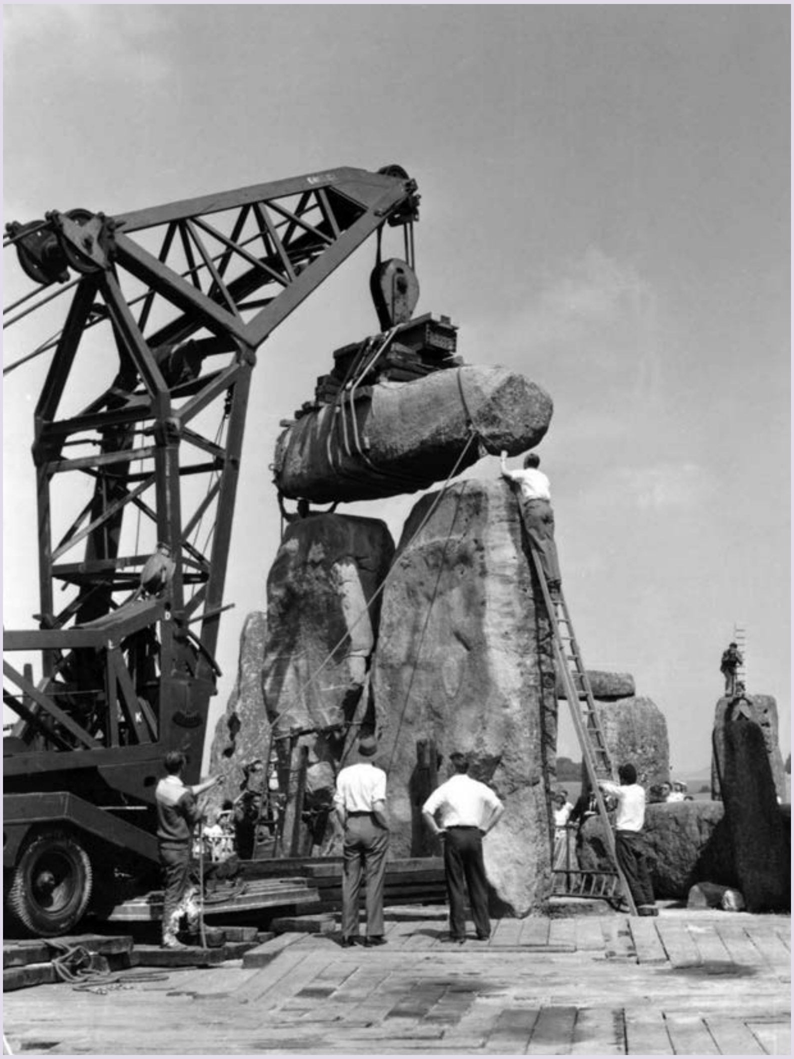
Above, members of the restoration team are shown checking the position of stone 56.

Above, T.A. Bailey is shown examining the lintels over stones 19, 20 and 1 of the outer circle. These stones were not moved by Atkinson but had been straightened by Hawley in 1920. These stones mark the entrance to Stonehenge. Archaeologist Stuart Piggott can be seen smoking a pipe.



Above, the top of Sarsen stone 23, showing two tenons to secure lintels.

Right, some of the fallen stones were re-erected in 1954. Extremely powerful cranes were used. Yet, even with this modern equipment, it proved impossible to align or set them up as accurately as had the ancient builders.

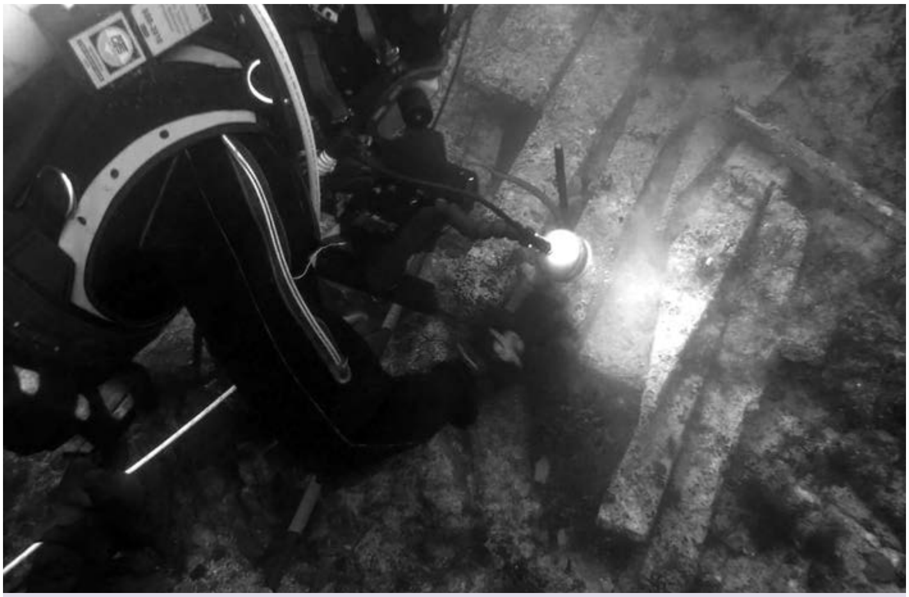


Photos: Historic England Archive. Caption Source: RareHistoricalPhotos.com.

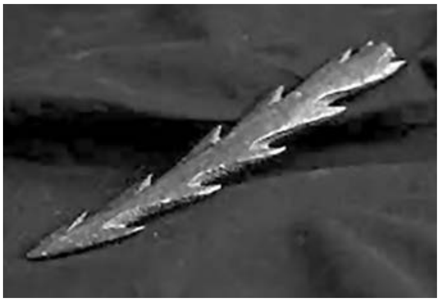
Did Third Reich Scientists Discover ‘Atlantis of the North’?

Archaeologists, historians, and other scholars of the Third Reich took an active interest in the history of Atlantis, pioneering much of the research and discoveries about this mysterious civilization.

By Marc Roland



Underwater diving expeditions to drowned Doggerland discovered the site’s first artifacts in 2012. Below, this Mesolithic harpoon, accidentally dredged up in 1931, was the first physical evidence for “Atlantis of the North.”



Although the story of Atlantis is generally regarded as nothing more than a fairy tale, Plato said it was true. If anyone should have known, this 4th century B.C. philosopher—still regarded as a seminal founding father of Western civilization—was the man. Relying on older Greek and Egyptian sources, he told how the culture-creating inhabitants of a large island located in an unspecified area of the Atlantic Ocean were overwhelmed by a cataclysmic deluge, 11,500 years ago. “In a single dreadful day and night,” he stated, “the island of Atlantis was swallowed up by the sea and vanished.”[1]

Remarkably, this same account, with local variations, was repeated in the oral traditions of a barbarian tribe far removed—culturally, as well as geographically—from Plato’s Classical city-state of Athens. The Frisians were and are a Germanic people, who appear to have drawn their name from Freija, the supreme goddess in Nordic myth. Of uncertain provenance, little is known about their early history, save that sometime in the 2nd century B.C., they ousted resident Kelts from what is now a northern province of the Netherlands, today’s Frisia, and the Frisian Islands. They also reside in northwest coastal Germany’s Nordfriesland and Ostfriesland, but their speech is more closely related to English than any other continental language, as found in the *Oera Linda Bok.*[2]

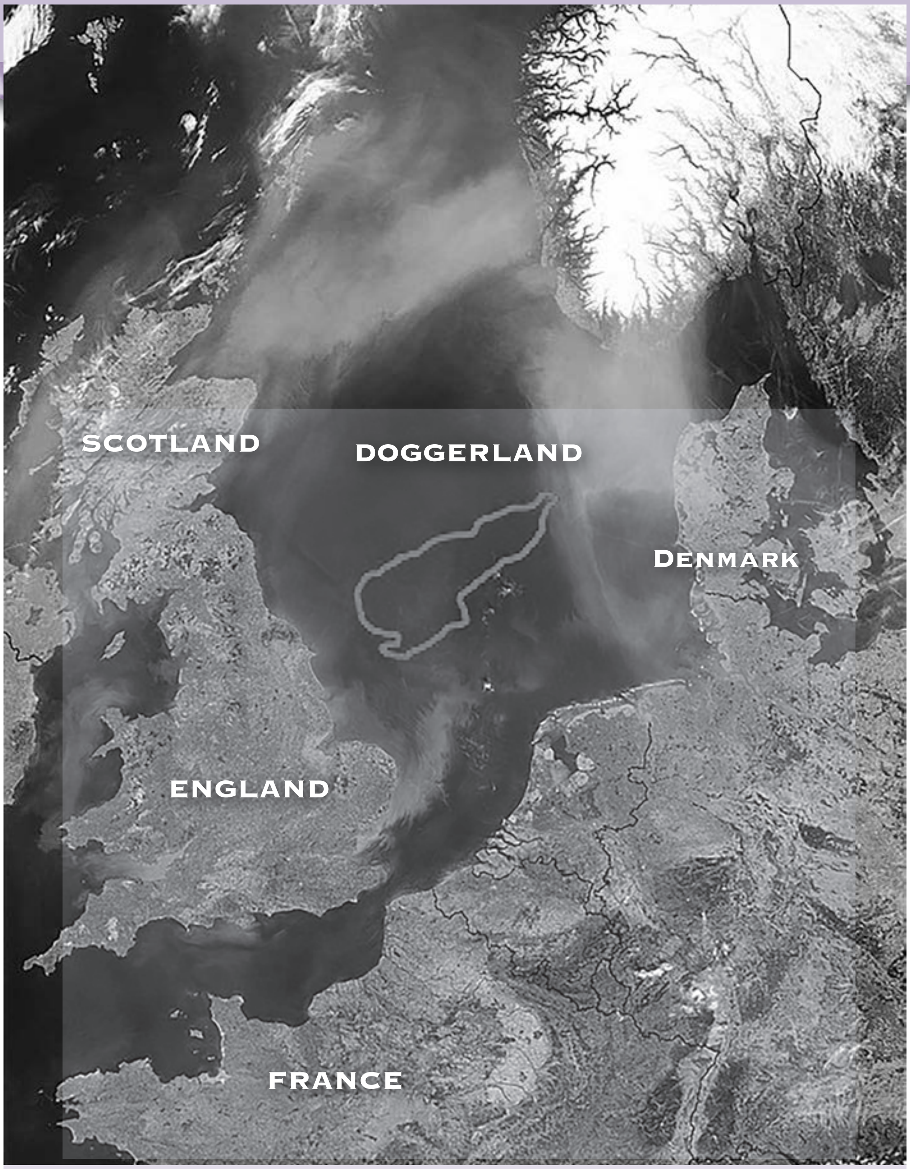
A compilation of ancient oral histories, it was transcribed for the first time in A.D. 1256 by an anonymous author. Branded fraudulent by incredulous scholars from the moment of its first publication in Holland in 1871, “The Book of What Happened in the Old Time” has languished ever since in virtual obscurity. Dismissed as a Victorian era fake, the *Oera Linda Bok* was actually an heirloom passed down through numerous generations, and unknown to the outside world until a descendant, into whose hands the manuscript fell, decided to make its contents public.

But it has had its academic supporters, too. William Barnes (1801–1886), the renowned English polymath, philologist, mathematician and acknowledged authority on Anglo-Saxon antiquities, declared in London's *MacMillan Magazine* that the *Oera Linda Bok* featured far too many verifiable historical details for anyone but a university-trained expert to have known, and therefore unlikely to have been the invention of some hoaxer.[3] As internal evidence, he cited convincing parallels from the *Germanicus* of Imperial Rome's important historian Publius Cornelius Tacitus (56-120 A.D.).[4] More recently, investigator Warren Smith (1931-2003) demonstrated that no one ever profited from publication of the *Oera Linda Bok*. Nor did its alleged modern author ever appear after its release. The narration is not sensational, Smith points out, but simple and straightforward, presented in the unassuming style of the family chronicle it purports to be.[5]

Its opening section, *He Alge tid Kem*, "How the Bad Days Came," tells of Frisian origins on a large island in the North Sea located between the northeastern shores of England and the European continent's northwestern coast. Following centuries of high material achievement, during a summer very long ago, the "Earth began to tremble, as if she were dying. Atland disappeared, and the wild water rose so high over hill and valley that everything was buried under the sea."[6] The *He Alge tid Kem*'s "Atland" is transparently Plato's "Atlantis" in Old Frisian.

Forty-two years after the *Oera Linda Bok* was published, British paleobiologist Clement Reid (1853–1916) stated that territory twice as large as Wales long ago lay between Scotland and the Netherlands. His examination of animal and plant remains retrieved from the Dogger Banks—a shallow region in the North Sea formed by an extensive sandbank—amounted to evidence, he announced, of formerly dry terrain.[7] Shortly thereafter, better-remembered Scottish anatomist Sir Arthur Keith (1866–1955) described flint tools of Neolithic origin dredged up from the same area, material evidence for the sunken island's untapped archaeological potential.[8]

Further research was brought to an abrupt halt, however, on January 24, 1915, by a major naval confrontation between squadrons of the British Grand Fleet and the *Kaiserliche Marine*, Germany's High Seas Fleet, at the precise spot where Reid and Keith had focused their underwater inquiries: the Dogger Banks. Obscured by bigger events of a world war, its chaotic aftermath and the subsequent Great Depression, North Sea archaeology lay dormant for the next 17 years. Not until 1931 was it inadvertently revived, when crewmen of a British trawler, the *Colinda*, while fishing near Owen Bank—about 25 miles east of Norfolk—hauled up a lump of peat containing a human-modified barbed antler point from a



Outline of Doggerland in the North Sea between England and Denmark.

The Atlantean connection to Doggerland seemed confirmed when perfectly preserved mammoth tusks were retrieved from the site: Classical Athenian philosopher Plato stated that an abundance of pachyderms roamed around the lost city-state Atlantis.

depth of 114 to 120 feet. Exhibited in Norwich, the 8.5-inch-long harpoon was originally dated by Castle Museum archaeologists to around 11,500 years ago—the same period Plato cited for his Atlantis.

No one was more fascinated by this accidental find than Albert Herrmann (1886-1945), a prominent language professor at the German Oriental Society. "In 1923," according to his Wikipedia entry, "he obtained a chair of historical geography at the University of Berlin. Herrmann's achievement as a geography historian is particularly in the field of Chinese geography, on which he published fundamental research. His best-known work is the *Historical and Commercial Atlas of China* (1935), which was in use worldwide."[9]

But the *Colinda*'s find of an artifact contemporaneous with Plato's date for Atlantis distracted Herrmann from his oriental studies long enough to complete a detailed analysis of the *Oera Linda Bok* and related Norse myth. After three years of concerted research, he published *Our Ancestors and the Atlanteans: Nordic Seamanship from Scandinavia to North Africa.*[10] In it, he argued that modern Frisians are direct descendants from Atlantis, which Herrmann identified with Heligoland, a small island 29 miles from the northwestern shores of Germany. In both Dutch and German, Heligoland means "Holy Land," just as Plato referred to Atlantis as "that Sacred Land."[11]

Herrmann's book, released in 1934, was among the first bestsellers of the new Third Reich, and readers called for an underwater expedition to verify his claims. If validated, they might not only locate the geographical position of Atlantis itself, leading to its long-sought discovery, but establish it as the German fountainhead of human civilization. Complimenting this hope, *Fensalir*, "The Halls of the Sea," is the sunken palace in Norse mythology of Freija, the top goddess and the same queen of deities from which the Frisians derived their tribal name.[12]

Four years after the publication of *Our Ancestors and the Atlanteans*, Herrmann staged a large-scale public exhibition dramatizing Atlantis in the German capital. Berlin's 1938 event attracted huge crowds and favorable notice across the country and outside Germany. "Due to his position within the Nazi Party," according to Wikipedia, Herrmann's "theories carried considerable weight in the German press."[13] They were, in any case, persuasive enough to spark scholarly as well as popular interest, and generated numerous magazine articles, plus new books dealing with the controversy, such as *Riddle Solved: History of the Edda, Atlantis and the Bible*, by Herbert Reichstein (1892-1944), a well-known ariosophical writer, and *Prehistory of the Atlantean Nordic Race* by Hermann Wieland (1880-1945), a cultural anthropologist at Munich University.[14]

The Progress of Mankind: Investigation Into the History of Religion, Symbols and Script of the Atlantean-Nordic Race was written by Dr. Hermann Wirth (1885-1981).[15] A Dutch professor of philology at the University of Bern, in Switzerland, and a member of Hitler's political party since 1925, Wirth famously described the swastika as "a species-specific symbol of salvation."[16] After the National Socialist assumption of power on January 30, 1933, he joined the SS in which he co-founded the *Ahnenerbe*, or "Ancestral Heritage." The state-sponsored organization comprised scholars and scientists from a broad range of academic disciplines—including university-trained anthropologists and oceanographers—aimed at researching and preserving Aryan origins and racial legacies.

He and a younger colleague, Jürgen Spanuth (1907-1998), prevailed upon the *Ahnenerbe* to initiate archaeological investigations at the bottom of the North Sea. An NSDAP member since 1931, the Vienna-born Spanuth had been recognized for his personal efforts at bringing about Austrian reunification with Germany in March 1938, receiving the prestigious "Eastern March" award five months after the *Anschluss.* That same year, he published his study of a pre-Christian cult in North Frisia, where he first learned of the *Oera Linda Bok*. The scholarly paper stirred so much professional attention that he was invited to lecture about his finds at a conference of the Reich Association for Prehistory and Proto History in Hanover. Yet, *Ahnenerbe* officials could not be induced to proceed with any underwater expeditions until 1943.

These were organized and led by Peter Wiepert (1890-1980), an experienced "hard hat" salvage diver, director of the Fehmarn Museum in Burg-auf-Fehmarn (an island in the Baltic, off the eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein). He was also a local historian for the *Ahnenerbe* publishing house and related through his first cousin's marriage to none other than the SS *Obergruppenführer* (SS-senior group leader) Reinhard Heydrich, chief of security for the entire Reich.

National Socialist scholars suspected that Heligoland, shown above, off the North Sea coast of Germany, was a surviving fragment of Atlantis, and conducted several archaeological dives in the strange island's immediate vicinity. Heligoland is, in fact, geologically attached to Doggerland.

Although Wiepert's underwater research was progressively restricted by deteriorating wartime conditions, he and his team-members were nonetheless able to discover, photograph and film what appeared to be a partially collapsed crescent-shaped vertical formation resembling a manmade stone wall in approximately 40 feet of water off southwestern Heligoland.[17] With Germany's military collapse, he was arrested and imprisoned without charge by Allied occupation authorities, who subjected him to the psychological reprogramming known as de-Nazification, i.e., brainwashing, in 1949. All scientific investigation into prehistoric possibilities under the North Sea was literally killed off after Wiepert's 1943 dive.

The next year, Herbert Reichstein burned to death, along with more than 2,000 other civilian residents, when British Royal Air Force crewmen dropped over 1,900 tons of phosphorus bombs within 25 minutes on Freiburg, destroying most of the medieval city during the night of November 27.

Albert Herrmann died on April 19, 1945, the day before Adolf Hitler's last birthday, from wounds received by U.S. Air Force personnel, as they fire-bombed the railway station in Pilsen. Herrmann's illustration of Atlantis in *Our Ancestors and the Atlanteans*, banned in "democratic" Germany since 1945, is still well known, and continues to be republished in many books about Atlantis—both pro and con—almost invariably without proper citation.

Third Reich "hard-hat" copper-helmeted divers exploring the waters around Heligoland found prehistoric stoneworks on the sea bottom, later rediscovered and photographed by postwar scuba divers (above).

In late May 1945, 65-year-old Hermann Wieland was beaten to death by Red Army troops celebrating their capture of Berlin.

Like Peter Wiepert, Wirth had been imprisoned without charge by U.S. Army interrogators, who psychologically abused him for two years. Impoverished but unrepentant following his release, the destitute scholar lived from hand to mouth over the next 20 years. "Although he continued to defend National Socialist Germany ideologically," according online sources:

> Wirth's teachings about "primitive cultures" found resonance in the developing alternative scene and in support groups for Native American Indians in the 1970s.

Growing interest revived general respect for his work to such a degree by the end of the decade that politicians in the Rhineland-Palatinate, including state government officials and delegates from Wirth's hometown of Kusel, jointly proposed installation of a new museum for showcasing his ethnographic collection at Lichtenberg Castle. Even former Chancellor of West Germany Willy Brandt "visited Wirth in Marburg, in 1979. … In addition, Wirth supporters tried to found an institute for community science."

Both projects were predictably sabotaged by a hostile news media campaign, but "Herman Wirth became an important reference author for the issue of women's rights, especially ethnic women of the 1920s and 1930s, and also the spiritual women's movement of today."[18]

Serving as a German army field curate on the Eastern Front, Jürgen Spanuth had been captured while seriously wounded near Leningrad, but escaped his Soviet guards and returned to Germany, where he was hospitalized for more than a year before recuperating in time to become part of December 1944's Ardennes Offensive, better known in the West as the Battle of the Bulge. After the war, he outfitted veteran diver Eberhard Fries in the newly available "Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus" (scuba gear) for sub-surface investigation of the seas around Heligoland. In a series of five expeditions during the early 1950s, not only was the "wall" found by Wiepert the previous decade relocated, but a double parapet, rectangular pavement and stone disk were photographically documented.

The site where Fries made these finds was declared "off limits" in 1953 by state authorities, who affirmed its legal "protection" as a "natural reef or terminal moraine left over from the last Ice Age." All further expeditions were forbidden by local police. According to Wikipedia, "there have been no more targeted archaeological searches."[19]

Undeterred, Spanuth published his findings in *Atlantis of the North*, which became an international bestseller after its widespread translation into multiple languages.[20] The book was so controversial, he was hauled up before an inquisitorial panel of court scholars at Kiel University's Geological Institute, where he was remorselessly grilled by a dozen adversarial academics from as many disciplines.

Spanuth laughed that some of these professional skeptics, by attacking him, had vehemently contradicted their own earlier statements published in mainstream scientific journals. But, overwhelming news media coverage of his ordeal emphatically repeated that experts had thoroughly debunked his North Sea thesis, point for point, while consistently portraying him as a ludicrous, eccentric and daffy pseudoscientist. Publicity surrounding "Atlantis on trial," as some newsmen deemed it, was so negative, Spanuth was unable to find a publisher, or even a printer, for his research until former SS *Sturmbannführer* (Major) Arthur Ehrhardt volunteered his magazine *Nation and Europa*.

A thriving Stone Age culture between England & Denmark was swallowed by rising water.

After decades of consistent struggle, the 83-year-old Spanuth was honored by the Association of German Cultural Work for the European Spirit with its annual Schiller Prize in 1990. By then, flint tools from Neolithic times (circa 12,000 years ago) and prehistoric copper spearheads had been independently recovered from the waters surrounding Heligoland. These finds represented physical proof for human habitation at the "Holy Island" during the New Stone Age, just as Spanuth and his colleagues had long argued in vain against entrenched postwar officialdom. He died in 1998, 14 years before the discovery he hoped to make came to pass.

In early 2012, a plethora of human materials came to light from the bottom of the North Sea. Divers there located thousands of Ice Age and post-glacial harpoons, fish prongs, possible tombs and fossilized remains belonging to large mammals—many of them extinct, such as mammoths, giant reindeer and cave lions. In charge of the find was physicist Dr. Richard Bates from the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of St. Andrews, Fife, in Scotland.

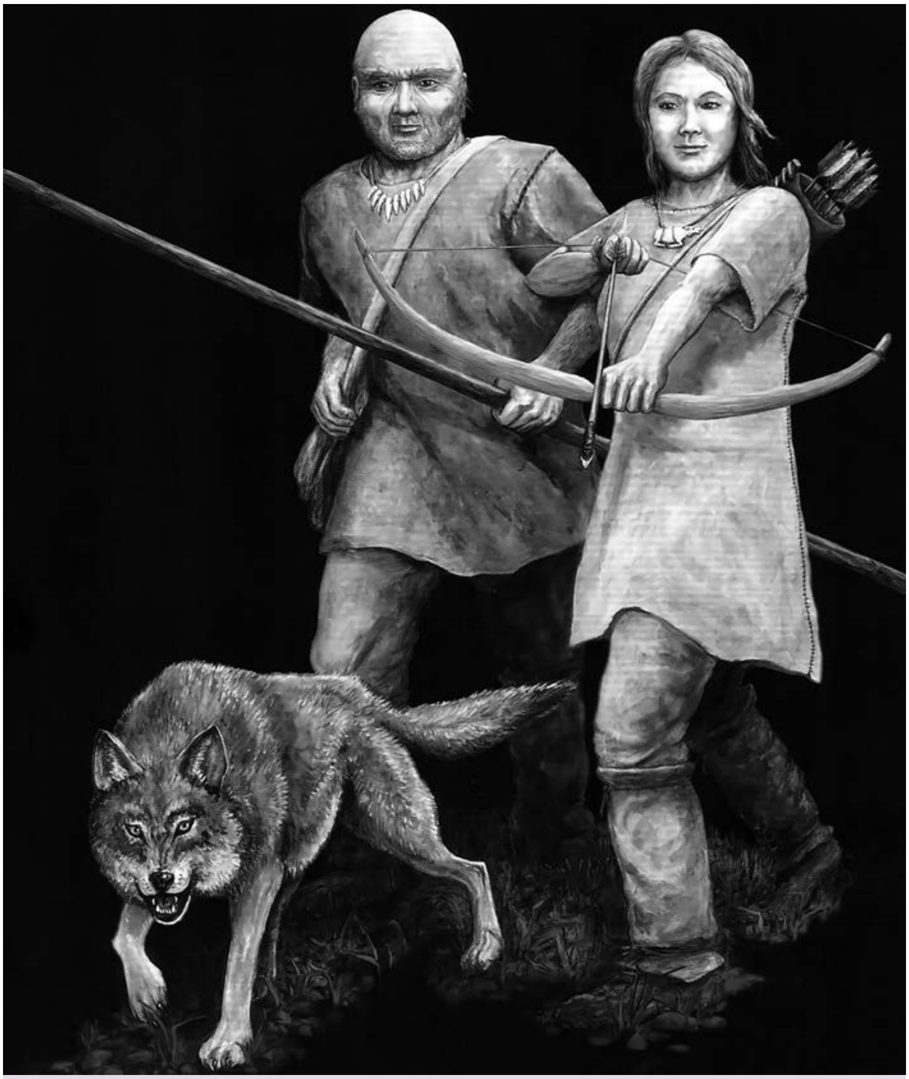
"We have found many artifacts and submerged features that are very difficult to explain by natural cases," he reported, "such as mounds surrounded by ditches."[21] They were uncovered from 55 to 120 feet beneath the surface of the North Sea at the Dogger Banks, the sunken remains of a more extensive territory that once connected northeastern Britain to the coasts of Denmark and Germany, including Heligoland. Beginning about 18,000 years ago, great ice sheets locked up enough of the world's water to drop sea levels 390 feet lower than at present, allowing higher terrain on the ocean floor to stand out as dry land. This ancient landmass was almost entirely covered with ice until the onset of warmer temperatures in the late Glacial Maximum, some 12,000 years ago, created tundra-like conditions.

These continued to moderate over the next four millennia, resulting in the formation of lagoons, salt marshes, mud flats, beaches, streams, rivers, marshes and lakes interspersed with hills and valleys. Into this natural paradise, Stone Age hunters followed big-game animals wandering from northern Europe toward Britain. Rising temperatures near the close of the last glacial epoch melted the ice, releasing billions of tons of locked-up water to raise sea levels. By 8,500 years ago, the ocean had cut off Scotland from Denmark and Germany, leaving behind a large island referred to by Byrony Coles, professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Exeter, as "Doggerland."[22] It survived another thousand years, until completely inundated by the steadily rising North Sea.

By late spring 2012, climatologists, archaeologists and geophysicists finished mapping the sunken region in question by using new technologies borrowed from the oil industry. "When the data was first being processed," confessed Dr. Bates, "I thought it unlikely to give us any useful information." He continued:

> However, as more area was covered, it revealed a vast and complex landscape. We have now been able to model flora and fauna and build up a picture of the ancient people that lived there. Doggerland was the real heartland of Europe, until sea levels rose to give us the UK coastline of today.
>
> Current research suggests that the populations of those drowned lands could have been tens of thousands. By examining the fossil record—such as pollen grains, micro fauna and macro fauna—we can tell what kind of vegetation grew in Doggerland, and what animals roamed there. Using this information, we are able to build up a model of the carrying capacity of the land and work out roughly how many humans could have lived there.[23]

Combining geophysical modeling of data obtained from oil and gas companies with direct evidence from material recovered at the sea floor has enabled the St. Andrews University team to come up with a reconstruction of the lost land. It reveals several submerged sites resembling the standing stones of Neolithic Europe, together with what appears to be an underwater burial mound already explored by scuba divers.



Artist's reconstruction of Middle Stone Age hunters and their domesticated canine at Doggerland, around 9,000 years ago

If, in fact, these upright features can be verified as authentic megalithic structures, then dating them could be very important. Should they prove even slightly older than standing stones on the continent or in the British Isles, then Doggerland may very well have been the original heartland of Europe, from which Paleolithic cultures spread outward. Should that be the case, then the supportive ecological conditions Dr. Bates and his colleagues have traced back to Doggerland may have served as the proper setting and environmental spur necessary to spark the New Stone Age.

His research project is a joint effort between St. Andrews and the Universities of Aberdeen, Birmingham, Dundee and Wales Trinity St. David. Results of their fieldwork collaboration went on display in early July 2012 at the Royal Society Summer Science Exhibition in London. Entitled "Drowned Landscapes," a three-dimensional Doggerland was recreated for the public. Adding to its sense of realism was a collection of artifacts retrieved from sunken Doggerland, including pieces of flint worked by human hands as basic

Hermann Wirth, a Dutch professor of philology, was an outspoken proponent of a North Sea Atlantis and an unrepentant National Socialist in the dark days after World War II.

tools. The exhibition's three-dimensional methodologies imaginatively brought back to life the formerly inhabited landscapes to map rivers, lake shores, hills, coastlines and estuaries, plus the flora and fauna associated with them.

The implications of Doggerland as a kind of "European heartland" go even further to expand the research of Dr. Dennis J. Stanford, who contends that stone tool technology of the Solutrean culture in prehistoric France may have influenced North America's earliest tool-making societies during the last Glacial Maximum. At the time, lower sea levels made Doggerland's above-water existence possible. They also greatly extended and sometimes connected the coastal areas of northern Europe with Greenland, Iceland and Canada, thereby facilitating passage of Stone Age voyagers to North America from Europe, beginning as long ago as 20,000 years. Among the foremost authorities on the early inhabitants of our continent, Dr. Stanford is director of the Paleoindian/Paleoecology Program at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution.

His arguments on behalf of the first trans-Atlantic voyages undertaken by advanced culture-bearers along exposed coastal areas have been underscored by scientific recognition of Doggerland, particularly evidence there of a monstrous deluge that impacted the North Sea island during its final geologic stage. According to Dr. Bates, "We are beginning to understand some of the dramatic events that subsequently changed the land, including the sea rising and a devastating tsunami."[24]

He was referring to seismic scans, which show that Doggerland was flooded by a huge and violent inundation, about 8,200 years ago, when a section of the Norwegian coastline collapsed. The Storegga Event, or the "Great Edge," was the largest known landslide in Earth's history, as 180 miles of coastal shelf, with a total volume of 840 miles of debris, fell all at once into the North Sea. A resulting 60-foot-high wave traveling 70 miles per hour crashed more than 50 miles into Scotland after scouring the entire surface of Doggerland, wiping away virtually every life-form there in a single, clean sweep.

Was Norway's Storegga Event the flood that destroyed Atlantis "in a single, dreadful day and night," as described by Plato? The verified remains of mammoths that once roamed Doggerland comport with his statement that pachyderms were native to the island of Atlantis. It featured, he said, many different kinds of animals, "among them, numerous elephants. There was plenty of grazing for this largest and most voracious of all beasts." Inside the Temple of Poseidon, "the roof was ivory," testimony to the abundance of available elephants.[25] At the very least, Doggerland's ancient inhabitants transitioned Europe from a relatively primitive Middle Stone Age culture into the proto-civilized Neolithic era.

With the Royal Society's exhibition of "Drowned Landscapes" in London, Atlantis can no longer be dismissed as an impossible fantasy unworthy of consideration. Accordingly, the freeze on resources and technologies needed to conduct serious scientific inquiries into the lost civilization may now begin to thaw. One scientific discovery leads to another in a chain of revelations that could culminate in the ultimate archaeological find of all time if it has not been made already.

In any case, the rise of an Atlantis-like European heartland from the depths of the North Sea was foreseen and prepared for by maligned and neglected, if prophetic, visionaries of the Third Reich. ❖

In 1990, Jürgen Spanuth was awarded the Schiller Prize by the Association of German Cultural Work for the European Spirit in honor of his decades-long archaeological investigations around Heligoland. He previously authored an international bestseller, *Atlantis of the North*.

ENDNOTES:

1 Plato. *Timaeus and Critias*. Translated by Desmond Lee. NY: Penguin Books, 1977.

2 After Cornelius Over de Linden (1811-1874) inherited the original manuscript from his grandfather, it passed to Jan Gerhardus Ottema (1804-1879), a prominent member of the Frisian Society for History and Culture, for publication in a Dutch translation. Ottema and fellow Society members unanimously concurred it had been written in authentic Old Frisian. The *Oera Linda Bok* was subsequently released in an English-language edition by William Sandbach through Trübner & Company of London, a well-respected publisher of scholarly titles, in 1876. The complete Sandbach translation appears in *The Other Atlantis* by Robert Scrutton, UK: Sphere Books, Ltd.; New Ed edition, 1979.

3 Phillips, Andrew. *The Rebirth of England and the English: The Vision of William Barnes*. UK: Anglo-Saxon Books, 1996.

4 Tacitus. *Germanicus*. Translated by A.H. Beesly. Netherlands: Leopold Classic Library, 2015.

5 Smith, Warren. *Myth and Mystery of Atlantis*. NY: Zebra Books, 1975.

6 Scrutton, *op. cit.*

7 Reid, Clement. *Submerged Forests*. NY: Franklin Classics, 2018 reprint of the 1913 original edition.

8 Clark, W. "Arthur Keith 1866-1955." *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society*. Vol. 1: pp. 144-161, 1955.

9 Albert Herrmann. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

10 Herrmann, Albert. *Unser Ahnen und die Atlanten: Nordliche Seeherrschaft von Skandinavien bis nach Nordafrika*. Berlin: Kinkhard und Biermann, 1934.

11 Plato, *op. cit.* The people of today's Nordfriesland, Ostfriesland and the Netherlands are not primarily descended from the original Frisians. Beginning in the early 3rd century A.D., Frisian territories suffered significant transgressions from the North Sea, serious enough to render most coastal lands uninhabitable. Human occupation was additionally stressed by the onset of a colder, wetter climate. Consequently, the Frisian population declined drastically until the natural environment began to improve, almost 200 years later. Warmer and drier conditions attracted an influx of new settlers, mostly Angles and Saxons, who rose to numerical predominance although they were eventually referred to as Frisians. Accordingly, these Anglo-Saxon newcomers became largely, although not entirely, the ancestors of medieval and modern Frisians. Only a small minority of current inhabitants may be directly descended from the ancient Frisians. Interestingly, in 1841, during a visit to Heligoland, the popular poet Heinrich Hoffman von Fallersleben wrote the lyrics to *Das Deutschlandlied*, which became the national anthem of Germany—appropriately enough if, as Albert Herrmann stated, Heligoland and its former now sunken landmass to which it originally belonged was indeed the *Urheimat*, or "Primeval Homeland," of the German people.

12 Grundy, Stephan. "Freyja and Frigg," as collected by Billington, Sandra and Green, Miranda. *The Concept of Goddess*. UK: Routledge, 1999.

13 Albert Herrmann. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

14 Reichstein, Herbert. *Gelöste Rätsel: Geschichte von Edda, Atlantis und der Bibel*. Berlin: Keimzelle Verlag, 1934 and Weiland, Hermann. *Atlantis, Edda and Bibel*. Bremen: Roland Faksimile, 2001 reprint of the 1922 Nuremberg original. The term Ariosophy, meaning "the spiritual wisdom of ancient Aryan priests," was used generically to describe race-based arcane theories or beliefs and ritual practices popular during the early-20th century throughout Germany before they were subsumed and recast by various National Socialist organizations, particularly the Hitler Youth and SS after Hitler became chancellor in 1933.

15 Wirth, Hermann. *Der Aufgang der Menschheit: Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Religion, Symbolik und Schrift der atlantisch-nordischen Rasse*. Jena: Diederichs, 1928.

16 Hermann Wirth. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

17 Peter Wiepert. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

18 Hermann Wirth. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

19 Jürgen Spanuth. *Wikipedia*. Accessed July 13, 2022.

20 Spanuth, Jürgen. *Atlantis of the North*. UK: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1979.

21 "Hidden Doggerland Underworld Uncovered in North Sea." BBC. Accessed July 13, 2022.

22 Coles, Bryony. *The Doggerland Project*. University of Exeter. Accessed July 13, 2022.

23 BBC, *op. cit.*

24 Ibid.

25 Plato, *op. cit.*

Why Was the Third Reich So Interested in Atlantis?

Plato's commentary on the downfall of Atlantis offered unique racial insights relevant to National Socialist scholars.

By Marc Roland

Albert Herrmann and his German colleagues were more interested in Atlantis than scholars elsewhere because their close reading of Plato's 2,400-year-old account revealed a fundamental principle of National Socialism. They discovered from their detailed textural investigations of his dialogues that the Greek dialectician had neither uncharacteristically dropped philosophy to write history, nor inexplicably exchanged theoretical analysis for a fictional narrative extolling his ideal state, as skeptics of his Atlantis narrative argue.

Left, Karl Georg Zschaetzsch recognized ominous parallels between the destruction of Atlantis and the modern crisis of Western civilization. Ninety years ago, **Alfred Rosenberg (right)** speculated that a North Sea Atlantis may have been the birthplace of Aryan high culture, a conjecture affirmed by 21st-century British archeologists investigating Doggerland, which they characterize as "the real heartland of Europe."

Herrmann and other German scholars pointed out that Plato had exhaustedly described his ideal state in a previous dialogue. Unlike the exemplary "philosopher kings" of *The Republic* (circa 375 B.C.), Atlantis in *Timaeus* and *Critias* (both circa 360 B.C.) is ruled by a consul of hereditary imperialists governed not by flexible reason, but by the inviolable laws of Poseidon—two distinctly different systems plainly unrelated to each other. One innovative and efficient; the other dated and, as borne out by subsequent events, ultimately self-destructive. These later dialogues depict the sunken realm as a failed state, lost for its internal weaknesses—not at all a healthy, benign autocracy. Plato says of the Atlanteans, "The depth of their degeneration was clear enough, but to those whose judgment of true happiness is defective, they seemed, in their pursuit of unbridled ambition and power, to be at the height of their fame and fortune." Hardly the portrayal of an "ideal state."[1]

Herrmann and his colleagues established instead that Plato's motive behind the *Timaeus* and *Critias* was to explain how the cycle of human birth, growth, maturity, infirmity, decline and ultimate death was likewise a trait endemic to civilization itself. To demonstrate this repetitive pattern, Plato needed an historical example already familiar to his students. In Atlantis he found the perfect archetype. Accordingly, *Critias* states that the Atlanteans caused their own downfall and extinction "when the divine element in them was weakened by frequent mixing with lower stock, and their baser traits became predominant."[2] Serge Hutin stated the obvious: "Plato tells us of the growing decadence that afflicted the Atlantean people. He attributes it to increased crossbreeding. In a sense, the great Greek philosopher was clearly a racist as he regarded the increase in crossbreeding as a calamity."[3]

Hutin's conclusion had been preceded in 1922 when the popular National Socialist Atlantologist Karl Georg Zschaetzsch (1870-1946) released *Atlantis, die Urheimat der Arier*, originally published in Berlin and later translated into English.[4] A consistent best-seller, *Atlantis, the Aryan Primeval Homeland* ran through multiple editions over the next 23 years until after World War II, when Zschaetzsch was proscribed by American occupation authorities. His banned book was prescient in identifying an earthly comet collision with the Atlantean catastrophe and its associated global flood preserved in worldwide oral traditions—"primeval Aryan Atlantic memories," as characterized by Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946), chief theoretician of the NSDAP, editor of its official newspaper *Die Völkischer Beobachter* (*The People's Observer*) for 25 years, and a leading personality in Hitler's Germany.

The opening chapter of his *Myth of the 20th Century* refers to pre-World War I archaeological discoveries made under the surface of the North Sea, at Dogger Bank:

> All in all, the old legends of Atlantis may appear in a new light. It seems far from impossible that in areas over which the Atlantic waves roll and giant icebergs float, a flourishing continent once rose above the waters and, upon it, a creative race produced a far-reaching culture and sent its children out into the world as seafarers and warriors … These currents of Atlantic men moved by water in their swan- and dragon-ships into the Mediterranean and to Africa; by land over Central Asia to Kucha, perhaps even to China.[5]

Rosenberg, Zschaetzsch and other National Socialist scholars regarded Plato's account as a real-life cautionary tale for 20th-century Western civilization, which must jealously guard the racial integrity of its European-descended builders. Failing to preserve the natural identity of a people in successive generations erases the human type from which develops its specific culture, now contaminated by the deadly poison of miscegenation, and progressively dissolving into an impotent, chaotic dystopia doomed for extinction. This was the perennial warning originally made by Plato in his dialogues that Third Reich Atlantologists read in the fate of Atlantis. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Dialogues of Plato*. Translated by Benjamin Jowett. UK: Clarendon Press, 1924.

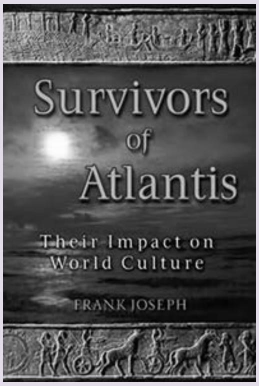
2 Ibid.

3 Hutin, Serge. *Hommes et civilisations fantastiques*. Paris: J'ai lu, 1970. Serge Hutin (1927-1997) was doctor of letters at L'Ecole pratique des hautes etudes, "counted among France's most prestigious research and higher education institutions." A doctor of letters is awarded in recognition of outstanding scholarship. Hutin was an important Atlantologist of the mid-20th century.

4 Zschaetzsch, Karl Georg. *Atlantis, Die Urheimat der Arier*. London: Forgotten Books, 2017.

5 Rosenberg, Alfred. *The Myth of the 20th Century*. UK: Historical Review Press, 2004. English translation of the 1931 third edition. Kucha was an ancient Buddhist kingdom located on the branch of the Silk Road that ran along the northern edge of what is now the Taklamakan Desert, in present-day China. The Taklamakan Desert is also the site of the mummies of Urumchi.

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, see the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.



Survivors of Atlantis

Their Impact on World Culture

Archaeologists have long puzzled over the evidence suggesting highly sophisticated copper-mining activities in the area of the Great Lakes 5,000 years ago. Indian tradition speaks of fair-skinned mariners who had come in the past to "dig out the shiny bones" of the Earth Mother. Plato, meanwhile, recorded that Atlanteans provided a high grade of copper that was no longer available in his time. Frank Joseph argues that the "mythical" mariners were Europeans and that the destruction of Atlantis by war and natural catastrophe brought about the end of Bronze Age civilization. Furthermore, Atlantis's survivors dispersed to all sides of their former island empire into Western Europe, the Near East and North and South America. In *Survivors of Atlantis*, Joseph provides an in-depth study of the intimate connections Atlantis had with the last of four great cosmic catastrophes generated by the cyclical return of a comet and its debris. This quartet of disasters was followed by mass migrations recorded by the Incas, Kelts, Greeks and Aztecs. Where the archaeology, mythology, astronomy and geology of these cultures coincide, a common thread is exposed: Atlantis. Joseph shows that the fate of the Atlantean empire is the story of early civilization and reveals it to be a credible part of history. Softcover, 280 pages, #943, **$16** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

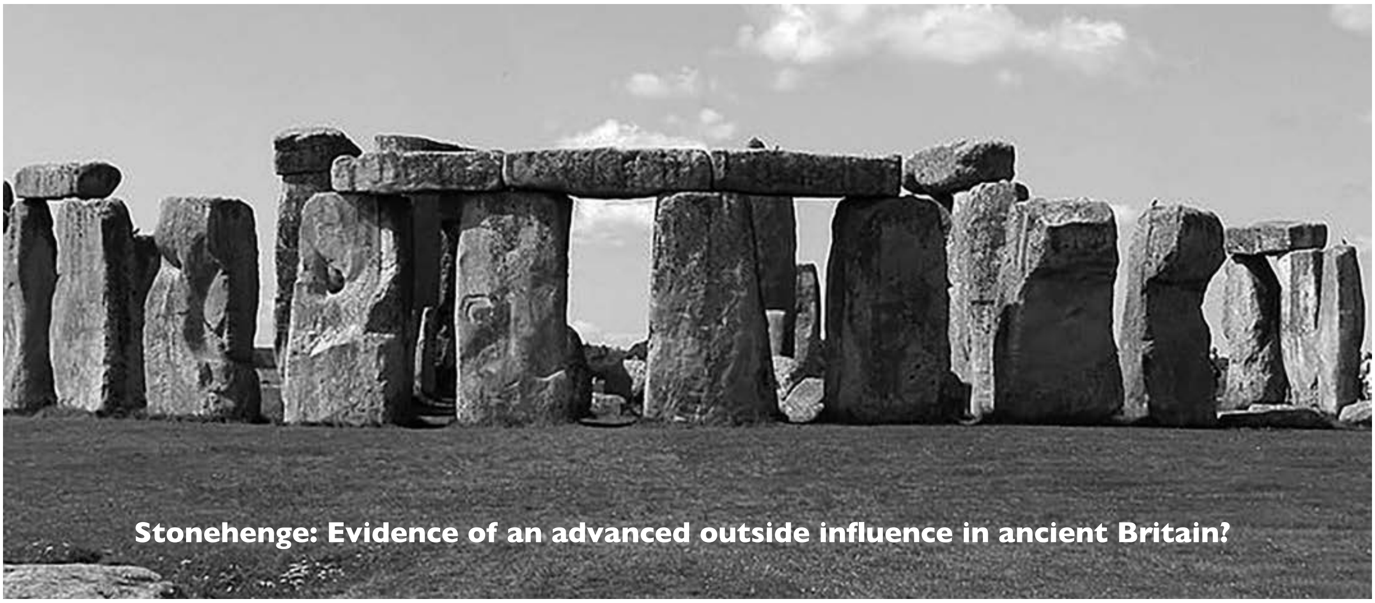
Keltic Myths of a Lost World

Ancient Keltic lore—carefully preserved for millennia—says the Kelts were the recipients of advanced knowledge, possibly from survivors of the destruction of what we call Atlantis.

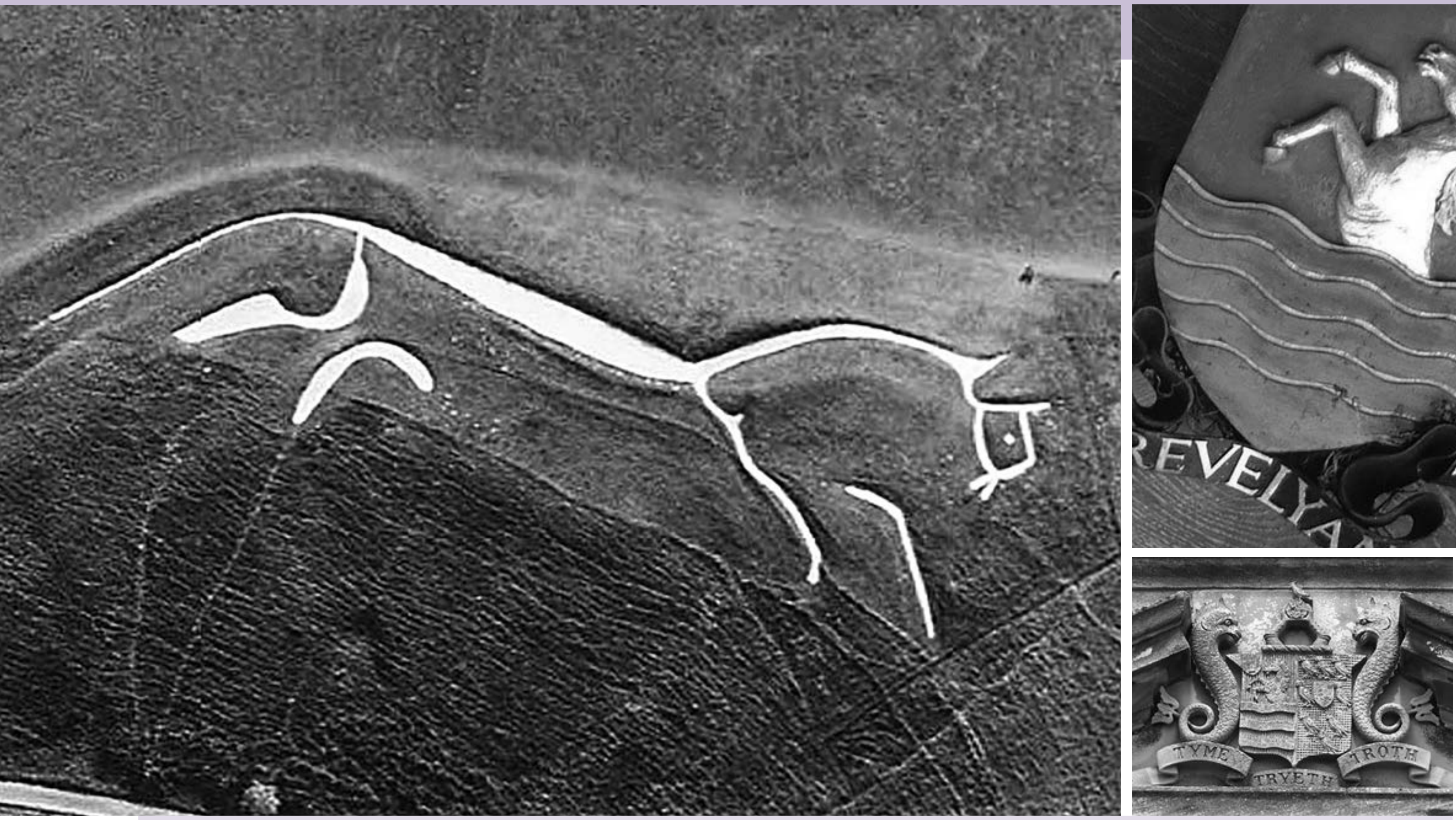
By Marc Roland

Skeptics of the idea of "Atlantis" are hard pressed to find a more prestigious source for the sunken city's actual existence than the Athenian philosopher, Plato. He is still "widely considered a pivotal figure in the history of ancient Greek and Western philosophy … cited as one of the founders of Western religion and spirituality."[1] Among the modern world's foremost mathematicians, Alfred North Whitehead (1861–1947) articulated consensus intellectual opinion when he stated that "the safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato."[2]

Even so, Atlantis-deniers continue to insist that one of the founding fathers of European civilization was only spinning a wild tale about his notion of an ideal society. That presumption is persuasive for anyone who has never read the *Timaeus* or *Kritias*, Plato's two dialogues, in which he discusses the lost kingdom at some detail. But even a cursory familiarization with them clearly shows that he insisted on being taken literally about a real place with its own history, as emphasized by his repeated assertion that "the account I share with you is true."[3]



Stonehenge: Evidence of an advanced outside influence in ancient Britain?



Left, aerial view of the Uffington White Horse geoglyph. Upper right, a Trevelyan shield with horse rising from ocean waves. Lower right, carved Trevelyan coat of arms flanked by sea serpents.

In brief, he told of a large, mountainous island with fresh water springs and broad, beautiful plains in the eastern Atlantic, sailing distance from and parallel to the Straits of Gibraltar. Described as the late Bronze Age capital of a sea-going empire, Atlantis was configured like a wagon wheel, its spokes analogous to bridges inter-connecting three artificial rings of land separated by as many moats of water, all of them encircled by high stone walls sheeted with plates of various metals. The empire's economy was chiefly based on mining *orichalcum*, a high-grade copper traded with foreign kingdoms for bronze manufacturing and hence the mass-production of improved weapons and tools.[4]

Expansion of Atlantean imperialism led to military operations in the eastern Mediterranean, where its invasion forces were soundly defeated by a Greco-Egyptian coalition. In the midst of their westward retreat, Atlantis was convulsed by seismic violence powerful enough to sink the entire island into the depths of the sea. Notice that Plato nowhere references gods or supernatural miracles, the stuff of legend, but offers instead a straightforward account of known geography, urban planning, international commerce, power politics, pre-Classical warfare and catastrophic geology, all within the credible context of a European high culture more than 3,200 years ago.

Since Plato's day, many investigators have argued on behalf of an historic Atlantis. But most have overlooked original materials, which independently reflect on the validity of his narrative, while providing additional insight into the lost civilization itself. These primary sources belong to rich, oral traditions of the Keltic peoples. Although today they are the Indo-Aryan inhabitants of France, Iberia and the British Isles, their ancestors of ethnically related tribes originated in central Europe, where they shared a similar language, religious beliefs and traditions, before achieving some degree of cultural cohesion around the turn of the 12th century B.C. The Kelts are extraordinary for preserving folk memories rooted in deep antiquity. It is, in fact, this unbroken and consistently perpetuated tribal consciousness that plays an internal factor in their sense of self-identity and—most vital these threatening days—their racial preservation.

A people profoundly aware of and proud of their ancient origins will more successfully resist the deadly enemies of its existence than another people made to feel ignorant of and ashamed of its ancestors, as you see in the West today.

That the Kelts inherited much of this earliest greatness from Atlantis is made abundantly clear by one of their most famous tribes, the Gauls, who spoke of their first chiefs arriving at the mouth of the River Tagus, in or very near present-day Lisbon. There, they settled for a time, naming their first town *Porto Galli* ("Port of the Gauls"), from which derives the modern name of Portugal. Eventually, they moved into the continent to become the earliest leaders of all Gallic tribes. Their king who led them to Portuguese shores from the sunken *Turris Vitrea*, or "Island of Glass Towers," was the "Chieftain of the Peoples" Hu-Gadarn, likewise claimed by the much-later Druids.

They told their Roman conquerors that the Kelts were partly descended from refugees of a drowned land in the far west. Hu-Gadarn is similarly mentioned in the Welsh *Hanes Taliesan*, the "Tale of Taliesan." Although he is regarded as the first ancestor of the Cymry, the Welsh people, his Atlantean identity is no less apparent: "I have been fostered in the Ark," he confesses. *Hanes Taliesan* reports, "He had been fostered between the knees of Dylan and the Deluge," arriving in Wales after a cataclysmic flood.[5] "Hu" was not part of his name, but rather a title referring to his royal lineage. As such, the Welsh Gadarn and Plato's Gadeiros—cited in his *Kritias* as the Atlantean ruler of Spain—were not only both crowned heads, but appear to be one and the same royal figure.

Another Keltic king was Perion, who, with his family, barely escaped to Atlantic coastal France before his island kingdom—remembered as Amadis in Breton oral tradition—was swallowed up by the sea.[6]

From the Brythonic *an* ("abyss") and *dwfn* ("world"), Annwn appears in Keltic myth as the "Land Under Wave" or the "Revolving Castle" (*Caer Sidi*), formerly a fortified island of great natural beauty with fresh water streams and a circular-shaped city that drowned in a natural disaster.[7] The most famous Keltic version of Atlantis is Avalon, from the Old Welsh *Ynys Avallach*, or *Avallenau*, "The Isle of Apple Trees." The lost Druidic *Books of Pheryllt* and *Writings of Pridian*, both described as "more ancient than the Flood," celebrated the return of King Arthur from *Ynys Avallach*, "where all the rest of mankind had been overwhelmed."[8]

Avalon was additionally referred to as *Ynys-vitrius*, the "Island of Glass Towers," an isle of the dead, formerly the site of a great kingdom in the Atlantic Ocean. Avalon has since been associated with Glastonbury Tor—roughly, "Hill of the Glass Tower"—a high hill in Somerset, England. During the Bronze Age, the site was an island intersected by watercourses, resembling the concentric lay-out of the island of Atlantis.

In Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Vita Merlini*, Avalon is called "the Fortunate Isle," the same title Classical Greek and Roman writers assigned to Atlantic islands generally and Atlantis specifically. The Welsh *Ynys Avallach* and English *Ynys-vitrius* were known along the Normandy coast as the *Isle of Ys*, which disappeared beneath the waves.[9]

Ys, also known as *Ker-is*, was a pre-Keltic myth with a Christian gloss through which Keltic details appear, famous throughout Brittany and even the subject of an evocative tone-poem for piano, *Le Cathedrale Egoulte*, "The Engulfed Cathedral," by the famed French composer Claude Debussy. His colleague Eduard Lalo actually turned the legend into a grand opera, *La Roi d'Ys*, "The King of Ys."

Ys was an island kingdom in the North Atlantic ruled by Gradlon Meur; "*Meur*" is Keltic for "great." His capital was an ingenious arrangement of inter-connected canals constructed around an immense "basin." In other words, similar if not identical to the alternating rings of concentric land and water Plato described as the city plan of Atlantis. A central palace was resplendent with marble floors, cedar roofs and gold-sheeted walls, again recalling Plato's opulent sunken city. Suspended by a chain around his neck was a silver key the monarch alone possessed to open and close the great basin's sluice gates, thereby accommodating the rhythm of the tides. One night, however, his sinful daughter Dahut stole the key from her father while he slept, and tried to open the sea-doors for one of her numerous lovers. The legend describes her as having "made a crown of her vices and taken for her pages the seven deadly sins."

Unskilled in their operation, Dahut inadvertently sprang open the city's whole canal system, thereby unleashing a huge inundation. Awakened by an admonishing vision of Saint Gwennole, King Gradlon swung on his horse, and galloped down one of the inter-connecting causeways, the swiftly rising torrent close behind. He alone escaped, for Ys, with all its inhabitants, including Dahut, disappeared beneath the ocean. His horse swam to coastal France, where Gradlon Meur finally arrived at Quimper.

A very old statue of him once stood between two towers belonging to the cathedral. But, in 1793, the monument's head was violently removed as part of the anti-aristocracy hysteria then sweeping France. A new head was affixed 66 years later, or the original restored. During the Middle Ages, the story of Gradlon was re-enacted every Saint Cecilia's Day, when a chorus sang of lost Ys. The Breton legend's pre-Christian origins appear in a Welsh version of Ys, whose king was remembered as Gwyddno. As the renowned Scottish mythologist Lewis Spence concluded, "If the legend of Ys is not a variant of that of Atlantis, I am greatly mistaken."[10]

Arianrhod, sometimes Caer Arianrhod, was the Keltic "Fortress of the Silver Wheel," referring to the concentric walls of Atlantis decorated, according to Plato, with precious metals. In some versions of her myth, Arianrhod was a woman who was responsible for the sinking of Caer Arianrhod, a Brythonic legend common along the Carnarvon coast, where a reef out at sea is associated with the remains of her sunken castle.[11] According to Book I of *Taliesin*, "There is a *caer* of defense (a fortified city) under the ocean's wave." Llyn Syfaddon, also remembered in some parts of Wales as Llyn Savathan, was the great kingdom of Helig Voel ap Glannog, which extended far out into the Atlantic Ocean from Priestholm, until it sank entirely beneath the sea. Another name for the drowned realm, Llys Elisap Clynog, seems related to Elasippos, an Atlantean king Plato cited in the *Kritias*.[12]

Llyon Llion was the "Lake of Waves," which overflowed its banks to inundate the entire Earth. This myth is less the slight degeneration of an obviously earlier tradition than it is an example of the Keltic inclination toward whimsical exaggeration, making a mere lake responsible for a global flood.

In all other respects, it conforms to Atlantean deluge accounts throughout the world, wherein surviving twins become the founding fathers of a new civilization.[13]

Llys Helig, a stony patch on the floor of Conway Bay, is sometimes visible from the shore during moments of water clarity, and regarded in folk tradition as the site of a kingdom formerly ruled by Helig ap Glannawg. He perished with Llys Helig when it abruptly sank to the bottom of the sea. The stones taken for the ruins of his drowned palace are part of a suggestive natural formation that recalls one of several Welsh versions of the Atlantis disaster. Others similarly describe Llyn Llynclys and Cantref-y-Gwaelod. A large, dark pool of fathomless water in the town of Radnorshire is supposed to have swallowed an ancient castle known as Lyngwyn. So many surviving

Sunken Homeland

A Roman-era statue of Sequana depicts the French-Keltic river goddess cruising down the Seine after leaving her sunken homeland behind in the Atlantic Ocean. Other versions of her myth describe Sequana as a mortal princess, who sailed to the Burgundian highlands directly from a great flood that drowned her island kingdom. Its name, Morois, compares with Murias, a similarly lost city from which the pre-Keltic Tuatha de Danann arrived in Ireland (see page 101). Traveling up the Seine, Sequana erected a stone temple near Dijon. There, she hid loot from lost Atlantis in many secret chambers. After her death, the princess became their divine protector. A megalithic center is, in fact, located near Dijon, made up of subterranean passageways, which are still sometimes searched for ancient treasure. Sequana was reborn in the Sequani, a Keltic people who occupied territory between the Rhine, Rhone and Saone Rivers. The Romans referred to the area as Maxima Sequanorum, known earlier as Sequana. Her approximately one-foot-tall figurine is presently housed in the Musee Archeologique de Dijon.

mythic traditions of sunken kingdoms suggest that the Atlanteans made an enduring impact on Wales.[14]

Llyn Savathan, for example, is known in other parts of Wales as *Llyn Syfaddon*. This was the great kingdom of Helig Voel ap Glannog, whose territorial possessions, extending far into the sea from Priestholm, had been suddenly overwhelmed by the waves. In British myth, Lyonesse was the capital of a powerful kingdom that long ago dominated the ocean. Like Plato's description of Atlantis, the "City of Lions" was a high-walled capital built on a hill that sank beneath the surface of the ocean in a single night. Only a man riding a white horse escaped to the coast at Cornwall. Two families still claim descent from this lone survivor, as borne out by the Trevelyan coat-of-arms depicting a white horse emerging from the waves. This version appears in the White Horse of Uffington, a Bronze Age hill-figure found near Oxford.

In another version of the Cornish story, Lyonesse's royal refugees sailed away to re-establish themselves in the Sacred Kingdom of Logres. An Old Irish rendition of Atlantis is found in the 9th century *Travels of O'Corra* and *Voyage of Bran*. Formigas "had a wall of copper all around it. In the center stood a palace from which came a beautiful maiden wearing sandals of *findrine* on her feet, a gold-colored jacket covered with bright, tinted metal, fastened at the neck with a broach of pure gold. In one hand, she held a pitcher of copper and, in the other, a silver goblet." Plato portrayed the Atlanteans as wealthy people excelling in the mining of copper and gold. The *findrine* mentioned here appears to be his *orichalcum*, the copper-gold alloy he stated was exclusively Atlantean.[15]

In one of the most ancient Keltic epics, *The Voyage of Maeldune*, the Irish explorer lands at a mountainous island with a city laid out in concentric rings of alternating land and water interconnected by a series of bisecting canals. Each artificially created island is surrounded by its own wall ornamented with sheets of priceless metals. The penultimate ring of land has a wall sheathed in a brightly gleaming, gold-like metal unknown to Maeldune called "findrine." The place he describes can only be Plato's Atlantis, where the next-to-innermost wall was coated in *orichalcum*. Findrine is the Old Irish name for Atlantean *orichalcum*.

The Irish "Pearl of Beauty" was Fand, wife of a sea god, the Keltic Poseidon, Manannan. They dwelt in a kingdom known as "Land-Under-Wave," an island in the west, the concentric walls of their city lavishly decorated with gleaming sheets of precious metal virtually the same as Plato's description of Atlantis. Also known as "the ruined city of Kenfig," Crannog is familiar in both Irish and Scottish traditions as a sunken city.[16]

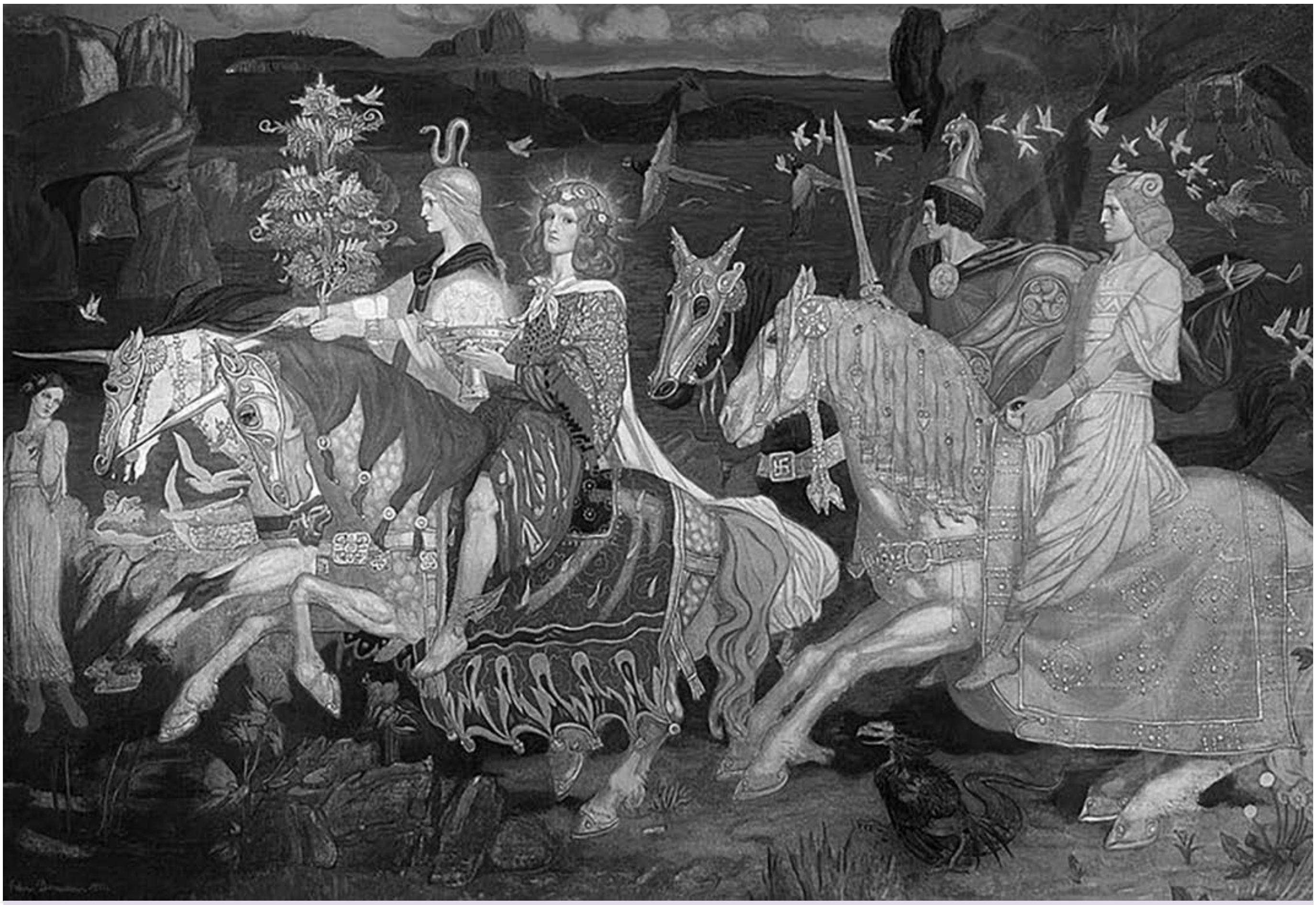
Sequana is the Keltic goddess of the River Seine, who re-established her chief shrine at or near Dijon after the destruction of Atlantis, which is specifically mentioned in her French folk tradition. Alternate versions describe Sequana as a princess who sailed to the Burgundian highlands directly from the great flood that drowned her distant island-kingdom. Traveling up the Seine, Sequana erected a stone temple near Dijon. In it she stored a sumptuous treasure, loot from lost Atlantis, in many secret chambers. After her death, she became a jealous river goddess. There is, in fact, a megalithic center near Dijon made up of subterranean passageways, which are still sometimes searched for ancient treasure.

Sequana was reborn in the Sequani, a Keltic people who occupied territory between the Rhein, Rhone and Saone Rivers. The Romans referred to the area as *Maxima Sequanorum*, known earlier as *Sequana*.[17] Better remembered than Sequana is Merlin. Famous as King Arthur's magician, his legendary character was probably modeled on a real-life bard who went mad after the Battle of Ardderyd, in 574 A.D., and spent the rest of his life as a hermit in the woods, where he was widely known for his eccentric genius. "Merlin" was likely derived from Mabon, the all-powerful "Lord of the Animals" known on the European continent as Cernunnos. He is depicted on Denmark's 2nd-century Gundestrup Cauldron as a horned stag holding a serpent in one hand and a golden torc (an archetypically Keltic neck ornament) in the other. These symbols appear to signify his mastery over the forces of death and regeneration: the horns and snake shed their skins to rejuvenate themselves, while the torc is associated with the eternal light of the Sun.

According to Anna Franklin, in her encyclopedic work on world myth, "Some say Merlin came out of Atlantis, and that he and the other survivors became the Druid priests of ancient Britain."[18] Indeed, he was said to have disassembled Stonehenge at its original location in Wales and rebuilt it on the Salisbury Plain. In the latest proof of the truth-bearing capacity of myth, archaeologists announced as recently as March 2021 that radiometric comparison of unique mineral isotope traces between Stonehenge and a Welsh mountain prove that the Neolithic monument was, in fact, first built in Wales before disassembly and relocation to the south of England, where it was reconstructed.[19]

This validation of Merlin's myth suggests that he was not only a real person, but either the designer of Stonehenge or the engineer responsible for its removal from a Welsh mountain to the Salisbury Plain, around 3,000 B.C.

As such, the megalithic masterpiece's Atlantean origins are reflected in another Keltic myth—that of Nefydd Naf Neifion, a young



Scottish artist John Duncan (1866–1945) portrayed the Tuatha De Danann ("Tribe of the Gods") as culture-bearers of a high civilization in his 1911 painting "Riders of the Sidhe." Their greatest foes were the Fomorians, who represent the destructive powers of nature, interesting if the Tuatha De Danaan were driven from a homeland destroyed by major Earth cataclysms. According to legend, the Tuatha De Danann were descended from Nemed, the leader of a previous wave of immigrants to Ireland. These visitors passed on their skills in the sciences, including architecture, the arts, astronomy and agriculture to the more primitive folk inhabiting the British Isles at the time. *The Lebor Gabala Eren* ("The Book of the Taking of Ireland") describes the condition under which the Tuatha De Danaan arrived in Ireland, saying, "They brought a darkness over the Sun for three days and three nights."

prince, who saved his royal family from a great flood that sank their realm under the Atlantic Ocean in the distant past. He led them to Wales, where they established a new kingdom, the first in the land. Merlin's earliest known name, Myrddin, Keltic for "from the sea," certainly suggests an Atlantean pedigree. Likewise affirming that legacy in southern England is an 180-foot-long image allegedly cut into Dorset's chalk hill during the Late Stone Age. It portrays a naked man wielding a club in his right hand. As the representation of Gogmagog, a giant of Keltic myth, armed with an immense war club, his Atlantean identity becomes clear, because he was a leader of Britain's first inhabitants, descendants from the titan Albion, brother of Atlas, the titan from which Atlantis derived its name. In Plato's Greek, *Atlantikos* means "the Daughter of Atlas." The hill-figure is located near the town of Cerne-Abbas. According to the 1st century B.C. Greek geographer, Diodorus Siculus, Atlantis was once known as Cerne.[20] There is debate over its age.

Although Plato does not mention them, a quartet of separate natural catastrophes afflicted the checkered history of his lost civilization, as described from the Keltic point of view in *The Lebor Gabála Érenn*—literally, "The Book of the Taking of Ireland." This *Book of Invasions*, as it is more generally known, is a 9thcentury collection of "narratives that had been developing over the foregoing centuries," with roots in the European Bronze Age, when successive waves of flood survivors arrived along Irish shores. [21] *The Lebor Gabála Érenn* was largely "accepted as conventional history by poets and scholars down until the 19th century."[22] But more recent discoveries in the earth sciences tend to reconfirm its historical authenticity.

For example, the immigrant surges chronicled in *The Book of Invasions* are perfectly paralleled by four geological upheavals known to have affected Earth's Northern Hemisphere around the turn of the 4th millennium B.C., circa 2,100 B.C., in 1,628 B.C. and, most severely, around 1,200 B.C. The events were alike characterized by extreme volcanism, seismic violence, regional burning, calamitous flooding and drastic climate deterioration, resulting in large-scale human population dislocation portrayed by the Old Irish account.[23]

The first refugees it discusses were the Fomorach, who arrived in Ireland 5,000 years ago. Like the Atlanteans depicted by Plato, the Fomorach were a "sea people" and titans. Indeed, their name derives from *fomor*, synonymous for "giant." In the Old Irish *Annals of Clonmacnois*,[24] the Fomorach are mentioned as direct descendants of Noah. Their leader was Fintan, who perished in the Great Flood that sank his Fomorian homeland, the island of Falias, and was transformed into a salmon. Following the catastrophe, he swam ashore, changed himself back into human shape, and built the first postdiluvian kingdom at Ulster, where he reigned into ripe old age. His myth clearly preserves the folkish memory of Atlantean culture-bearers, some of whom perished in the cataclysm, arriving in Ireland.

Remarkably, the Haida and Tlingit Indians of North America's Pacific Northwest likewise tell of the Steel-Headed Man, who perished in the deluge, but likewise transformed himself into a salmon.[25] The Fomors "lived by pyracie and spoile of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world"—a characterization coinciding with the aggressive Atlanteans portrayed by Plato. The *Annals'* description of Fomorach seapower, with their "fleet of 60 ships and a strong army," is likewise reminiscent of Atlantean imperialism.[26]

They were succeeded a thousand years later by a second immigrant wave from Mag Meld—less a formal name than a title ("Pleasant Plain") of the ancestral island from which "Partholon's People" survived its loss at sea in a storm. They succeeded in conquering much of the country, dividing its land into five districts, the same sacred number that was employed in Atlantis for urban planning, according to Plato. But a plague so decimated "Partholon's people" they were unable to defend themselves against renewed Fomorach resistance, which forced them to evacuate Ireland. The country's penultimate settlers comprised two related population groups: the Fir-Bolg and Nemedians, sailing together as refugees from the destruction of their island capital, Gorias.

Like their Partholon predecessors, the former reorganized all of Ireland in accordance with their sacred numerical principles into five provinces. The Gaelic word for Druid, that famous college of scholarly Keltic mystics, *Fathi*, derives from Fathach, the Fir-Bolg poet-king, who initiated the order. Their kindred survivors from lost Gorias were the eponymous followers of Nemed —described by the Sumerian scholar Neil Zimmerer as "a grandson of Noah."[27] He and his adherents were eventually subsumed by the earlier Fomors through warfare and assimilation.

The last overseas' immigrants to arrive in Late Bronze Age Ireland were more successful. These were the Tuatha de Danann, "Followers of the Goddess Danu," the Kelts' divine patroness of water, appropriate for an Atlantean sea people. According to O'Brien, they arrived on the south coast of Ireland in 1,202 B.C., closely coinciding with the final destruction of Atlantis, which they referred to as Murias.[28] The story of this drowned kingdom is not confined to Ireland, but known in various parts of the British Isles and the European continent. In Wales, it is remembered as Morvo, and Moroi in French Normandy. O'Brien competently argues that the strange, obelisk-like towers still found in Ireland were erected by the Tuatha de Danann, citing the 10th-century *Book of Leccan*, which tells of "the Tuathan tower."[29] Ruins of several such towers are found, appropriately enough, in County Roscommon, at Moy-tura, where the Tuatha de Danann decisively defeated their immediate predecessors, the Fir Bolg. Known more correctly as *Moye-tureadh*, the battle-area is translated from *Mag Tured* as "the Field of Towers."

The ancient bards of Keltic folk memory knew as much about the Greek Plato as he was aware of them; that is to say, nothing, separated as they were at the time by geography. Yet, both independently of each other preserved very similar histories of the same lost city that stamped its indelible impression on the Western civilization to which either belonged. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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Above, a portion of the 2nd-century Gundestrup Cauldron showing Mabon, the all-powerful "Lord of the Animals." Mabon may have been the inspiration for the legendary (and possibly quite real) "Merlin." Mabon is depicted as a horned stag holding a serpent in one hand and a golden torc (an archetypically Keltic neck ornament) in the other. Upper right: Another panel of the Gundestrup Cauldron is shown. Lower right, a 24-carat gold Keltic torc found in Vix, France, circa 480 B.C. is shown.

4 Bronze is made of zinc and tin combined with copper. The higher the grade of copper, the better the bronze. Portrayed by Plato as an exceptionally high grade of copper, *orichalcum* would have been among the most sought-after trade goods available, just as its monopoly by the Atlanteans made them very wealthy and influential. Bronze was the nuclear fission of its time. Its invention in the mid-4th millennium B.C. dominated pre-Classical civilization, so much so, the period that preceded 1,200 B.C. is known as "the Bronze Age."

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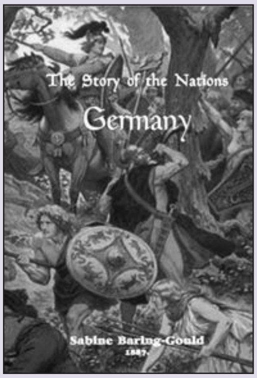
MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. To review more of Roland's work, access the yearly author/subject index found in each year's November/December issue of TBR.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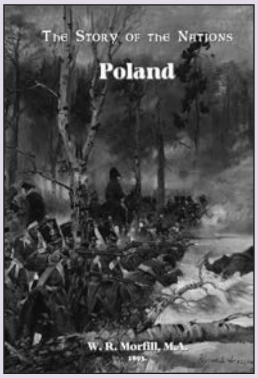
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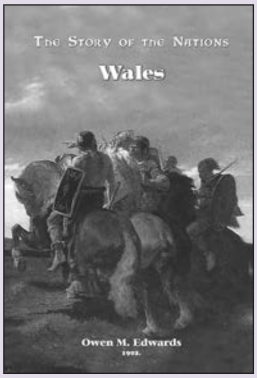
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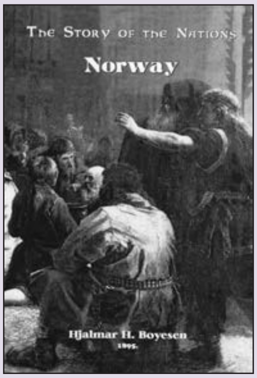
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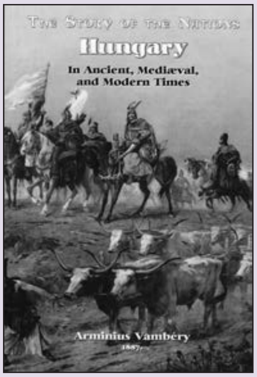

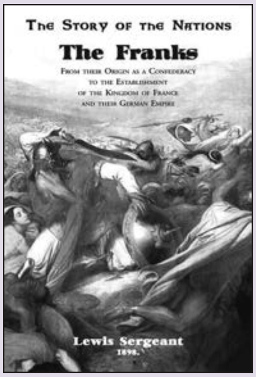
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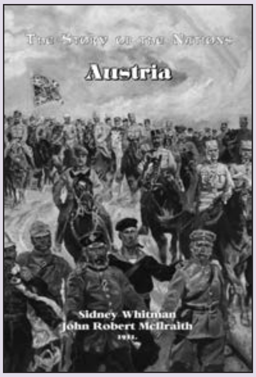

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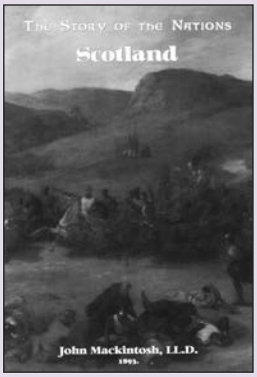

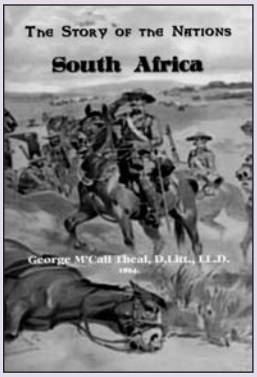

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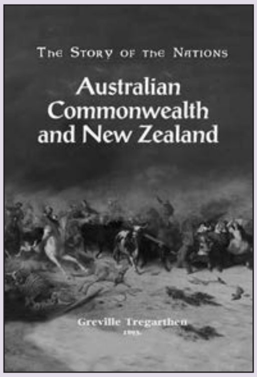

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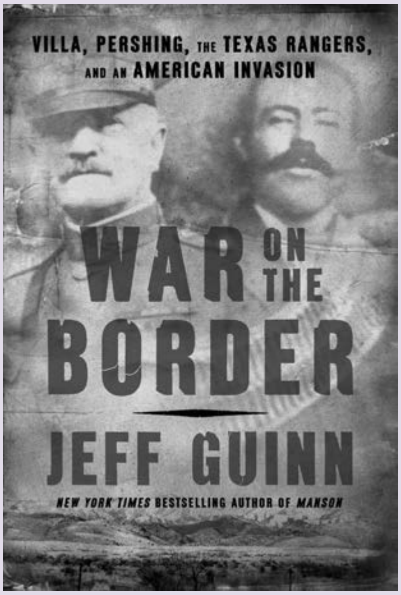
VILLA, PERSHING, THE TEXAS RANGERS, AND AN AMERICAN INVASION
WAR ON THE BORDER
JEFF GUINN
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF MANSON

Jeff Guinn tells the riveting and supremely entertaining narrative of Pancho Villa's bloody raid on a small U.S. border town that sparked a violent conflict with the United States. The "Punitive Expedition" was launched in retaliation under Gen. John J. Pershing's command and brought together the Army, National Guard and the Texas Rangers—who were little more than organized vigilantes with a profound dislike of Mexicans on both sides of the border. Opposing this motley military brigade was Pancho Villa, a guerrilla fighter who commanded an ever-changing force of conscripts in northern Mexico. The American expedition was the last action by the legendary African American "Buffalo Soldiers." It was also the first time the Army used automobiles and trucks, which were of limited value in Mexico, a country with no paved roads or gas stations. Curtiss Jenny airplanes did reconnaissance, another first. One era of warfare was coming to a close as another was beginning. But despite some bloody encounters, the Punitive Expedition eventually withdrew without capturing Villa.

Today Anglos and Latinos in Columbus, New Mexico, where Villa's raid took place, commemorate those events, but with differing emotions. And, although the bloodshed has ended, the U.S.-Mexico border remains as vexed and volatile an issue as ever as some Mexican "La Raza" groups vow to reclaim the Southwest for Mexico—if not by pure force, than by slow, steady and overwhelming attrition.

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THE 'BARBARIANS' WHO FOUGHT ROME

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

On its irrepressible path to world domination, the Romans had to conquer or subdue a multitude of peoples beginning with their own kinsmen on the Italian Peninsula, then spectacularly expanding to the banks of the Euphrates River in the east, the Rhine in the north, the shores of the Nile stretching deep into Egypt in North Africa, and, in the west, the British Isles. How a tiny agrarian village founded on the Tiber in central Italy reputedly by refugees of Troy came to be the master of the then-known world has fascinated historians, poets, politicians, writers, political theorists and churchmen through the ages.

While the reason for Rome's rise to hegemony has been studied and debated, there are a few scholars who see Providence at work in its stunning success, especially when one considers that, on several occasions, Rome could have been annihilated by its enemies, yet miraculously avoided catastrophe. This perspective explains how the Roman Empire laid the foundation for another civilization that came in its wake—Christendom—emerging triumphant from the empire's collapse far superior morally and eventually culturally in every aspect of human development.

It is unlikely that Christianity would have expanded to the extent that it did had there been no system of roads, which linked nearly every part of the empire, and a universal language—Latin—where evangelization of the faith was facilitated. Despite often severe persecution, the empire was the means that made the sacred steps of St. Paul and the missionaries possible.

> Morality was quite high among the Germans, with little of the debauchery of pagan Rome.

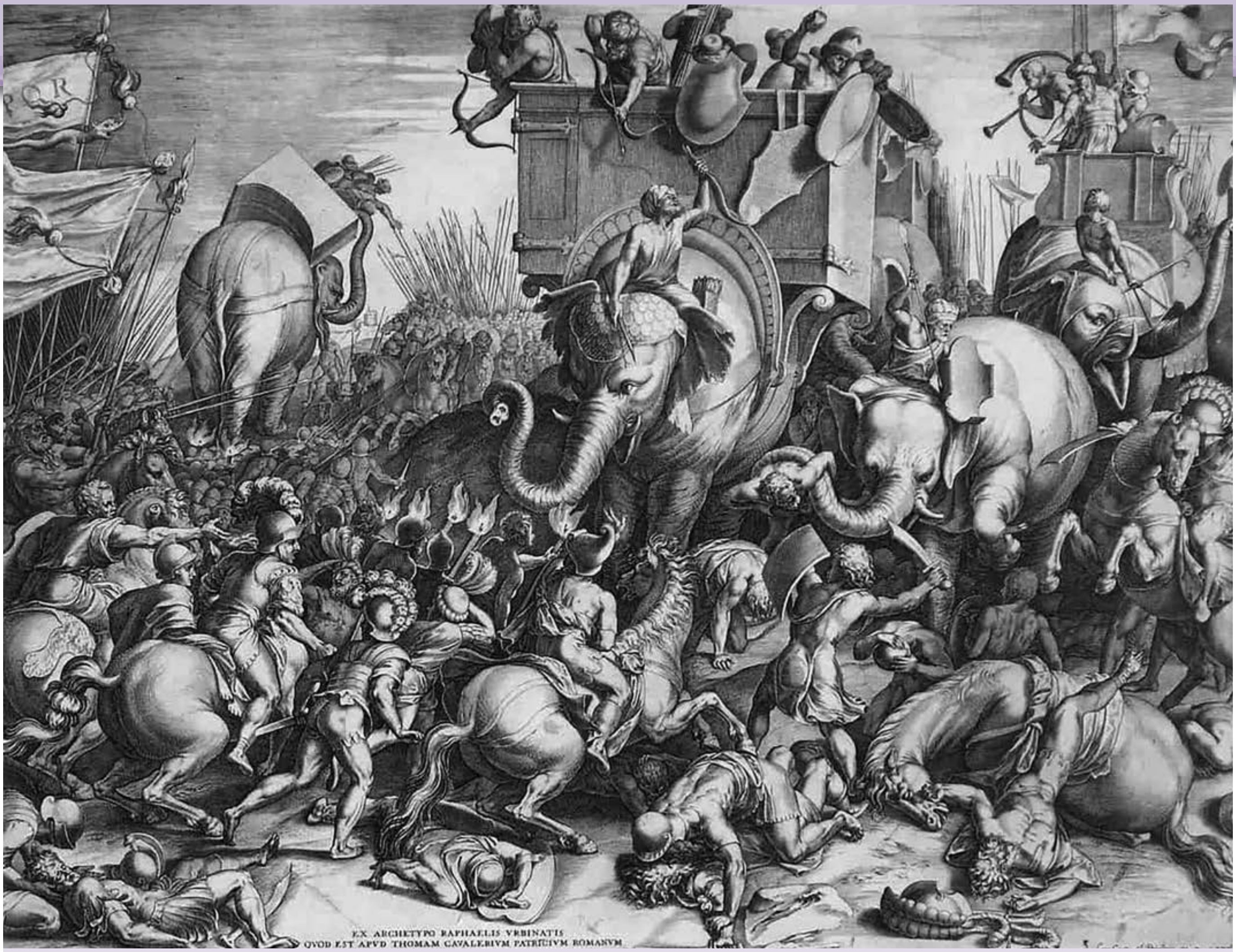
Of course, Rome's path to empire was fraught with opposition, not only from the subdued peoples who came under its thumb, but domestically, as well. Stephen Kershaw's *The Enemies of Rome* chronicles those who tried to prevent the Eternal City's rise and those who eventually brought it down. Moreover, Kershaw shows how Rome's conflict with the various "barbarian" tribes and their chieftains impacted Rome, its culture and its foes. The "mixing" of cultures and peoples and the effect on one another became unavoidable as Rome expanded and waves of "barbarians" settled within the confines of the empire and began to intermingle and marry with the native stock.

WHAT IS A BARBARIAN?

Kershaw frames his analysis on who the Romans considered to be barbarians, or what to them was seen as barbaric activity. There was no fixed category or designation for what was considered barbaric, although race, language, skin color, war-making, gender etc were all major factors.

The Greeks were one of the first to conceptualize what it meant to be a barbarian in their literature. The Latin *barbarus* was taken from the Greek *barbaros* which means someone from the "outside"—a foreigner. The term also refers to language, as Kershaw explains: "It is an onomatopoeic word signifying unintelligible speech by someone who just goes 'bar-bar-bar' when they talk." (pp. xxxii-xxxiii)

Homer referred to those who did not speak Greek or those who spoke it poorly as "barbaric." Kershaw stresses that, for the Greeks, the most important identifying factor in determining if one was or was not a barbarian was knowledge and a certain mastery of the Greek language. "So, originally," Kershaw writes, "it was speech that defined the barbarian as against the Greek. No other ancient people privileged language to such an extent in de-


EX ARCHETYPO RAPHAELIS VRBINATIS
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To the Romans, anyone who did not speak Greek or Latin or was not descended from one of the great civilizations (Greek or Roman) was a barbarian. Many of the cultures Rome battled over the centuries and referred to as barbarians were far from such, including the Carthaginians, descendants of the Phoenicians, one of the greatest thalassocratic cultures in history. The Phoenicians were the inventors of the 22-letter alphabet and were great builders, as well, allegedly building Solomon's Temple. Pythagoras, Euclide, Zeno and Cadmus were all Phoenician. Above, the forces of the great Carthaginian general Hannibal battle Roman legions at the Battle of Zama in 202 B.C., a devastating loss for Rome.

fining its own 'ethnicity'." (p. xxxiii)

It is curious, however, that in his analysis of Rome's enemies, the barbarians' grasp of Latin is rarely discussed. For Romans, knowledge of Latin was imperative in the administration of their empire. Additionally, Latin was indispensable in the formation of the civilization that came after the empire's demise.

The identification of barbarians as solely those who were ignorant of or non-fluent in Greek began to change about the time that the Greeks became a Mediterranean power and quickly came into conflict with the Persians. As they came together to ward off their mortal foe, "barbarian" came to be used for all their enemies, be they Persians, Phoenicians, Phrygians, Thracians or any other non-Greek.

This mindset affected how the Greeks viewed the political structure of barbarian society, which was invariably that of kingship. The Greeks, and later the Romans, looked down upon such a system and saw their own political arrangements—democracy in Greece and a republic in Rome—as superior and one that produced the most individual liberty for their citizens. Kershaw explains: "These 'barbarians' also readily accepted monarchy, which the newly democratic Athenians regarded as tantamount to slavery. Freedom was what made people truly human." (p. xxxiv)

Of course, after the fall of the Republic, the empire was in fact ruled by a "king" in the office of the emperor or "First Citizen." The Romans would not call the emperor a "king" since their hatred of monarchies stretched back to their founding, when they deposed the last of their despotic kings.

Yet, after the collapse of the empire and for almost two millennia, most of Europe was governed by monarchies and aristocracies. It was not until later that the kings of Europe became absolutist and, even then, did not come close to having the power that Roman emperors possessed. The feudal kings of Europe were limited in power, had to rely on their vassals for support, and did not rule arbitrarily.

Since the Greeks believed that barbarian society was tantamount to slavery, they attributed all the characteristics of slavery to barbarians, which was reflected in their treatment of foreigners. The freedom the Greeks believed they had because of their democracy enabled them to develop higher virtues—reason, self-control, courage, generosity and high-mindedness—while "barbarians and slaves possessed no mental or spiritual facilities at all, and, so, were childlike, effeminate, irrational, undisciplined, cruel, cowardly, selfish, greedy, luxurious, oversexed and pusillanimous." (Ibid.) Such a view justified, in the Greek mind, the right to enslave barbarians when possible and treat them as inferiors.

The Romans admired the Greeks and had a similar attitude. Ironically, the Greeks, at first, saw the Romans as a barbaric people, and, while the Romans respected the Greeks for their learning and civilization-building, they saw in them barbaric qualities—including "effeminate" and dishonest behavior—and had no problem subjecting them to Roman rule over the course of time.

There was, however, a nuance to the Roman view of what it meant to be a barbarian:

> [T]he Romans chose to focus more on the behavioral than the racial implications of the word, at least when it suited them, and made a wholesale cultural appropriation of the Greek idea. To be truly civilized, you had to live not in the "savagery" of the natural environment on the fringes of the world, but at its center. (Ibid.)

Simply put: "Barbarians came to be everyone who lived outside the limits of Rome's power, or who resisted or rebelled against it." (p. xxxv) The further one was outside the empire, especially away from Rome itself, the more uncivilized one was perceived. Despite this perception, "these people would interact with the Romans in ways that would determine the nature and course of Rome's long history, from the founding of the city in 753 B.C., to the demise of the Western Empire in A.D. 476." (Ibid.)

While the Romans and the Greeks chided the barbarians for their lack of freedom and boasted that Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were respectively the ideal societies where men could attain the most liberty, it was the barbarian world that laid the groundwork for the establishment of a new civilization that was considerably freer than those of antiquity. It was the barbarian tribes, which developed into kingdoms out of familial relationships overseen by a Church, which defended the individual as a child of God, that led to the creation of societies where men in almost all facets of life were freer than they ever had been.

After the collapse of the empire in the West, for most parts of Europe, the state had disappeared and limited feudal monarchies had emerged where the regent governed not as a state or "lawmakers," but as "arbitrators" of disputes who lived "under" the law, just as everyone else was. Modern historians and social theorists of all stripes have misunderstood this aspect of history and contend that real freedom and individual rights came with the advent of written constitutions and representative democracy.[1]

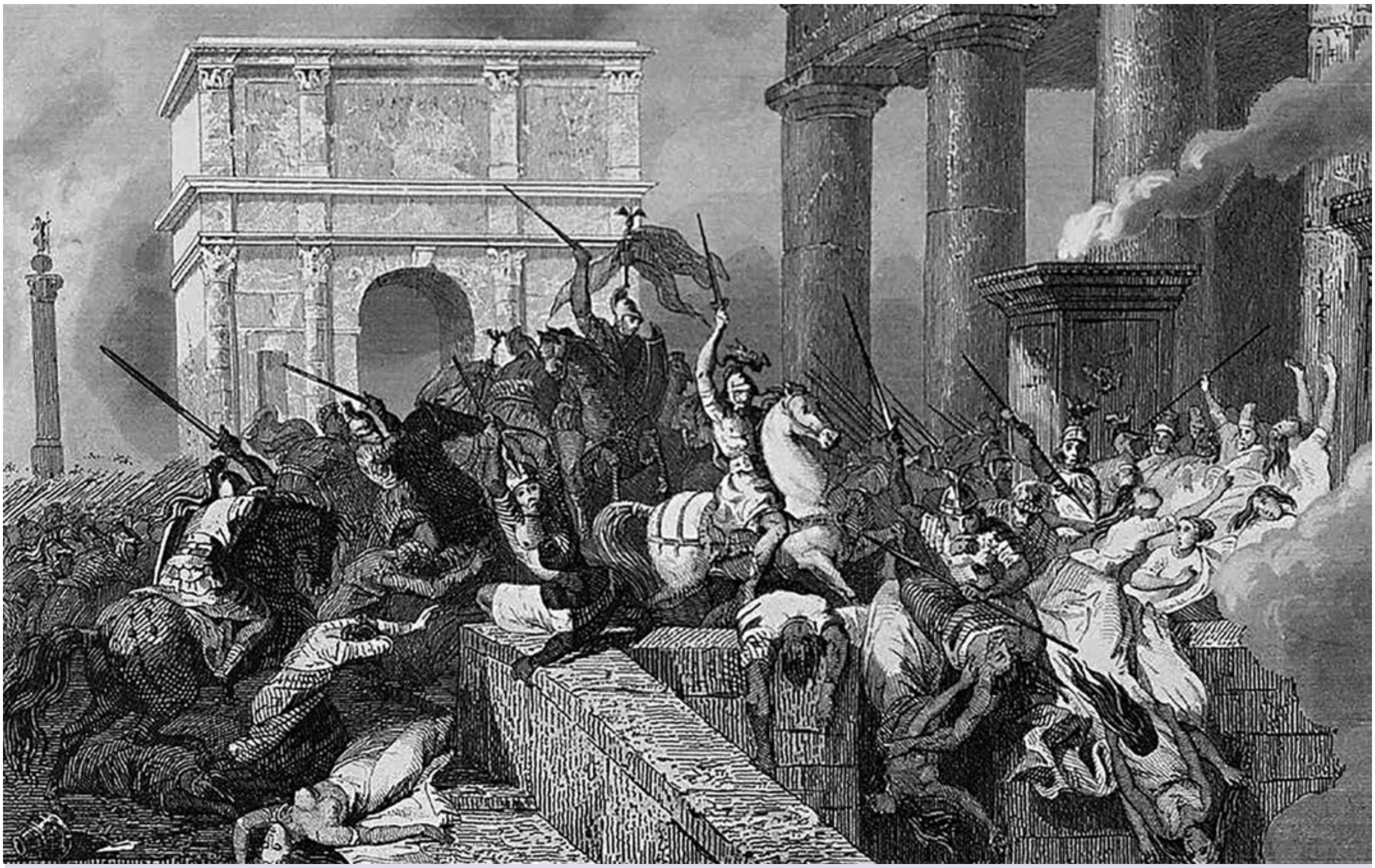
The later barbarian kingdoms would usher in a civilization based on more that just the practicality of good roads and law, but on loftier principles which were not always lived up to. Sadly, it was when these monarchs and princes began to act and govern like imperial despots, and when their cultures began to bring back Rome's pagan grandeur and Greek Hellenism, that it sowed the seeds of its own demise and that of Christian civilization.

THE GERMANS

Of all the peoples encountered by the Romans, the Germans were likely of the most historical significance. It was the famous massacre of Rome's legions in the Teutoburg Forest under incompetent and arrogant Gen. Publius Quinctilius Varus by German chieftain Arminius (who was a Roman citizen and member of the equestrian class) in A.D. 9 that halted Rome's expansion into northern Europe and set its borders along the Rhine River.

The defeat was so devastating that the emperor Augustus "refused to shave his beard or cut his hair for months, and used to bang his head against a door and shout, 'Quinctilius Varus, give me back my Legions!'" (p. 317) Despite this setback, the empire was not shattered and continued to expand—although not past the Rhine—in another display of Roman resiliency.

The losses in the Teutoburg Forest were not as significant as the casualties later inflicted by the Goth barbarian Fritigern in the Balkans and certainly not worse than earlier at Cannae by Hannibal's forces. (pp.



In A.D. 410, Christian Visigothic "barbarian" King Alaric I sacked Rome, though by that time it was no longer the capital of the Western Roman Empire, having been moved to Ravenna in A.D. 401. His troops destroyed most of Rome—except the churches—and took prisoners, including the emperor's sister, Galla Placidia, who was married off to Visigoth King Ataulf from 414 until his death in 415. She continued, however, to be a force in Roman politics until her death in A.D. 450.

413-414) Moreover, as Kershaw points out, the Romans were able to rebound after Teutoburg and re-establish their position along the Rhine. The Roman general Germanicus, Tiberius's nephew, later defeated Arminius and pushed the barbarians back which the historian Tacitus "dryly observed was a brilliant Roman victory achieved at low cost." (p. 321) Germanicus was celebrated in Rome with an arch that commemorated the recapture "of the eagles lost with Varus" and an inscription which stated that Germanicus "had avenged the 'deceitful destruction of an army of the Roman people'." (p. 322).

Beside their military prowess, the Germans were unlike most barbarian people, as Kershaw quotes Tacitus' description:

> Personally, I associate myself with the opinions of those who hold that, in the peoples of Germania, there has been given to the world a race unmixed by intermarriage with other races, a peculiar people and pure. … Whence it comes that their physique, so far as can be said with their vast numbers, is identical: fierce blue eyes, red hair, tall frames, powerful only spasmodically, not correspondingly tolerant of labor and hard work, and by no means habituated to bearing thirst and heat; to cold and hunger, thanks to the climate and the soil, they are accustomed. (p. 307)

At the time of their fateful encounter with Augustus's legions, archeological evidence suggests the Germans were "a simple Iron Age society, at least by comparison with their Keltic neighbors, but one that was on an upward trajectory, and which had permanent farms and villages." (Ibid.)

Julius Caesar saw a people that were fiercely committed to political and social equality and jealous of concentrated power: "It is their aim to keep common people in contentment, when each man sees that his own wealth is equal to that of the most powerful." (p. 308)

This led to a decentralized political arrangement led by warriors which had very limited power:

> Though there could be nominal kings, chosen, says Tacitus, on the grounds of birth, but not

> granted … arbitrary authority, the real political power was diffused among local clan chiefs who controlled the people by example rather than force, and by the admiration that they won by fighting in front of the line. Major decisions were made by the whole community, albeit in quite chaotic and … barbarous ways. (Ibid.)

They, in some sense, displayed cultural characteristics that the Romans did during the Republican era. Unlike the Gauls, who had become "emasculated" after contact with Roman society with the availability of "exotic luxury goods," the Germans, due to their lifestyle, were superior to them in "fighting prowess." Caesar comments "that their entire life is composed of hunting expeditions and military activities, and that they embrace toil and hardship from an early age."

"Children were breastfed by their mothers, not by nursemaids and wet nurses, and grew up amid filth, squalor and poverty into adults whose height and physique greatly impressed the Romans," Kershaw notes. (p. 310)

Sexual morality was quite high among the Germans with little of the debauchery that took place in pagan Rome and that has, sadly, resurfaced in the modern world:

> Love comes late to the young men and chastity was highly prized. No one in Germania found vice amusing, or called it "fashionable" to seduce or be seduced; clandestine love letters were, apparently, unknown; adultery was rare; it was disgraceful to have had carnal knowledge of a woman before the age of 20, and "there is no secrecy in the matter, for both sexes bathe in the rivers and wear skins or small cloaks of reindeer hide, leaving the great part of the body bare." (pp. 310-311)

In regard to slavery, it appears that the Germans were more humane than the Romans—and certainly the other barbarian tribes. Their form of human bondage was akin to serfdom and its practice set the stage for that unfairly maligned system that flourished throughout much of the Middle Ages. "[T]heir slaves were more like serfs with obligations of service, control of a landholding and homes of their own. Barbarian women and children did their own housework," Kershaw writes. (p. 311)

Serfdom has been one of the most vilified institutions of the medieval era. Yet, compared to the present epoch, where the working classes are largely debt slaves, have had their individual liberties curtailed, and many are now dependent on the welfare state for their financial survival, could serfdom be that much worse?[2]

The Enemies of Rome: The Barbarian Rebellion Against the Roman Empire.

Softcover, 508 pages, #896, $20 from TBR.

CONCLUSION

The Enemies of Rome is a detailed account of the opponents of Rome in its rise to world power. In Stephen Kershaw's view, Rome justified its expansion, in part, on the grounds that the peoples who it came in contact with and eventually subjugated were not only foreign but also "inferior" in quality and were thus classified as barbarians. Although knowledge of barbarians almost all comes from Roman sources, Kershaw highlights the characteristics of what made their leaders and cultures "barbarian."

While the author's analysis is certainly plausible, it is, in a sense, incomplete. The fact that the Romans saw non-Romans as outsiders and foreigners does not fully explain their incredible advance from an insignificant village to one ruling over a multitude of peoples and cultures. For that, one would have to look at the Roman mind and their policy in the incorporation of its subjected people into the empire. To be fair, however, the explanation of how the empire came to be is not the stated goal of the author's work.

Nor does the book see what the barbarians would become—Christian kingdoms—and the importance of how these cultures and their political arrangements would meld with the decaying Roman world to create a new civilization. This, of course, could not be seen at the time, but could only come about after the old order had been liquidated.

All in all, *The Enemies of Rome* is recommended reading and provides important insights into those who sought to stop the advance of the mighty Roman Empire. ❖

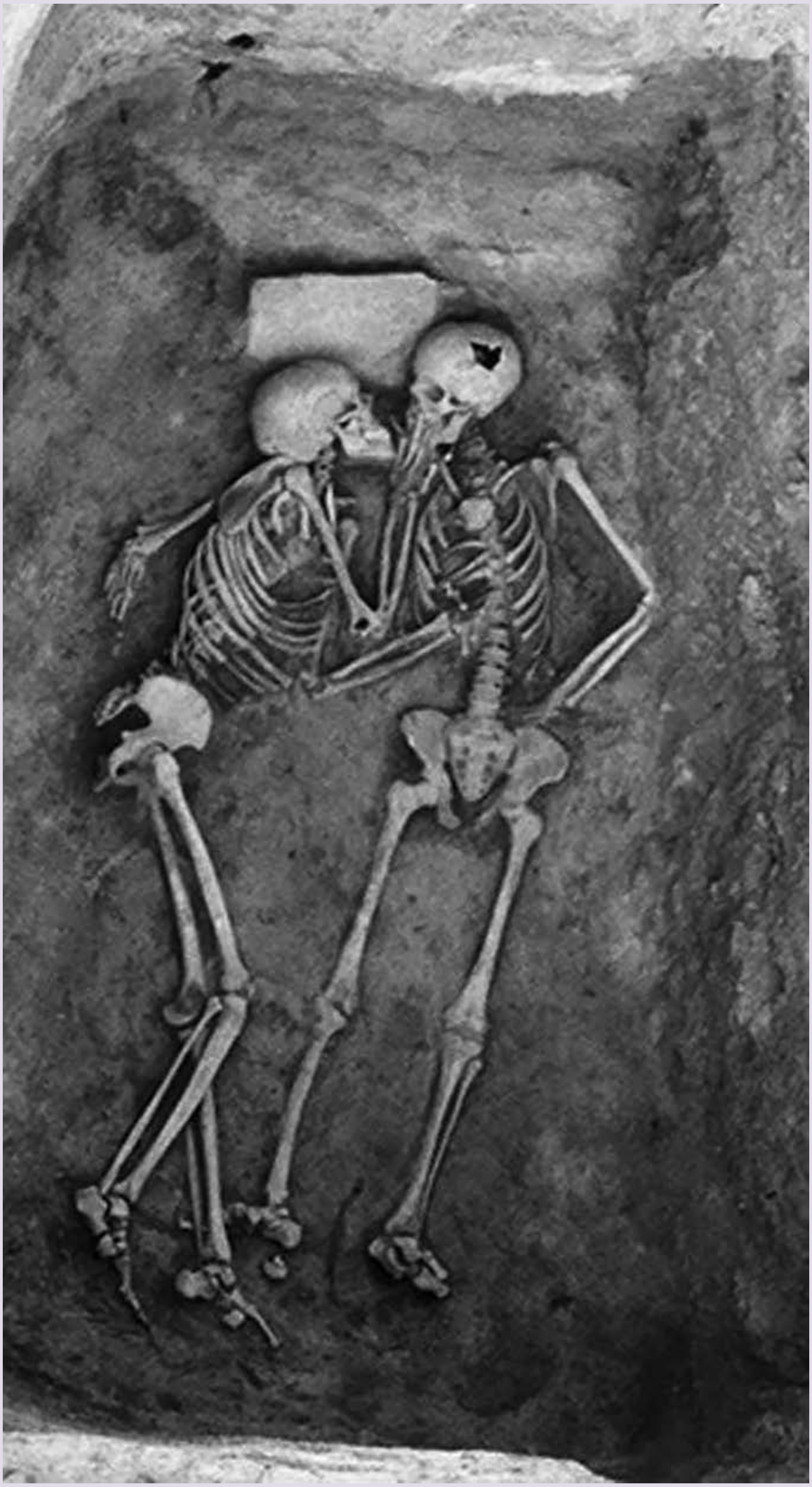
ENDNOTES:

1 Kern, Fritz. *Kingship and Law in the Middle Ages: The Devine Right of Kings and the Right of Resistance in the Early Middle Ages—Law and Constitution in the Middle Ages*. Translated by S.B. Chrimes. New York: Frederick A. Praeger Publishers, 1956.

2 Patrick, Antonius J. "Was the Feudal System Better Than What We Have Today?" The Barnes Review, March/April 2021, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, pp. 76-83.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar living in the D.C. area who must mask his identity for fear of retribution from his employers and woke activists. This essay is dedicated to Belgium historian Godfrey Kurth (1847-1916). He has written many articles for TBR over the years on religious and secular topics. For more from Patrick, see the index TBR includes in every TBR November/December issue.

A Touching Farewell



Life in ancient times was exceedingly difficult for many average citizens. Cities and towns in archaic times were always at threat from invading armies, and the treatment meted out to the hapless inhabitants was many times incredibly brutal. For the ancient people of Teppe Hasanlu, in what is now northwest Iran, life was no different. In approximately 800 B.C., an invading army stormed and sacked Hasanlu. As far as archeologists can determine, every person in the city was either killed or carted off as slaves by soldiers of the Urartu Kingdom of the Armenian highlands who overran the city and burned it to ashes. According to researcher Gabe Paoletti, "Human remains from hundreds of men, women and children were found strewn across the city streets of Hasanlu."

The evidence, Paoletti says, indicates the remains of the pair shown at left "tried to hide in a grain bin when they died of asphyxiation from the smoke emanating from the fires raging around the city." The hole in the cranium of the skeleton at right thus does not appear to have been the cause of death.

The skeleton lying on its back has been identified by scholars as an 18-to-22-year-old male, and the one on the left, though it is not definitive, is thought to be a 30-to-35-year-old male.

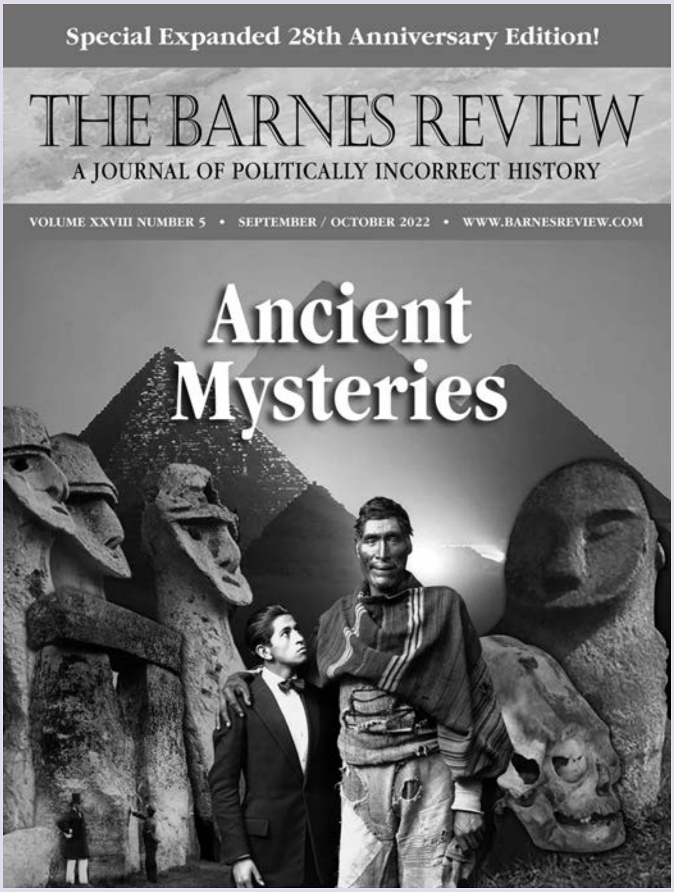
Though politically correct activists jumped to the conclusion that the two were lovers, it is much more likely that they were father and son, the father (left) giving his child one last comforting word of hope, a final embrace or "good-bye" before death, as you might with your own child were you to understand the end was near. ❖

Get extra copies of this "Ancient Mysteries" TBR theme issue for September/October 2022 as gifts!

Here is an issue for the ages—written for all ages—that would make a great gift for some inquisitive person you know, your local library, teachers or anyone who is interested in the amazing and enigmatic accomplishments of our ancient ancestors. Covering some of the most befuddling puzzles of the ancients—including the incredible Egyptians, trans-Atlantic voyages from the Mideast and Europe before Columbus was even born, the latest Viking discoveries in North America, various theories about the lost Kingdom of Atlantis and the growing body of evidence that there had to have been some "Mother Culture" that passed on advanced architectural and astronomical knowledge to peoples across the world—this issue has it all.

There are also articles covering the strange elongated skulls found in association with many megalithic complexes from Europe to the Mideast to the Mediterranean and all the way to Central and South America. Are they all the result of head-binding or is it possible they are the crania of an as yet-unidentified human species? We also discuss the unbelievably sophisticated technological marvels of the ancients including geared devices, earthquake predictors, functioning clocks, advanced knowledge of the healing power of plants and the specifics of the Earth itself. The list goes on and on.

This "Ancient Mysteries" issue of TBR has 14 full-length articles and multiple related items—all wonderfully illustrated—that will get your mind spinning on just how little we are taught in schools about the achievements of our ancestors simply because the facts don't fit into the fake history narrative foisted upon us since grade school. Court Historians hate to admit that they've been so wrong about so much, and this issue challenges not only these stale academics but much of the recent lore about "ancient aliens" being responsible for the great deeds of the White race.



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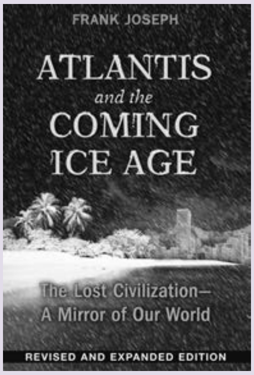
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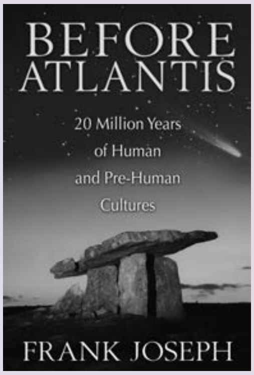
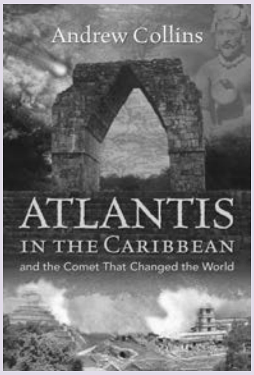
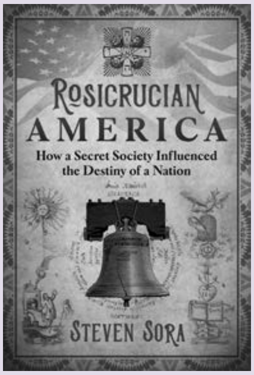



Andrew Collins
ATLANTIS IN THE CARIBBEAN
and the Comet That Changed the World



The Search for Atlantis

Atlantis and the Coming Ice Age: The Lost Civilization—A Mirror of Our World

As time passes, more and more geologists, scientists, astronomers and climatologists are in agreement that, sometime around 10,800 B.C., the Earth was rocked by a massive extraterrestrial impact. They are also beginning to realize that some mother culture was far more advanced than previously believed in its ability to track the cycles of the Sun and Moon, predict the return of comets, understand our solar system and build amazing architectural wonders. These were humans with surprisingly advanced knowledge gained from hundreds, if not thousands, of years of careful observation. Frank Joseph reveals the self-destructive patterns of the past, and how we can learn to reestablish civilization's cosmic balance. Softcover, 296 pages, #906, *$18.*

Before Atlantis: 20 Million Years of Human and Pre-Human Cultures

Exploring emerging and suppressed evidence from archaeology, anthropology and biology, Frank Joseph challenges conventional theories of evolution, the age of humanity, the origins of civilization and the purpose of megaliths around the world. He reveals 20-million-year-old quartzite tools discovered in the remains of extinct fauna and other evidence of ancient pre-human cultures from which we are not descended. He traces the genesis of modern human civilization to Indonesia and the central Pacific 75,000 years ago, launched by a catastrophic volcanic eruption that abruptly reduced humanity from 2 million to a few thousand individuals worldwide. Examining the profound similarities of megaliths around the world, the author explains how these precisely placed monuments were built by spiritual and technologically sophisticated Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization nearly destroyed by global cataclysm. Softcover, 336 pages, #907, *$20.*

Atlantis in the Caribbean

Disproving many popular Atlantis theories and providing a new hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the natives of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays" across the mid-Atlantic. The author reveals evidence of sunken ruins and ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts, 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20.*

Rosicrucian America: How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee's deep influence on England's colonization of America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers and on cities such as Philadelphia and Williamsburg. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the "New Atlantis" and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones. From Avalon in Newfoundland to New England to Pennsylvania and Virginia, Sora shows how the Rosicrucian impact is felt throughout North America. He details Bacon's authorship of the Rosicrucian texts of the early 1600s, his connections with Sir Walter Raleigh's School of Night, and the origins of Rosicrucianism in Bacon's Order of the Helmet. Softcover, 294 pages, #870, *$20.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EINSTEIN BUSTED!

Supreme kudos for blowing the whistle on the total fraud Einstein. [TBR, July/August 2022.—Ed.] It's about time. Many scientists of the day were aware he was blowing smoke (when he wasn't plagiarizing), but an academic hero of his religious persuasion was needed at the time.

As an aside, and absolutely no offense to the brilliant Mr. John Wear, but the Allied "unconditional surrender" policy was anything but a mistake: FDR's handlers (similar to Mr. Churchill's) insisted upon it. It was, sadly, no more a mistake than the Morgenthau Plan.

Keep up the great work!

Allan Spreen
Maryland

ONE NATION UNDER GOD

Most Americans would agree to a Russian bill now in the Duma prohibiting transgender marriage. It may not pass this time, but you can bet something of the sort will become law in Russia eventually.

But it would not stand a chance against the organized perverts in the United States. The difference between the nations is simple but never discussed in the U.S. as it attacks the No. 1 weapon of the talmudic poison destroying the culture of most of the "West" and exists as a hallowed concept in the United States, although it has never been a clear feature of our law.

Russia, before Communism, was a Christian nation, the Russian Orthodox being a somewhat diverse version of Roman Catholicism. Now, after Communism, Russia has returned to this root with a passion, old churches reconstructed and quickly filled, with new churches everywhere rapidly being constructed and also filled.

Just as before, the church in Russia is a state church, working in Christian harmony with Russia's government, as it was meant to be for all the world's nations. Modern Russian law, post-Communism, is not based entirely on humanity. There is consideration for the demands of God—if not specifically as law, in the hearts of most of those making the laws. Obviously, they understand right order, the sanity of God, as they have recently, historically speaking, been through their own hell—Bolshevism.

In the U.S. today there is no legitimate government at the top, only criminal thugs who have used technology and massive propaganda to maintain power, all paid for by a horde of satanic Rothschild banker agents. These people have usurped the top offices of government plus a population of non-thinkers who have accepted the anti-God toleration of any and every kind of evil rather than enforce God's commands as they could easily do with their now rusting guns.

Oh, but we must bow to the insane concept of that strange god, separation of church and state. No one seemed to notice how stupid is such a perverted religion which allows every kind of license—worse when combined with the cleverly worded First Amendment to the Constitution making all religions equal to the true religion created by God Himself. Even when the satanists correctly forced such insane nonsense to allow them equal footing with the rest, as the amendment actually demands, Americans did not demand right order by correcting the law.

It is this false, obviously insane and selfish idea of everyone's standing with God being totally separate from our government which has gotten this nation to the status of the toy of Satan that it is today. This is the legacy of England, which fell for its leaders' insistence on doing as they pleased and to hell with God's commands. The talmudists of Holland loved it and took over in a hurry through a new king installed by them, not even English, but Dutch. The American colonies continued the selfish separation from right reason which was easily manipulated into a hotbed of criminal talmudic capitalism, leading the world to a fast burn out of natural resources for a mass of totally unnecessary trinkets and all real wealth stolen by the thugs called "bankers."

We are today without God and helpless in all the ways that matter unless we make an even faster return to God's sane order of life which will clear minds and hearts for the return to the true spiritual order demanded.

Tony Snow
Arkansas

REMEMBER JOHN C. CALHOUN

I think this book might be worth a book review or maybe TBR should sell it: *Calhoun: American Heretic* by Robert Elder. *Calhoun* is an unintentional study in national decline. It's crushing to lift one's eyes from pages about Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John Randolph, John Taylor of Caroline, and the great Calhoun himself, to flickering images of Joseph Biden, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Ibram Kendi. This book explains some of the reasons for [America's] decline. Calhoun lived at a time when men took the law, the Constitution, republicanism and honor seriously. "The duties of life are more than life," was Calhoun's mantra.

Frank Jackson
Via email

[Thanks for the tip. One of our favorite Calhoun quotes goes like this: "Government has no right to control individual liberty beyond what is necessary to the safety and well-being of society. Such is the boundary which separates the power of the government and the liberty of the citizen or subject in the political state." We wish our leaders today would be required to memorize that quote.—Ed.]

REMEMBER WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

I am a longtime subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW. My wife and I are excited each time we receive an issue in the mail. We read it from cover to cover. You and your staff are doing an outstanding job putting together articles and subject matter of great interest.

Here is an idea for you to consider: Do a cover issue and some in-depth articles regarding Whittaker Chambers and his 1952 book *Witness*. I have just finished reading it for the first time and it should be required reading for all of us that are struggling against the dark forces of Communism, satanism and the New World Order. The author's firsthand experiences, insight and conclusions regarding Communism are shockingly profound. The 100-year-plus conspiracy to subvert the United States is soon reaching a climax. You can see and feel it.

Thanks again for all of your excellent work and effort. We also order and read many of the books you offer for sale.

CRAIG BILLINGTON SMITH
Via email

INDIVIDUALISM & COLLECTIVISM

Conservatives are individualists and Progressives are collectivists. Let's look at what an individualist is, first. Individualists believe that what really exist are individuals. We say they have an "essence." They are flesh and bones. Individualists say that each individual human being has certain core characteristics that are his nature: two eyes, two ears, two legs etc. They say that anything has an unalienable right to be what it is—in this case, with two eyes etc.

Virtually all living things have some kind of brain that keeps their heart beating, for example. Individualists say that the special core characteristic of human beings is that each of us also has a conscious component of our brain. It empowers us to make our own decisions and choose what to do. That makes human nature radically different than the nature of baboons, for example.

Since the conscious brain is just as essential a part of a human being as having two eyes and two ears, nobody can be denied that characteristic. It is that characteristic which separates us from a herd of cattle or a flock of geese. Each human life is unique. Thus, as our Declaration of Independence states, we each have the unalienable right, since it is the core of our nature—our essence—to sustain our individual life and to have the liberty to each pursue our own individual happiness as we choose.

The limitation is that, since we are social animals by nature, we cannot pursue our own happiness in a way that cheats other human beings from doing the same. To prey on one another would undermine everyone's natural, individual right to pursue his own happiness.

Since individual humans began congregating in sufficient groups, some kind of management of the group became essential, so certain rules had to be figured out to ensure that these individuals could live in harmony with one another—not undermining their individual right to pursue their happiness. Groups need governance to safeguard individuals.

Individualists don't think of "groups" as having separate flesh and bones. Individuals simply team together in groups to support one another so they can each fulfill their nature as individuals better. The idea is that the individuals consent to give some the job of looking out for their best interests by governing the individuals in the group, so everyone comes out ahead.

Collectivists think that groups have an "essence" of their own and that the "group essence" is more basic than the flesh-and-bones essence of the individual. They think that the individuals' fundamental, natural, unalienable right to sustain their life is compromised; that they are not simply at liberty to pursue their own individual happiness. They think that the individuals must yield to the group "norms," which many times are, today, not so normal.

Think of an example: If an individual human being chooses to be a vegan and not eat meat, it is his natural right to decide that for himself. That doesn't work for collectivists. If it is somehow determined that people should be vegans, everyone in the group must now be vegan. Conformity is essential for collectivists. The group plan, they believe, is best for everyone. For them, the individuals' "rights" are not unalienable. They are but members of a group, a herd. As such, they must be managed collectively.

So, the purpose of governance for collectivists is not enabling individuals to better pursue their individual happiness. The purpose of governance for collectivists is to compel all the individuals in the group to conform to a set of group standards. These standards are, in theory, in accord with the majority of those in the group. In reality, since humans began grouping together, collectivist groups have been controlled, almost without exception, by dictators who compelled conformity, as William Federer and others have documented.

The seed of individualism was planted by the Christian message. In the Old Testament, people were still identified by their tribe. In Christianity, every individual is held accountable: the good Samaritan, the wise virgins, the servant with five talents, evicting the money changers and exposing the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, the Beatitudes etc.

It should surprise no one why

CONTINUED ON PAGE 118

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 117

these collectivist dictators today deride Christianity. It has taken many centuries to wrest control of the group from dictators. A benchmark was the *Magna Carta*, about 1215. Groups of individuals that undertook the responsibility to choose how they would live together—by consenting to have individuals, whom they select, undertake the role of governance—happened rarely in human history. The one successful example has been our own constitutional republic: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights," an individualist ideal with the warning, "if you can keep it." It appears that the default, progressive, collectivist form of governance is winning.

EDWARD J. MIKE, PH.D.
Via email

UKRAINE A VASSAL STATE

Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson's analysis of the Donbass rebellion [TBR, May/June 2022] serves to reinforce my beliefs as to one of the real causes of the present Ukrainian situation. It is becoming increasingly clear that the involvement of the United States is on the increase incrementally, just as it was in the Vietnam War, thus influencing both the region and the globe politically and economically.

I have in my library a DVD entitled *Why We Fight*. The program features Dwight Eisenhower's farewell address. In his speech, Eisenhower gave warning as to the escalating military-industrial complex that had, at the end of World War II, gained in both magnitude and influence through the Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Congress. It is even stronger today. Eisenhower was of the opinion that those running the U.S. government and the DoD had become convinced that it was its duty to police the globe through dominant military might. This ever-growing behemoth could only be maintained by controlling the petro-dollar, minerals and the strategic land masses of Europe and the Mideast.

Today, the United States influences much of Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Balkans. The U.S. also controls the passage of raw materials from the Caspian region, chunks of Asia and Europe.

It was 10 years after Eisenhower's 1961 farewell speech that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger brokered a deal with Saudi Arabia during which it was agreed that the Saudis would sell oil internationally in U.S. dollars only. This allowed the U.S. government to print money at breakneck speed in fiat currency. Today, we are reaping the whirlwind from this untamed stallion in that our debt level has surpassed our gross domestic product (GDP) at the rate of 129.23%. Historically, in 1960, the debt-to-GDP ratio was at 52.83%. The 1980 ratio stood at 34.59% while the 2000 figure registered 57.72%. The current national debt as I write this is $30.5 trillion. That is an astronomical amount; almost incomprehensible.

I am reminded of a line from one of William Shakespeare's tragedies, *King Lear*. The line reads, "No, they cannot touch me for coining [printing] money. I am the king, himself." Because King Lear had relinquished his power and land to two of his back-stabbing daughters, he became destitute and went insane. Today, we see the same kind of insanity taking place.

The U.S. is not about to relinquish its world reserve currency status without a fight to the death: "No they cannot touch us (U.S.A. military power) as we are the king."

Investment banker and risk manager in capital markets James Richards wrote a book published in 2011 entitled *Currency Wars: The Making of the Next Global Crisis*. In the book, the author says that, "Currency wars are just about the most destructive and feared implements in international economics. At best, they offer the sorry spectacle of countries stealing growth from their trading partners."

The drums of war are beating louder for conflict with Russia and China. These two nations are operating independently of the U.S. dollar on an increasing scale. This trend first began with the BRIC nations—Brazil, Russia, India and China; South Africa was asked to join a few years later, making it BRICS. These nations continue to gain in trade volume and financial strength. Because American dominance of world power through military might and economic clout is losing its foothold, a war would help solve the economic problems we face. After all, isn't war good for the economy? So we are told.

Russia currently holds great influence on the world trade scene. She ranks No. 1 in natural gas production, No. 1 in lumber, No. 1 in fertilizer production, No. 2 in oil and No. 5 in aluminum. Is it any wonder that the United States is becoming more involved with Ukraine, using that nation and her people to fight a proxy war so that dominance in the region can be strengthened? Ukraine must realize that it is a debtor to the West and it is a bankrupt country now being held hostage by the military-industrial presence in the region. Eisenhower warned us of the growing threat. Now it has proven to be a goliath of massive proportions and must continually be fed with blood and treasure.

JOHN STANLEY
Iowa

MAD FOR VLAD

What is up with this right-wing Putinophilia cult? You've got to hand it to Vladimir Putin: A few photo sessions in a tight t-shirt or in the buff flexing his six-pack abs or riding away on his Harley-Davidson and he has rightwingers swooning. That was a Class-A switcheroo for the guys whose dads and granddads were on the old anti-Commie right, while it was the left who were pro-Russia then. Presto-change-o, right?

But for me, the real saga of Vlad began in April 2005 when he said, "The demise of the Soviet Union was the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century." As we will see, he will try to restore as much of Ronald Reagan's "Evil Empire" as he can, including, reportedly, ordering the re-erection of Vladimir Lenin statues and other neo-Sovietism in his earlier-seized areas of east Ukraine.

As for his oft-repeated complaint that NATO is crowding his borders, he has only himself to blame, European Union eastern countries formerly under the Soviet jackboot know all too well what a new Russian domination would bring.

But one of Putin's most flagrant and deceitful exercises is his long history (ever since he ousted former prime ministers Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, who briefly confessed Stalinist crimes) of groveling to the Zionist International's "Nazi Holocaust" swindle: "This crime had accomplices," Vlad says.

Indeed, he has proven an iron-handed enforcer of the myth with rumored five-year jail terms for offenders in Russia. Now, the question of why a supposedly poor, working-class boy decided to go into the *Komitet Gosudarsvennoy Bezopasnosti* (KGB or Committee for State Security) rather than, say, engineering or health sciences, is a crucial one. Vlad then swore many oaths to, performed the tasks of, and became a high officer in what was the direct heir of the most grisly, sadistic genocidal force in human history, with the possible exception of the Maoist secret police. (The latter is believed to have murdered up to 60 million of its fellow Chinese citizens, versus the somewhat lower 40 million mainly White Christian death toll of the Russian group.) [Letter writer then lists the factual accounts of the Holodomor and other Bolshevik/Communist crimes totalling in the tens of millions as covered in TBR in many issues over the decades.—Ed.]

But what about the real question of the day: the attack on Ukraine, which had not attacked Russia? I have decided that I will no longer make pronouncements on the current Ukraine situation because it is impossible for someone like me, half a world away, to have any valid idea of what is going on there amid the cacophony of claims and counterclaims from so many sources.

And, yes, I'm quite familiar with the whole sordid Soros-backed probably rigged vote business getting recently elected President Viktor Yanukovych, who was at least reasonable on the Russia issue, replaced by Zelensky. And, yes, I know about Zelensky's early Zionism, supposed World Economic Forum "Young Leaders" membership (which also reportedly included the young Vlad Putin) and admiration for Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and other fools and foolishness.

But, none of this changes the ironclad fact that Ukraine had not attacked Russia but had only refused to commit to not joining NATO and letting Vlad formally take over the eastern areas he had seized previously. Along the way, Putin has added the comic-opera charge that he was going in to clean up "Nazis" and that, yes, Zelensky, too, is a "Nazi." And Hitler a Jew, most lately!

In short, I think you will agree with this and also agree with the Azov and other fighters who remember these unbelievable crimes and join their demand that Putin and company acknowledge them, make reparations, and not denounce them with the ignorant buzzword "Nazi propaganda." …

And, finally, I do not think anti-Communist publisher Willis Carto, the founder of TBR, would approve of any pro-Putin tangent. The horrendous murder campaigns launched against Ukraine by the Muscovites after the 1917 Bolshevik disaster are obviously completely unknown to your writers. Continue on with this pro-Putin tangent and you run the risk of losing your sensible pro-White base.

G.R. Willstadt
Colorado

[Quite a bit to digest there. I remind people that it was Mr. Carto who made Vladimir Putin his "Man of the Year" in the March/April 2015 issue of TBR and commissioned the book *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*. Willis saw Putin as a nationalist, working to ensure Russia reached its national potential without the interference of the West. We also understand why Putin was concerned about having Ukraine become a military outpost for NATO. Does anyone think the U.S. leadership gives a hoot about the Ukrainian people, who are being killed every day in the war? Does this all not remind you of the reasons given by Hitler for invading Poland? We are not "Vlad" toadies, but we most certainly don't trust the warmongers who run—and have run—America for most of the last seven decades, either. Had our leaders tried, this war could have been avoided—but they wanted it for their own twisted reasons. We invite comments.—Ed.]

More letters on following pages.

Send your thoughtful letters to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please leave a phone number so we can call to discuss your letter or answer your questions. Note, if we have not gotten back to you, call us. We'd be happy to talk. Call TBR at 202-547-5586.

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A GILDED AGE

We are living in another gilded age of extreme wealth and income inequality like the late 1800s. How did it happen and how do we prevent the concentration of wealth and power into fewer and fewer hands? Whatever happened to the American middle class and the American economic dream?

The cost of living determines wage rates. With our high cost of living, how can we compete with slave-labor countries? Where are the tariffs to protect our family farms and industries?

What are our fearless leaders doing to bring back our manufacturing jobs that paid a living wage?

LUKE A. POLLIS
Michigan

IS "RACIST" A BAD WORD?

The be a "nationalist" means to be devoted to and proud of one's nation. To be "tribal" means to be devoted to one's tribe. Under those premises, should not the word "racism" mean that one is devoted to and loves one's race without "hating" another? Shouldn't that word be construed in the same way? And, thus, if one is "sexist," should that not mean one is devoted to his or her gender?

The English language has been hijacked. Has Webster's Dictionary been sold? In fact, one of the most beautiful words in the English language should be "racist." Everyone should be racist, i.e., proud and devoted to his or her race. But for White people, that word has been weaponized against us. The word has become so misconstrued and misrepresented that people now believe "racist" and "prejudiced" mean the same thing. They do not.

Words are so powerful. Illegal aliens are now "undocumented migrants." Aryan genocide is now called "diversity." In fact, progressive policymakers are striving for a single mixed race, which is the exact opposite of diversity.

Next time someone calls you a racist, dont' argue or deny it. Rather, own it and, better yet, explain its true meaning.

KRIS LAWLESS
California

LOVED THE MASONRY BOOK

I want to express thanks to THE BARNES REVIEW for the recent publication of *Jewish Freemasonry*. Mr. Jacobs did a masterful job in his introduction to the topic, one that has been often and still is in our present day misunderstood by those inside and outside the Craft.

Freemasonry was the hinge on which the door of the French Revolution swung. When the leaders were confused on what steps to take next, they were told to go to their lodge for instructions. The talmudic and satanic nature of Masonry was best illustrated in the large number of Catholic priests and nuns who went to the guillotine.

The Russian revolution in 1917 was the French revolution on steroids. Lenin and Trotsky were just two of the other 33rd-degree Masons who were the movers and shakers of that Luciferian and Anti-Christ event. These two epic events initiated the talmudic and Masonic dream of rebuilding Solomon's Temple—a euphemism for a universal Judeo-Masonic republic that Albert Pike, supreme commander of North American Freemasonry, wrote of in his *Morals and Dogma* in the 1870s. Any Mason who doubts this should pick up a copy and read it. If they have not, then they are deluding themselves.

The Masons have had, for over 200 years, a plan to infiltrate the Vatican known as the Alta-Vendita. It is a diabolical scheme to get control of the Papacy and the Roman Catholic Church, their principal enemy, in order to use it for their designs. They have succeeded.

STEVE MAYJACK
Maryland

HATED THE NEW MASONRY BOOK

I received a copy of your new book [*Jewish Freemasonry*] translated and edited by Dr. Alexander Jacob. I am sure that he did a great job translating it, but the book is trash as far as dependable Revisionist history. It tells us nothing more than the oft-rehashed myths of Masonry, in particular that Masons have been working for centuries to undermine Western society and destroy the Catholic Church. For all I know, this could be true, but what I want to see are actual facts, documents and statements from Masons that back up these claims. All I ever see is the same old stuff—simply allegations. There is never any real paper trail nor direct statements from insiders that proves this is actually true. In all my years in the American Masons, I never once heard any discussion of such nefarious doings, and neither have any of my fellow members, and, believe me, we have discussed these claims.

Critics will say I am a dupe and, since I am no 33rd-degree Mason, the "secrets" are being kept from me. But, again, I don't see those making these claims come up with any real, hard evidence. If you could not prove it in a court of law, then you don't have the evidence.

I am sure this letter will generate a few responses quoting the same allegations—some from authors I heartily admire—but what I want is hard proof of this "scheme."

As we all know, the same thing can be said of the alleged plot to exterminate European Jewry by so many alleged WWII scholars. Their claims remind me of this. Despite all the hype, there is no real paper trail, and claims about the Wannsee Conference being the site of the crime formulation are false, i.e., there is no evidence despite the 10 million claims. It's the same here.

Petros Strategos
Via email

REMEMBERING A WHITE GIANT

Greetings! The book *White Revolt* as well as the January/February 2022 issue of TBR was denied me for no reason. There really is no effective way of challenging this denial.

I just ordered a subscription and three back issues, as well. Unfortunately, the anti-White "progressive" administration here denies anything they consider pro-White.

On the other hand, Black prisoners are allowed the books *Black Power* and *How to Be an Anti-Racist* and have segregated religious services. White prisoners are not allowed segregated religious services, and Christian Identity and Odinist services are banned. Transsexuals can purchase bras and panties. Strangely, they wear them while walking to the showers. This practice has ended in several prisoners being raped. It all seems completely anathema to the prison administration's stated goal of promoting harmony among prisoners.

On another note, I was disappointed to see no more than a "History You May Have Missed" item on the death of the highly honorable White giant Karl Hand, of the Racial Nationalist Party of America. He died several months ago, allegedly from complications from Covid.

Karl ran the wonderful newsletter *White Voice*, which he provided to prisoners for free. He also ran the charity program Hams and Yams and White Christmas Drive where he took donations from supporters so that the families of the incarcerated could enjoy a hearty meal at holiday times. He also provided toys to the families of White men who were in prison.

I dealt with Karl for seven years and he helped me promote my own newsletter *White Folk Imperative*. No shocker: The prison administration shut it down, alleging it was "racist." They also tried to stop donations to the elderly and gifts to our children as a "safety and security threat."

Via these programs, my grandmother was provided food and clothing twice a year, and my little brother got toys and books for Christmas. The first items he received were boxing gloves and a football. Karl also spent $50 to send him Arthur Kemp's *March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race*. Karl's passing was a real blow to our people and he will be greatly missed and revered. I hope that someone will fill the void.

Joshua Perkins
Missouri

PROTECTING FREE SPEECH

May God greet you! Prayerfully, this missive reaches you in good health, standing and ever-strong in the battlefront against Zionist corruption, lies and indoctrination.

That said, first, as a fairly recent subscriber of THE BARNES REVIEW, I would like to say I am genuinely satisfied with your historically accurate magazine. As a devout Christian Separatist of Aryan-American descent, I find the contents thereof very enlightening and inspiring where I am given real hope for the future.

Being a subscriber to *American Free Press* newspaper for several years now and appreciating its hard-hitting reporting on taboo and controversial topics contained in its pages, I had high expectations for TBR and I have not been disappointed. I am really impressed and thankful for your awesome historical magazine.

It is no wonder these publications have incurred the wrath of the powers that be.

I am currently helping several prisoners in Ohio with a censorship case. They were denied several issues of TBR plus the book *Rise of the Aryans*. I was wondering if you could help or publicize this case?

James Damron
Ohio

[Look for a response from TBR in the next few weeks or so. Hopefully it is not too late to get more information.—Ed.]

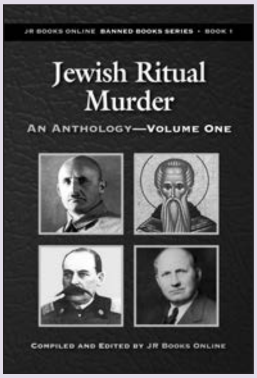
QUESTION

Can you please find and inform me of the issues that had articles about Larry McDonald of the John Birch Society (JBS) asking some contributor to the JBS to stop sending it money and another issue about the 1936 Olympics where some German participant helped Jesse Owens with his long jump?

Travis Steele
Via email

[Back in the TBR January/February 2004 issue we discussed Owens and Carl "Luz" Long, who became friends at the 1936 Olympic Games held in Germany. Michael Collins Piper wrote a full-length article about his personal experiences with the John Birch Society in the July/August 2005 edition of TBR. Though I did not see any mention of McDonald in there, it was an article that generated many comments from TBR readers. I remind readers that, in every TBR November/December issue, we publish a topic and author index for the year at the back of the magazine. If you are looking for articles, that would be the place to start your search for specific topics.—Ed.]

Send your thoughtful letters to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please leave a phone number so we can call to discuss your letter or answer your questions. Note, if we have not gotten back to you, call us. We'd be happy to talk. Call 202-547-5586.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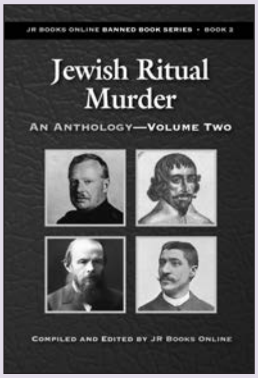
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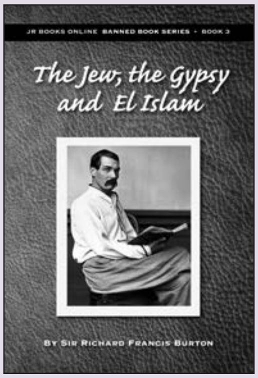
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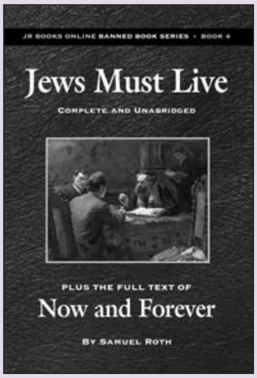
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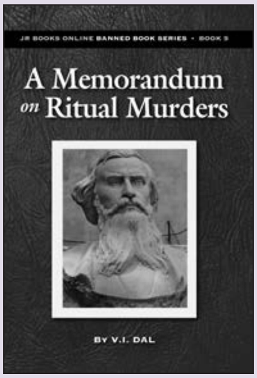

JR BOOKS ONLINE BANNED BOOK SERIES • BOOK 5
A Memorandum on Ritual Murders
By V.I. Dal

RITUAL MURDER THROUGH THE AGES

Everyone has heard about that terrible topic known as Jewish ritual murder (JRM). Even in grade school it seemed all Jewish students had heard about it and were happy to admonish the Gentiles about how evil it was to think that Jews could do such a thing—at any time in history. It was taken as fact that such activities were impossible and the belief in them reflected deep defects in Christian character. Starting in the 1990s, the internet provided an opportunity to collect information on ritual murder—of all cultures. After further inquiry and study, **JR Books Online** embarked upon a project whereby historically significant books on the ritual murder issue, especially JRM, would be produced, performing translations into English where necessary. Was it all a fraud? Were the authors simply anti-Semites? Is there any evidence at all to accuse Jews of such horrible things? Were there court cases where evidence was submitted? Now TBR is carrying these books as the publisher has had his account canceled by his printer. TBR PUBLISHING has helped by printing these books and handling all fulfillment because, quite frankly, we do not like censorship of any topic. We prefer to let readers decide for themselves by looking at all available evidence—controversial or not.

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

VOLUME ONE of the two-volume **JEWISH RITUAL MURDER ANTHOLOGY SERIES** begins with Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer Special Ritual Murder* issue and continues with *Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli's Report*, Walsh's *Isabella of Spain*, Neophytos's *A Testimony of Ritual Murder* and I.I. Lytostansky's *On the Use of Christian Blood by the Jews*, with a few smaller items of interest. **Volume One:** Softcover, 467 pages, #933, indexed, **$30.**

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

VOLUME TWO of the two-volume **JEWISH RITUAL MURDER ANTHOLOGY SERIES** contains: *My Irrelevant Defence* by Arnold Spencer Leese, *A Short Demurrer* by William Prynne (1600-1669), two articles from *La Civiltà Cattolica* (a semi-official Vatican publication) on the subject, a fragment from the novel *The Brothers Karamazov* by Fyodor Dostoyevsky, *Murdered by Jews* by Henri Desportes which is an account of the revolting murder of a little Christian boy in Damascus, never before published in English before this, and an article by late American writer Harold Covington. The volume concludes with another exclusive translation of *Jewish Ritual Crime* by Albert Monniot (1862-1938). In this famous work, Monniot puts to rest the standard counter-arguments of critics—and more. This includes information on the poisoning of Roger Gougenot des Mousseaux, another famous French murder investigator. **Volume Two:** Softcover, 424 pages, #934, **$30.**

Both volumes as a set: $50 plus $5 S&H inside U.S.—#935

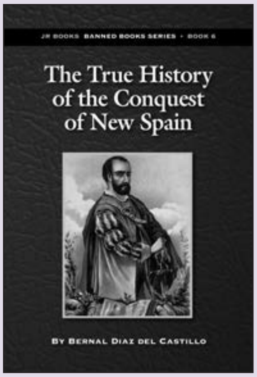
The Jew, the Gypsy & El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was the co-discoverer of the source of the White Nile and British consul at multiple cities across the globe. He was one of the most important linguists of his day, giving a well-received direct-from-Arabic translation of the *Arabian Nights* in 16 volumes; original English translator of the Kama Sutra and a hundred other accomplishments. This book is a republishing of his valuable 1898 book *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*. It consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The essay "The Gypsy" is a good exposition of a people that are nearly invisible, their machinations going mostly undetected. The details featured in "El Islam" are of obvious topical interest today. The chapter "The Jew," herein reproduced exactly as published in 1898, however, as such reflects barely one-quarter of the original manuscript, which is now kept under lock and key in the archives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Softcover, 215 pages, #809, **$20**.

Jews Must Live plus *Now and Forever*

Two unabridged books in one by Samuel Roth

Samuel Roth (1893-1974) was a decades-long publisher of pornographic materials and a plaintiff in *Roth v. United States* (1957), a key Supreme Court ruling on freedom of sexual expression. The minority opinion of that case, regarding redeeming social value as a criterion in obscenity prosecutions, became a template for the liberalizing First Amendment decisions in the 1960s. He was sued by James Joyce, tangled with T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound,



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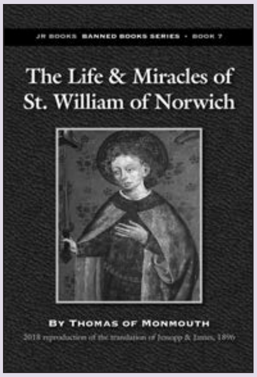
The True History of the Conquest of New Spain

BY BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO



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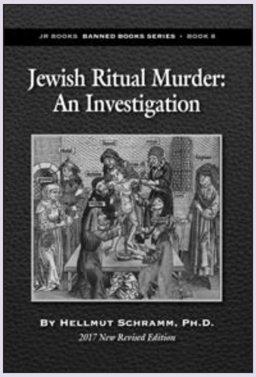
The Life & Miracles of St. William of Norwich

BY THOMAS OF MONMOUTH

2018 reproduction of the translation of Jessopp & James, 1896



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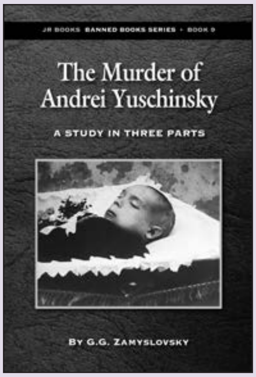
Jewish Ritual Murder: An Investigation

BY HELLMUT SCHRAMM, PH.D.

2017 New Revised Edition



JR BOOKS BANNED BOOKS SERIES • BOOK 9

The Murder of Andrei Yuschinsky

A STUDY IN THREE PARTS

BY G.G. ZAMYSLOVSKY

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and was involved in the Alger Hiss embroglio. Two books by Samuel Roth are presented here. *Jews Must Live* includes the full text and all illustrations from the original. This is in contrast to a previous 1964 edition which had only half the book. Roth's narrative forms in part a candid exposé of Jewish ritual murder. His testimony has now been given new life in this book. Also includes Roth's *Now and Forever*: In this strange little book—also presented in full text—Roth discusses the state of Jewry with Israel Zangwill. Zangwill was a playwright who coined the phrase "melting pot." Also included are three related essays—one by Martin Glynn and two by Marcus Eli Ravage. Softcover, 369 pages, #936, **$27**.

A Memorandum on Ritual Murders

Has the reality of Jewish ritual murder been proven in modern court proceedings according to accepted rules of evidence? This happened in Russia many times during the 19th and 20th centuries, far removed from any Medieval obscurantism. One of the most famous trials occurred in the Russian town of Velizh in the early 19th century after the mutilated and exsanguinated corpse of a little Christian boy had been found in the forest. Although the Jewish culprits would be eventually acquitted, the ritual nature of the murder would still be firmly established. That trial is described in detail in this book, along with many other cases of ritual murder. *A Memorandum on Ritual Murders* was written in 1844 by V.I. Dal, famed for his mammoth explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. Dal told the truth here because no one could censor him. In czarist Russia, one could speak freely on this subject, which is no longer the case in the present-day "democratic" Russian Federation. Softcover, 141 pages, indexed, #937, **$20**.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain

Bernal Diaz del Castillo (1496-1584) wrote an important firsthand account of his experiences supporting several expeditions into Central America, including that of Hernan Cortes in the conquest of Mexico in 1521. It's the straightforward account of a soldier, not the dainty and carefully balanced prose of an academic or diplomat. It is thus devoid of "political correctness." This volume allows Diaz to tell his story as he would have it, and, besides his observations of the Aztec people and their temples, he describes their massive ritual sacrifices—the details of which are many times excised from modern history books. Softcover, 402 pages, illustrated, #938, **$25**.

The Life & Miracles of St. William of Norwich

Was an innocent boy in 12th-century England brutally murdered by bloodthirsty fanatics? This book is the full manuscript of Benedictine monk Thomas of Monmouth who, in A.D. 1173, chronicled the murder of William of Norwich. Thomas claimed William, a 12-year-old tanner's apprentice, had been ritually murdered by Jews in contempt of the Christian faith. It's the first such account, specifically that of Jewish ritual murder of a child, in the historical record. This edition is complete and unabridged as translated by Cambridge academicians Jessopp & James in 1896. Softcover, 170 pages, indexed, #939, **$20**.

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Investigation

By Hellmut Schramm, Ph.D. Completed in 1941 and published 1943-1944 in Germany during the National Socialist regime. Many of the accounts carry the semblance of verity in that they expose Christian accomplices in the procuring of children for ritual sacrifice. The bodies of the victims were often disposed of in a way that would actually tend to allow their easy discovery. The perpetrators did this because burying the bodies would have given them respect. This books forms an enduring legacy which has now been brought to English readers and which can no longer be suppressed. Softcover, 477 pages, indexed, #810, **$30**.

The Murder of Andrei Yushchinsky

By G.G. Zamyslovsky, a member of the Russian State Duma who served as a civil prosecutor at the Beilis trial. Shortly before World War I, the Russian Empire was shaken by the bestial murder of Andrei Yushchinsky, a 13-year-old boy whose exsanguinated body, bearing all the traces of ritual murder, was found in March 1911 on the outskirts of Kiev. The ensuing trial, held in the autumn of 1913, attracted wide attention not only in Russia but also in Europe—and even the United States. Mendel Beilis was the ony defendant. Although he was acquitted by the jury, the same verdict also insisted it was a ritual murder, one committed in a Jewish brick factory. In addition to the description of Yushchinsky's murder, it contains much valuable information, including a detailed account of two famous ritual murder trials that took place in the Russian towns of Velizh and Saratov in the 19th century. Also included in the book is the expert opinion of Roman Catholic priest I.B. Pranaitis. Softcover, 486 pages, #940, **$35**.

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